"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Generally fair to-day and to-morrow; moderate east winds, becoming variable.

VOL. LX...NO. 19,407. * * * NEW YORK. TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1911.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

GRAND JURY HEARS CARNEGIE TRUST CASE

Whitman Starts Unfolding Story of Bank Wrecking and Frenzied Finance Deals.

CARNEGIE $2,100,000 LOSER?

His Money Used to Take Up Notes Put Through Bank by Dickinson—Rumored Attempt to Shift Prosecution.

The Carnegie Trust Company investigation was carried before the Grand Jury impaneled by Justice Vernon M. Davis of the Supreme Court yesterday, after a report was circulated and later denied that Judge O'Sullivan of the Court of General Sessions had tried to persuade District Attorney Whitman to shift the inquiry to a Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions. Three witnesses were examined, but no indictments were found, nor are any likely to be handed down before the end of the week.

Coincident with the taking of the Carnegie Trust Company inquiry to the Grand Jury, the inside story of how a little group of financiers, trading upon the stock of a company that existed on paper only, managed to obtain a foothold in four large banking institutions, came out.

The story bears directly on the failure of the Carnegie Trust Company, and makes public for the first time events during the period when William J. Cummins and his friends were getting their first foothold in the institution. It shows, too, how several men were caught in the financial web and suffered heavy losses solely through willingness to help those who professed friendship; men who lent their names as the makers or indorsers of notes for no consideration whatever and who are now facing bankruptcy. It is told by one who has an intimate knowledge of the transactions which eventually led to the closing of the doors of the trust company.

Starts with a Fertilizer Company.

The story begins with the organization of the Independent Fertilizer Company on Nov. 21, 1908, under the laws of New Jersey, with an authorized capital of $50,000,000. This capital stock was divided $25,000,000 in shares of 7 per cent. accumulative preferred and $25,000,000 common. It was the plan of the organizers to absorb all the fertilizer companies of the South and set itself up as a rival of the Agricultural Chemical Company, known as the Fertilizer Trust. T. C. Meadows of the Buffalo Fertilizer Company was the promoter of the enterprise. Meetings were held at the Astor House and $3,000 paid into the treasury at organization. The sum of $500,000 was afterward obtained, partly through the sale of stock and partly on loans.

In January of 1909 the firm of lawyers who had been handling the affairs of the company quarreled with the promoters over the company's policy and withdrew. At that time the Independent Fertilizer Company ceased active operations, though it retains a legal existence.

But shortly before this a transaction occurred which gave the Independent Fertilizer Company what might be called an asset. At Bucktown, Tenn., is the Tennessee Copper Company, owned by the Lewisohns. This company has a smelter, and from it came sulphuric acid fumes which chemists say form the basis of fertilizers. The Germifood Company had a short-time contract with the Tennessee Copper Company for all the sulphuric acid produced by the smelters. The Independent Fertilizer Company's promoters knew that some arrangement would have to be made for obtaining sulphuric acid before they could hope to do business. William J. Cummins of Nashville, Tenn., learned of this short-term contract held by the Germifood Company. He went to the Tennessee Copper Company and obtained an option on the contract at its expiration. For this the Independent Fertilizer Company gave Mr. Cummins 15,000 shares of its stock, 7,500 preferred and 7,500 common. And for this option the Lewisohns received most of the $500,000 which had been gathered into the treasury of the Independent Fertilizer Company.

How $2,400,000 Was Borrowed.

The promoters of the fertilizer concern had made Waldemar Schmidtmann, the German potash king, President of their $50,000,000 concern. In January, 1909, after the death of the fertilizer company, Mr. Cummins entered the Carnegie Trust Company as a small stockholder. And it was in March of that year that the late C. C. Dickinson, then President of the Carnegie, conceived the plan for absorbing the old Van Norden Trust Company, the Twelfth and the Nineteenth Ward Banks. In March of 1909 Mr. Dickinson went to Mr. Cummins and told him he wanted Cummins and his friends to guarantee notes amounting to $2,400,000, which was needed for the purchase of the controlling interests in the three banking institutions. Mr. Dickinson is said to have explained that it was only a matter of friendly accommodation, and that the names of Cummins and his friends would have to remain on the notes only for a few days, until the stock transfer could be made. Cummins and his friends consented.

One note for $600,000 was made by T. M. Anderson of Nashville, another for $600,000 by T. C. Meadows, one for $600,000 by the Independent Fertilizer Company, and one for $600,000 by a Southern fertilizer company, whose name has not yet entered into the Carnegie Trust investigation. Also at the suggestion of Mr. Dickinson, it is said, the following placed their names on the notes as indorsers: William J. Cummins, M. J. Condon, Charles A. Moore, Jr., Joseph B. Reichmann, George C. Crabbs, Samuel H. Kress, William A. Keener, and L. L. Lewis. Mr. Dickinson added his own name to these as an indorser.

With these guaranteed notes and with a large block of the Independent Fertilizer Company stock as collateral Mr. Dickinson borrowed $2,400,000 from the Carnegie Trust Company, of which he was President. And with the money from his company's cash box he purchased stock in the Van Norden Trust, and the Twelfth and the Nineteenth Ward Banks. The only semblance of an asset that the Independent Fertilizer Company had was the option on the short-time contract with the Tennessee Copper Company. And this option, by the way, was never taken up by the Independent Fertilizer Company.

One Note Transferred.

After Mr. Dickinson obtained control of the three rival institutions several months passed by and no efforts were made to take up the notes which Cummins and his friends had made. But in November of 1910 the Southern Fertilizer Company began to get uneasy and protest against the delay. President Dickinson cast about for some means to take up the note. Joseph B. Reichmann was at that time President of the National Starch Company, and one of his closest friends was George L. Dyer, and advertising man at 42 Broadway. Mr. Dyer had done all the National Starch Company's advertising. At Mr. Dickinson's suggestion Mr. Reichmann went to Dyer and asked him as a friendly accommodation to allow the use of his name on one of the $600,000 notes. Mr. Dyer consented to this. More Independent Fertilizer Company stock was put up as security and the Southern Fertilizer Company's note was canceled and the new one with Mr. Dyer's name as maker was substituted in the Carnegie Trust Company as security for the loan.

Two months after this, or on Jan. 23, 1910, the Carnegie Trust Company was

Continued on Page 2.

TOSS BABIES TO SAFETY.

Mothers Then Jump from Burning Building and Are Injured.

Two women and three children stood on the second floor fire escape in the rear of the four-story tenement at 647 East Ninth Street yesterday afternoon, prevented from descending further by flames which burst out of the windows on the first floor. Below, in the yard, stood Elias Guller, a barber, with a shop next door, and Morris Wolman, an insurance agent, of 1,686 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn.

"Drop the children to us," shouted the men, and an instant later Mrs. Jennie Pfeffer dropped her seven-month-old baby, Benny, from the fire escape. The child landed unhurt in Guller's arms, and then four-year-old Mandell tumbled safely into Wolman's outstretched hands. Mrs. Bessie Kasover tossed her three-year-old daughter, Annie, next, and Guller caught the child.

"Now jump yourselves," commanded the men, and the two women launched themselves from the fire escape, alighting on mattresses which the men had piled in the yard. Mrs. Pfeffer's right leg was broken and Mrs. Kasover hurt her hip.

Firemen arrived then and put out the blaze, which had started in a plumber's shop on the ground floor. The flames had ascended through the house and wrecked it. Mrs. Pfeffer and Mrs. Kasover were taken to Bellevue Hospital.

SINGERS TALK IN WHISPERS.

Scotti, Also with a Heavy Cold, Condoles with Caruso.

Caruso, since his return from Atlantic City, has been sitting daily in the vestibule of the Hotel Knickerbocker speaking to his friends in almost inaudible whispers. His voice has not yet come back, but he has hopes. About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Scotti went up to Caruso and commenced a conversation in the same tones that the famous tenor had adopted. At first those standing around imagined that Scotti was imitating his sick friend to cheer him up, but later it was discovered that the baritone had contracted a cold and had just returned from the doctor's, who had told him to whisper and not talk.

Conductor Toscanini, who is somewhat short in stature, came in and tried to enjoy the conversation with the two singers, but it was a great strain, as he had to stand on tiptoe and put his hand to his ear to catch what they said. Then Caruso sat down to make the work easier for Toscanini, and Scotti bent over to him when he spoke.

Mme. Alda stopped on her way to the restaurant and spoke a few kind words to the sufferers and walked away after they had whispered their thanks for her sympathetic inquiries.

MARKHAM BROTHERS MEET.

Illinois Central's President Holds Reunion in His Private Car.

Special to The New York Times.

PADUCAH, Ky., March 13.—In the private car of Charles Markham, President of the Illinois Central Railroad, there was a reunion here Saturday night after a separation of forty-six years between the head of the company and his aged brother, John T. Markham, a citizen of Hopkinsville, Ky. There were only a few witnesses to the meeting, which was a touching one.

John Markham, a well digger of Hopkinsville, joined the Southern army at the outbreak of the civil war, leaving his parents and a baby brother behind. At the close of the war he returned home to find his father dead and his mother removed to parts unknown. His search for them failed, and the veteran settled down in Hopkinsville, despairing of ever finding his mother or brother.

A few months ago the elder brother was apprised through the press that the brother, whom he had mourned as dead, had been chosen as the head of the Illinois Central Railroad. Communications were established between the pair, and the meeting was arranged for the end of an inspection trip in the South, on the part of the railroad President. When they met, the first question asked by the aged brother was:

"Charley, do you remember the time I took you up behind me on horseback to go to the dentist and have a tooth pulled?"

"I certainly do," responded the younger man, laughing. "I never can forget that."

Nothing definite has been announced as to the future of the elder brother. It is not known whether he will return to his home in Hopkinsville or go to Chicago and live with his long-lost brother.

MAINE DEMOCRATS GAIN MORE

Elect Mayors in Four Out of Five Cities and Councils in Three.

PORTLAND, Me., March 13.—Democratic success in Maine was continued in the city elections held to-day, candidates of that party winning the Mayoralty contests in four of the five cities which voted. The only upset was at Bangor, where State Senator Charles W. Mullen, Democrat, defeated Mayor Charles F. Sweet, Republican, by a majority of 261 in the heaviest vote cast in a city election there. The City Government remains Republican, however.

Augusta remains under the Democratic control, first won in 1906 by the present Governor, Frederick W. Plaisted, who is succeeded in the Mayoralty by State Senator Ruel J. Noyes. Mayor Edgar F. Hanson, Democrat, was chosen Mayor of Belfast for a seventh term, with a Democratic Council; Albert O. Marcille was re-elected Mayor of Biddeford by Democrats and Independents, with a Democratic-Independent Council.

Republicans won easily in Brewer, headed by Victor Mutty.

FISHER ENTERS CABINET.

Succeeds Ballinger as Secretary of the Interior Without Ceremony.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Walter L. Fisher of Chicago took the oath of office as Secretary of the Interior this morning, succeeding Richard A. Ballinger, who retired. The oath was administered in the private office of the Secretary by W. B. Acker, a division chief in the department, acting as notary public. The formality was entirely without ceremony, and after it felicitations were exchanged between the new and the retiring Secretary.

The new Secretary spent the morning receiving bureau heads and division chiefs of the department.

THE MANUFACTURERS OF GORDON GIN
DENY THE RUMOR THAT MANUFACTURE IS TO BE CARRIED ON IN THE UNITED STATES.

Messrs. Tanqueray, Gordon & Co., Ltd., of London, England, manufacturers of Gordon Dry Gin, beg to emphatically deny the rumor that they are about to engage in the manufacture of their celebrated London Gin in the United States. The quality will be maintained as formerly and as it can be maintained *only in Great Britain*—at the highest standard—Adv.

DIX-GAYNOR-MURPHY CONFERENCE TO-DAY

Mayor and Tammany Leader Go to Albany to Discuss the Senatorship.

GAYNOR OFFERED TO HELP

He and Governor Confer at Night—Murphy Misses His Train, but Will Attend a Breakfast.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 13.—With Charles F. Murphy speeding toward the capital and Mayor Gaynor of New York in conference with Gov. Dix at the Executive Mansion on the Senatorial contest, the morrow is expected to bring forth developments that will result in the settlement of the legislative deadlock. There was a report about the Capitol to-night that Mr. Murphy had William F. Sheehan's letter of withdrawal from the contest. Whether Mr. Murphy will make use of the document at this particular time his friends would not say.

Mayor Gaynor came up from New York on a train which arrived here at 4 o'clock this afternoon. At the station he was met by Commander Eckford C. de Kay, Military Secretary to the Governor. He was accompanied by Mrs. Gaynor and they were driven to the Executive Mansion in the Governor's automobile. The Mayor said he had come to Albany in response to an invitation extended to him and Mrs. Gaynor by Gov. Dix last Friday night, when they met at the dinner of the North Side Board of Trade in New York.

Gov. Dix received a letter from Mayor Gaynor on Wednesday last, in which the Mayor volunteered his assistance in bringing the deadlock to an end.

"The contest is a great distraction," he wrote, "and it has always seemed to me that they should come together, as men do in all affairs of life, and talk it over, and yield a little here and there, and come to an agreement. Why cannot that be done?"

The following night the Governor conferred with the Mayor in New York, leaving next morning for his Adirondack camp at McKeever. On Saturday he decided to suggest a conference, and called his secretary, John A. Mason, on the telephone from the camp.

"At my direction," said the Governor to-night, "Mr. Mason extended the invitations to Mayor Gaynor and Mr. Murphy, which were accepted. Mr. Murphy I invited as the leader of Tammany Hall, Mayor Gaynor as a prominent Democrat, and Mr. Mack in his capacity as National Committeeman."

The Governor said he had not invited Winfield A. Huppuch as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee because Mr. Huppuch has resigned. Norman E. Mack, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who was invited, sent word that he was in ill-health and expected to leave for Hot Springs in care of a nurse to recuperate.

Gov. Dix declared before leaving for the mansion after the arrival of the Mayor that he had no particular candidate in mind to suggest to the conferees. Asked whether Mayor Gaynor had not expressed a preference for John D. Kernan of Utica, he said he understood that after the retirement of Edward M. Shepard the Mayor had spoken of the availability of Mr. Kernan, possibly because of the fact that the Mayor and Mr. Kernan were neighbors years ago in Oneida County. So far as he knew the Mayor had no intention of advocating any particular candidate at this time.

"I am anxious that the Senatorial controversy shall be settled," said the Governor. "We do not intend to discuss anything but the Senatorship."

"Did you see any Senatorial timber while up in the woods?" he was asked.

"I saw some good timber," he replied with a smile.

Mr. Murphy sent word that he had missed a train at his home in Good Ground, L. I., and as the roads were in bad condition he would not be able to leave New York until some time during the evening. Mr. Mason, the Governor's secretary, was in telephonic communication with Mr. Murphy several times during the day and again at 8:30 o'clock tonight, when Mr. Murphy said he would accept an invitation to breakfast with the Governor and Mayor at the Executive Mansion in the morning. He will go to the Hotel Ten Eyck when he arrives.

Nothing was given out to-night on the conclusions reached by the Mayor and Governor in their conference. It is known, however, that, in common with Gov. Dix, Mayor Gaynor believes that it has been abundantly demonstrated that William F. Sheehan cannot be elected, and that for the good of the party he should either withdraw or be dropped. He thinks some conference should be arranged at which those who have supported Mr. Sheehan, as well as those who have opposed him, can meet and have a frank and full discussion of the situation.

That some such course will be urged by Gov. Dix and Mayor Gaynor as a result of this conference is the general belief here to-night. It is also believed that Mr. Murphy will acquiesce. Neither the Governor nor the Mayor has any desire to follow the example of Mr. Murphy and dictate the action of the Legislature. Both feel, however, that the high official position they occupy should give weight to any advice they may offer.

Charles F. Murphy took a train for Albany at 9:30 o'clock last night, in response to Gov. Dix's request for a conference. He said that he had expected to be present at the dinner at the Executive Mansion, but had been spending the week-end at his country place at Good Ground, L. I., and had missed the only train which would have got him into town in time to reach Albany for the dinner.

Mr. Murphy said just before boarding the train that as he would not arrive at the capital until the early morning he did not expect to go into a conference until to-day. He understood that the Mayor would remain over until to-night, and that he would undoubtedly be present at his conference with the Governor. Mr. Murphy declined to discuss the situation for publication, but indicated strongly that there is not much likelihood of his changing his position.

William F. Sheehan said yesterday afternoon that he had not been invited to the conference, and had no plans to go to Albany in the near future. He declined to discuss the situation in any way.

AUTO BURNS IN PARK.

Machine Said to be Walter Lewisohn's and Valued at $11,000 Partly Destroyed.

An automobile valued at $11,000 was destroyed by fire in Central Park early to-day. The machine was said to be the property of Walter Lewisohn, a brother of Jesse Lewisohn and a member of the banking firm of Lewisohn Brothers, 11 Broadway.

The chauffeur was Fred M. Peters of 225 West Sixty-ninth Street, and he had two women in evening clothes in the car at the time it caught fire. The flames were first noticed as the car reached Eighty-first Street while on the west drive in Central Park. Peters ran along the road and found Policeman Swanton of the Arsenal Station, and he turned in an alarm.

When the fire engines arrived there was little for them to do. Nothing but the machinery was left of the car, about $5,000 damage being done.

"THE NEW AMERICA."
That's what progressive Russians call their country. In next Sunday's Times will be told the rapid awakening and modernization of Russia, and its great advance in modern methods and ideals. Order it to-day.

WOMAN AIDS THIEVES IN NEW ROBBERY IDEA

Calls Maid to Door, Makes Inquiries and Opens Way for Men to Rush Into the House.

ROB A BROOKLYN HOME

Overpower Miss Duncan, Nurse for Jefferson Church, Fight a Dog and Loot the House.

A tall young woman in an automobile coat and bonnet rang the doorbell at the home of Jefferson Church, 200 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, about 11 o'clock last night. May Duncan, the nurse, answered. The woman inquired whether a person named Smith lived there. As the maid replied two men, one described as tall and the other stout, ran into the vestibule. The tall one grabbed Miss Duncan by the throat and forced her into the hall. The other followed and closed the door.

There was no one at home except James Church, who was asleep on the upper floor. Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Church, the former the head of the Lock Stub Check Company, 120 West Twentieth Street, Manhattan, were at the theatre.

The nurse struggled with her assailant, and was assisted by a bull terrier. Struggling, she was forced to the foot of the stairway, and when the man finally forced her down in an attempt to choke her the dog sprang at his throat. He loosened his hold to fight off the dog.

Miss Duncan wrenched herself free and fled up the stairs. The man followed. There was another struggle on the top floor, but the man finally got a hold on the woman's throat and choked her into insensibility.

The stout man had gone to a living room in the rear of the parlor. He ransacked drawers there and then ascended to the floor above. Here he conducted a more thorough search.

Miss Duncan said she did not know when the men departed. She was found on the floor of an upper story by Mr. and Mrs. Church on their return home shortly before midnight.

The police of the Grand Avenue Station were notified and the reserves were sent out to make a search for the two men.

Mr. Church said last night that he could not tell until after an inspection of his house just what had been stolen.

GIRL ACCUSES POLICEMAN.

Says She Was Drinking with Him and That He Struck Her.

With blood flowing from her mouth and with other injuries on her head and face, Anna Faye, 20 years old, of 762 Tenth Avenue, entered the East Thirty-fifth Street Station last night and charged a policeman of the precinct with assaulting her. The girl was accompanied by Katherine Doran, of about the same age, and living at 226 West Twenty-fifth Street.

Anna Faye told Lieut. Miller that she and her companion had been drinking with Policeman Braun in the rear room of the café of the Long Island Hotel, at Second Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, and she alleged that Braun had become angered and had struck her with his fist.

Dr. Boone was called from Bellevue Hospital and he dressed the young woman's injuries and then she was taken into Capt. Cray's room and questioned by him. Capt. Cray is a brother-in-law of Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy. The young woman repeated her story to the Captain. He was so impressed that he sent for Inspector Walsh and after he had heard the young woman's tale, he called Deputy Commissioner Driscoll.

About this time Braun returned from post, and he was taken into the Captain's room, where the Inspector and Deputy Commissioner and the Captain, together with the young women and Braun, discussed the matter.

The Faye woman was corroborated in all she said by her young woman companion.

When Deputy Commissioner Driscoll heard the story he suspended Braun and ordered him under arrest. Inspector Walsh and Capt. Cray went along to the Night Court, as did the complainant and her friend, Katherine Doran.

ANOTHER LINER QUARANTINED

The Martha Washington Brings In Meningitis Cases as the Patris Did.

The Austrian steamer Martha Washington, which got here from Trieste yesterday, was held up at Quarantine because one of the steerage passengers had died of spinal meningitis and four others were seriously ill of the disease. Four other passengers were seriously ill with pneumonia.

On Sunday the Greek steamer Patris came into Quarantine and reported that four of the steerage passengers had died and had been buried at sea, that the bodies of two others were still on board and that five other passengers were ill with spinal meningitis.

The sick of both ships were transferred to Swinburne Island for treatment with Flexner serum. The Patris was released from Quarantine last night after every passenger and the crew had been examined.

Stage Manager Killed an Actor.

HOUSTON, Texas, March 13.—Harry Avey, a comedian, was shot and killed today in Congress Avenue by Harry L. Spencer, stage manager at the Orpheum. Spencer promptly surrendered. Domestic trouble was the cause, it is said.

Latest Shipping News.

By Wireless—SS Koenigin Luise, incoming from Naples, was reported 1,000 miles east of Sandy Hook at 8:40 P. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, Thursday afternoon.

Arrived—SS Ancon, Cristobal, March 6; SS Gascogne, Havre, March 4; SS Seneca, Manzanillo.

FOR HUSKY THROAT TRY BROWN'S Bronchial Troches. No dangerous drugs.—Adv.

INSURGENT SPIRIT IN COLUMBIA FACULTY

Summary Dismissal of Prof. Spingarn Stirs It to Renewed Activity.

TROUBLE COMING, MAYBE

Prof. Cattell Leads In a Movement to Investigate the Appointment and Dismissal of Teachers.

J. McKeen Cattell, Professor of Psychology at Columbia University, according to information gathered last night, introduced at the meeting of the Faculty of Philosophy, on Friday, a motion, innocent enough on its face, but of such great significance to the initiated, that it is causing much discussion in the inner circles on Morningside Heights, and many believe that it is by no means a closed incident.

With the news still fresh that Prof. Joel Elias Spingarn had been "relieved of further academic services," a little stir of excitement ran around the Faculty meeting when Prof. Cattell moved that a committee of five be empowered to investigate the manner of appointment and dismissal of the teaching force at Columbia. The motion was seconded by John Dewey, Professor of Philosophy, and was lost by a vote of 16 to 12.

President Butler was not present at the meeting. He left for the South on March 8 to be gone for the rest of the month.

Although the motion made reference to the "appointment" of professors, it is known that Prof. Cattell included that phrase to take off the edge of his motion, for it is generally conceded that it has an edge and that the edge will be acutely felt in several quarters. Although the name of Prof. Spingarn was not so much as mentioned in the discussion over the resolution, it is known that it was inspired by the manner in which his relations with Columbia were severed.

Although all of the twelve who voted in favor of the resolution would not openly style themselves as insurgents nor the motion as an insurgent measure, it received the support of men who have a reputation for speaking their minds in Columbia affairs.

"Wouldn't that motion be called a little daring?" a Columbia professor was asked last night.

Were Not Afraid.

"Well," he replied, with a ruminative smile, "I fancy that no man voted for it who was afraid that he could not easily get a place outside of Columbia should there arise need for labor elsewhere."

One of the men who voted in favor of Prof. Cattell's motion said he did so in the interests of justice and, according to him, the motion was introduced for the purpose of determining if possible the status of the professor, and establishing as far as it ever can be established, the exent of professorial independence. That is precisely what Prof. Spingarm would like to see decided as the result of his own dismissal from the teaching force of the university, and to that end he has expressed his willingness to have his own case carried before the court of university opinion, since there is no other appeal.

Prof. Spingarn, during the years that he served at Columbia, was always known as one of the Faculty members who was inclined to be outspoken, either as a critic or as a defender of the administration, and many are of the opinion that this independence brought about President Butler's determination to "extinguish him academically." Prof. Spingarn believes that his dismissal was directly due to the fact that when the Faculty of Philosophy met on Dec. 9, he introduced a resolution to the effect that there should be some appreciative expression on the part of his colleagues of the academic services rendered during twenty-two years by Prof. Harry Thurston Peck.

This resolution was laid on the table and never taken off, but Prof. Spingarn heard from it again. According to one member of the Faculty who was intimately familiar with the whole situation, President Butler told Prof. Spingarn to drop the matter or there would be trouble. There was trouble, and after the last meeting of the Trustees he received a brief note from President Butler notifying him that he was "relieved of further academic services."

Prof. Spingarn traces his dismissal squarely to the Peck resolution, as, perhaps the last straw, in a series of mild declarations of independence. It is generally felt that the differences between him and President Butler are inextricably involved with his insurgent attitude in the English department, to which his chair of comparative literature was consigned after its individual department was abolished, and there are some who see in the knot threads which run back to the day when Prof. George E. Woodberry resigned amid a storm of conflicting opinions.

Professors Cowed, He Says.

Something of what some are reading between the lines of the Cattell motion, is suggested by the comment Prof. Spingarn made not long after he had received word of his dismissal.

"You cannot understand what this case is," he said, "unless you have some notion of the absolutely unmanly timidity into which the professors of Columbia have been cowed by Dr. Butler. You have no idea how askance they look upon one who is not afraid to appear as a critic as well as a defender of the administration as his judgment and conscience dictate.

"Did I only start to discuss administrative matters at the Faculty Club they would glance apprehensively about them and edge away from me. If you lived in the Columbia atmosphere you would see how oppressive that is and how hardy it is thought for a teacher to express even academic theories that may conflict with those of others."

It is the contention of some of those who supported the Cattell motion that freedom of thought and expression is an essential to university life, and that the individual professor should not have the feeling of an axe hanging above his head to give him pause in the expression of his ideas. He should be able, within reasonable limits, to say what he thinks without trembling for his bread and butter. Anyway, there were twelve men at Friday's Faculty meeting who wanted an investigation of the manner of appointment and dismissal (with the accent on the dismissal) of the teaching force.

Some of those who were in favor of the Cattell motion say that it came perilously near being passed. They believe that it will come up again in one form or another, and that on its second appearance it may meet with a different fate. One reason given for this was the fact that only a few knew that Prof. Cattell had any such motion in mind, and there was not a full meeting.

It was said, however, that the English department was forewarned, and it had the largest representation present, a group of five men, who voted as a unit against the motion. Some of the Faculty who were not there have expressed themselves as strongly in favor of the proposed action.

Prof. Dewey Outspoken.

Prof. Cattell made the motion without enlarging upon it, but Prof. Dewey, in seconding it, had some very definite things to say. He said that it was a shame if Columbia was to lose men of international reputation as scholars without good and sufficient reason being shown. He, for one, would like to have the manner of such loss subjected to some inspection.

John D. Prince, Professor of Semitic

Continued on Page 3.

J. B. McDONALD STILL ALIVE.

His Condition Critical at Midnight—Archbishop Farley Visits Him.

The condition of John B. McDonald, builder of the present Subway system, who is ill with Bright's disease, was said by the attending physicians at his home, 1 West Seventy-second Street, late last night to be extremely critical.

Dr. F. Le Roy Satterlee, who remained at his bedside through the night, said at midnight that only the remarkable constitution of his patient was keeping him alive. His pulse, the doctor said, was normal and he had no fever, but was gradually sinking. Archbishop Farley, who is a personal friend of Mr. McDonald, spent some time at his bedside yesterday afternoon.

CANNON'S SON-IN-LAW NAMED

Danville Jury Hears Charges of Vote Buying Against F. Lesure.

Special to The New York Times.

DANVILLE, Ill., March 13.—The Grand Jury this afternoon considered charges against F. Lesure, President of the Danville National Bank and son-in-law of ex-Speaker Joseph G. Cannon. Lesure, is alleged to have used money to corrupt voters.

Charges were also considered against Thomas Moses, ex-Mine Inspector and now Manager of the Bunson Coal Company and a prominent politician.

CODY AFTER SENATORSHIP?

Tucson Hears Buffalo Bill Wants to be Arizona's First Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

TUCSON, Ariz., March 13.—It is stated here that Col. William F. Cody ("Buffalo Bill") plans to round out his career as one of the great pathfinders of the West by becoming the first United States Senator from Arizona. While saying he is too busy to enter politics, he does not deny the rumor.

Col. Cody has established a home here, and also a permanent camp in the Santa Catalina Mountains. There are more than a dozen buildings in it, and he rules like an Arab chieftain from this eyrie, from which he can look down on rolling stretches of the desert, where there is home room for 20,000,000 persons.

NOT TO RELEASE WALSH.

Leavenworth Prison Authorities Have No Orders—Ex-Banker Very Feeble.

Special to The New York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 13.—The officials of the Federal Penitentiary report that they have no information concerning the release of John R. Walsh, the ex-Chicago banker.

No preparations are under way to get Walsh ready to go out, and he is attending to his light duties in the record office of the prison as usual. Walsh's duties are to read the newspapers and clip out items about crimes and criminals for the crime book.

Walsh is much more feeble than when he was brought to the penitentiary. On damp days, he can hardly get out of bed, and he does not leave the dormitory where he sleeps.

Walsh is not confined at night in a regular cell, but he sleeps in the dormitory with about thirty trusty prisoners. He is watched day and night by attachés of the prison medical department.

ALL AUTO NUMBERS ISSUED.

Use of Old Number Plates Will No Longer Be Permitted.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 13.—Secretary of State Lazansky notified the police in various cities throughout the State about Feb. 1 that on account of delay in the manufacture of number plates for automobiles, it had been impossible to deliver the plates to owners of motor cars as fast as applications were made. He suggested that automobiles not having the new number plates be not interfered with.

To-night Mr. Lazansky said all demands for registration cards and number plates had been filled, and that he would so notify the police.

As a result automobile owners, whose cars are running with the old number plate, and chauffeurs not having made application to be re-licensed, may find themselves in difficulty with the police.

$8,000,000 PAPER CO. FORMED

Reciprocity Plan May Have Brought New York Capital Into Ontario.

Special to The New York Times.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., March 13.—The Lake Superior Paper Company was incorporated in Toronto, with a capital of $8,000,000, to-day. The company purchased a tract of twenty acres in the heart of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., from the city, paying about $325,000 for it. The erection of the new plant, which will adjoin the Lake Superior Corporation's pulp mills, will be begun in two weeks. The new paper company is also considering the construction of a water power canal to develop 60,000 horse power.

The new plant is believed to be the result of the proposed reciprocity agreement, and the promoters and backers are said to be wealthy New York men closely allied with the newspapers of the United States. The free export of manufactured paper to the United States, under the proposed reciprocity agreement, will be a big boon to the manufacturers of Canada, and will result, it is thought, in the establishment of many new pulp and paper mills throughout the region in which pulp wood is obtainable.

The names of the incorporators of the company were not announced.

VICTIM'S WIDOW UNRELENTING

Opposes Pardon of ex-Police Chief Who Killed W. J. Cornett.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 13.—Scores of pleas for the pardon of Edgar Stripling, former Chief of Police of Danville, Va., have been circulated in Georgia and Virginia, and petitions signed by thousands, and letters from prominent Georgians have been received by the hands of the Prison Commission. To-day came the first word, from the widow of William J. Cornett, the man Stripling killed—an appeal that the "law be allowed to take its course."

"The public thinks now," she wrote, "of Stripling, and his wife and his children. They have forgotten the widow and the children of the man who was slain. Sentiment is all right, but it does not support widows of fatherless children.

"Suppose Stripling has lived a new life. Does that exempt him from punishment? Do the authorities of the law pardon every convict who claims to live a useful life? If not, why should he, who has never known what it is to suffer for his crime, now add another crime by escaping?"

Since the death of her husband, fourteen years ago, Mrs. Cornett has married again. She is now Mrs. G. M. Nelson.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER
50c. per case of 6 glass-stoppered bottles.—Adv.

DIAZ A SUFFERER FROM SCLEROSIS

Mexican President's Successor Decided Upon in the Event of His Death.

NO MORE U. S. TROOPS TO GO

Warships to Stop at Mexican Ports Only Long Enough to Coal—Dickinson to Review Soldiers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—It was said in these dispatches on the night after the order for the mobilization of the "manoeuvre division" in Texas that despite the constant official reports from Mexican sources to the effect that President Diaz is in good health, and suffering from no disability, information had been received in Washington from official sources which the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES knew to be trustworthy that the head of the Mexican Republic was really in a serious condition. Since then all sorts of official reassurances have come from Mexican sources. But to-day it was learned upon unimpeachable authority that the ailment from which President Diaz is suffering is arterial sclerosis.

This is a disease, physicians say, which may not affect the appearance or actions of the Mexican President for some time, or it may terminate fatally at any time. In the case of a man of his years it is always liable to develop a critical condition without the least warning, and the very means taken to keep President Diaz up to the labor of attending to the numerous duties now devolving upon him are also liable to accentuate the disease.

It is now known that this information was in the possession of the Administration when it was decided to mobilize the American troops along the Mexican frontier. This, in fact, was probably the chief consideration upon which that decision was reached.

Even among the medical officials it is admitted that there is grave possibility of some misfortune to President Diaz in the not distant future. But there is no admission of the least uneasiness as to what would follow if he should die suddenly. It is noticeable to-day that there is much less anxiety manifested by the Mexican officials here than there has been for several days. The explanation is found in the fact that since the publication of the dispatch from Charlottesville last week, in which the President was cited as authority for the statement that armed intervention was an ultimate possibility, the Mexican officials in this country have been in direct communication with President Taft, and have received positive reassurances from him.

Talk of Diaz's Successor.

It may be said also that in his turn the President has received certain reassuring information from the Mexicans. This has to do with the course that will be followed in the event of the death of President Diaz. The President has been informed that the succession to Diaz has been arranged for, and assurances have been given that the new President of Mexico will be a man of strong personality, capable of grappling with the difficult situation now existing there, and of carrying out Mexico's international obligations.

President Taft has been told also that the selection of Diaz's successor will be made with due regard to the forms of the Mexican Constitution, and that there is no expectation that everything connected with it will not be carried out smoothly and without trouble. It is pointed out, with regard to this possibility, that there is maintained in the Mexican Federal district a standing force of 10,000 troops of all arms, and that this force will be entirely capable of handling the situation, should the emergency arise.

It is in recognition of this information that the orders to the naval vessels to cruise along the Mexican coasts have been changed. The Mexican officials are much disturbed by the announcement that our warships were to visit Mexican ports. They felt that such movements of our vessels were too much like maintaining a surveillance of Mexico herself. So this part of the patrol for filibusters is practically to be abandoned. It was said at the Navy Department this afternon that the orders to the ships merely covered a change of station, and that there was no intention to patrol the coasts of Mexico. They will stop at Mexican ports only long enough to take on coal.

All this has quite restored serenity to the Mexicans here. They are now entirely satisfied that this Government will content itself with simply carrying out the process of strangulation it has begun to apply to the insurrection through the stoppage of supplies from this country.

Militia Officers Anxious to Go.

Notwithstanding the peaceful outlook, the enthusiasm of the officers of the militia of the various States and Territories over the opportunity offered them by the War Department for field experience in the present military operations in the Southern border States continues unabated, since Saturday, Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff of the army, has received acceptances from 705 additional militia officers of the invitation to join "the manoeuvre division" at San Antonio, Texas, making a total of 1,950 acceptances. The States just heard from and the number of officers follow:

Alabama, 1; Arizona, 25; Colorado, 72; Connecticut, 28; Georgia, 72; Maryland, 38; Michigan, 136; Minnesota, 34; Nebraska, 29; New Jersey, 14; New Mexico, 8; North Carolina, 44; North Dakota, 16; Rhode Island, 2; South Carolina, 76, Virginia, 111.

The District of Columbia and thirteen States have not yet responded.

Major Gen. Carter, commanding the troops at San Antonio, has been asked by the War Department to prepare a programme, indicating the number of militia officers he can accommodate at one time. When this is received, the Department will arrange a schedule with a view to granting, if possible, field instruction to all the officers of the militia, who have accepted the department's invitation. According to the present plan, about two hundred militia officers will be sent southward at one time, and the period of instruction will be about two weeks each.

Indicating the interest of the militia officers in the chance offered them, Gen. Oliver, Acting Secretary of War, has been overwhelmed with applications from Senators and Representatives in behalf of officers who desire to participate in the manoeuvres. Gen. Oliver has explained, however, that it is the function of the Governors of the States, rather than the War Department, to make the selections.

According to advices received to-day by the revolutionary agents here, the uprising in Mexico has spread to the States of Coahuila and Morelos. The uprising in Morelos is of formidable proportions, the dispatches set forth. Telegraphic communications with both States is almost destroyed, and details are lacking.

Coahuila is east of the State of Chihua-

hua, and is just across the Texas border, while Morelos is a small State, to the South of the Federal district in which is the City of Mexico.

Dickinson to Review Troops.

Secretary of War Dickinson, upon his return to the United States from an inspection of the Panama Canal for which he will sail from New York within the next few days, will review "the manoeuvre division" of troops now mobilizing in San Antonio, Texas.

After Secretary Dickinson has completed his inspection, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, chief of staff of the army, will go to San Antonio. Gen. Wood to-day denied that the War Department has ordered or was contemplating ordering more troops to the South. This statement was made because of persistent rumors that another division of 20,000 men was about to be assembled on the border.

Gen. Wood also unqualifiedly denied that there was any intention, as has been reported, of sending two cavalry regiments from San Antonio to the border line. He said the actual patrol of the frontier would not be increased at the present time, and that the cavalry which is assembled as part of the division at San Antonio would not be detached from the camp.

It is the intention of the War Department, it developed to-day, to change from time to time the general officers now in command of the troops mobilizing in the South in order that the whole staff of officers of the army may have an opportunity to assume field command of large bodies of soldiers.

After about two months' service, it is the present idea of the department to relieve Major Gen. Carter as commander, assigning some other Major General to command. Likewise the various Brigadier Generals commanding the units of the division and the troops at Galveston and San Diego will be relieved by other Brigadier Generals. The officers of the organized militia will be attached to the officers of the regular army of equal grade, for purposes of instruction.

"The manoeuvre division," it is said at the War Department, will be maintained in the South until well into the Summer.

TAFT AND WILSON CONFER.

President Also Receives Report on Mobilization from Gen. Wood.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 13.—Huntington Wilson, Acting Secretary of State, came unexpectedly to Augusta to-day and had an hour's conference with President Taft. He brought a heavy portfolio of official papers. Mr. Wilson returned to Washington to-night.

On his way to Augusta Mr. Wilson stopped over at Aiken, S. C., where Mrs. Wilson, who accompanied him from Washington, will spend a week or two. It was later stated officially that the Acting Secretary's trip to the South at this time was due entirely to his wish to accompany Mrs. Wilson to Aiken.

Coincident with the arrival of Mr. Wilson, President Taft received dispatches from Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff of the Army, stating that the mobilization of troops in Texas is practically complete.

The patrolling of the Mexican border, it is said, undoubtedly will be accomplished largely through a series of practice "marches or "hikes" as they are known in the army. This will enable the War Department to carry out its programme of useful training to the officers and men as part of the work of maintaining the neutrality laws.

Acting Secretary Wilson's visit to the President offered an opportunity for an official denial of a report recently sent out from Washington that there had been friction between President Taft and the State Department officials, including Secretary Knox, regarding the handling of the Mexican situation.

It now seems practically assured that President Taft while in Augusta will not act on either one of the cases of the two convicted bankers, Charles W. Morse of New York and John R. Walsh of Chicago.

Mr. Taft had an informal conference to-day with Charles M. Dow of New York, Chairman of the Niagara Commission, regarding future plans to preserve the falls from further inroads of power companies. He also talked over the subject of magazine postage with Albert Shaw and W. B. Howland, New York publishers.

To-day Mr. Taft made the 18 holes of the Country Club golf course in 97, as against 101 on Saturday, and is much pleased with the improvement his game has shown.

During an automobile ride this afternoon the President visited the Augusta arsenal and was received with a salute of 21 guns.

JUST A FIELD SERVICE TEST.

Gen. Carter So Explains Purpose of Mobilization—Roosevelt at the Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 13.—Major Gen. William H. Carter, commanding the division of regular troops now being mobilized in Texas, with San Antonio as the centre of mobilization, in an interview he gave to THE TIMES correspondent this afternoon said that the object of the present concentration of troops was for the purpose of testing the new field service regulations of the United States Army. Both President Taft and Major Gen. Wood had so assured him, he said. Should the experiment work out as expected, Gen. Carter added, it would prove to the satisfaction of the General Staff in Washington that an army can be mobilized at short notice.

"Is it true that the railroads have received an intimation to hold equipment here so as to make possible the immediate transportation of any troops that may be ordered out of San Antonio?" Gen. Carter was asked.

"No, that report is incorrect," Gen. Carter answered. "No such orders have been issued, nor have the railroads been asked to hold any equipment with any such object in view."

While the atmosphere around division headquarters is as peaceful as can be, in the camp there is everywhere discernible the suppressed excitement of troops who are hoping that they are in for a lively time. Nobody, not even the privates, believes that anybody is going to Mexico, but they are all hoping that they may at least take part in the preparations now going on to put an end to filibustering. This duty of keeping venturesome Americans and soldiers of fortune at home is now intrusted to the Third Cavalry and the Twenty-third Infantry, and these two commands are now being reinforced by the Fourth Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. Edwin F. Glenn, commanding the infantry stationed at Laredo, on the Rio Grande, 153 miles south of San Antonio, was here last night tor a few hours. He said that he had no information that led him to believe that the Eleventh and Ninth Cavalry Regiments would be ordered to the Rio Grande within the next few days to assist in putting an end to filibustering expeditions.

None of the infantry or artillery regiments now here have any idea that they will leave San Antonio soon, and officers and men are settling down for a long tour of duty.

Three other regimens of infantry arrived to-day. They were the Eleventh from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming; the Eighteenth from Fort Mackenzie, Wyoming, and the Twenty-eighth from Fort Snelling, Minnesota.

About half of the troops from Wyoming were held up in Cheyenne until last Friday morning, the railroads being unable to get the passenger equipment to handle them there until that time. One battalion of the Twenty-eighth is still missing, but they are expected to be heard from some time to-night. Lieut. Steunenberg, the "Army Song Bird," whose poems have appeared in THE TIMES, is among the officers in the lost battalion.

Col. Roosevelt visited the camp this morning. The reception he got was in strange contrast to the boisterous welcome that was accorded him by the citizens of San Antonio last night. The Colonel of the Rough Riders made a whirl-wind trip in an automobile through the entire encampment without once being held up by cheering soldiers.

It was announced in San Antonio last night that the Colonel would visit the encampment this morning, and those who followed the ex-President anticipated for him one of the noisiest welcomes of his career. It was about 8 o'clock, two and one-hauf hours after reville, when the Roosevelt procession entered the divisional reservation where 12,000 regulars were busy getting their camps in order.

The first regiment he struck was the Seventeenth Infantry. He got by that command without more than half a dozen soldiers recognizing him. Next he sped past the Fifteenth, then the Thirteenth and Tenth Regiments of Infantry, the Eleventh Cavalry, and finally the artillery and engineering commands, and he escaped anything approaching an ovation in every one of them.

The soldiers had warning that he was coming too, for as he neared Fort Sam Houston, a saluting squad for the Twenty-second Infantry, which is garrisoned there, fired twenty-one guns in his honor. The soldiers knew that there are only two persons in this country entitled to that honor, one being the President and the other ex-President Roosevelt.

Coming back into San Antonio City, Col. Roosevelt forgot all about the quiet reception he got from the regulars in the enjoyment of the noisy demonstration that greeted him on his return to the Alamo Plaza. It looked as if half of the population of San Antonio was there to hear him speak. They yelled for him five minutes before they would permit him to begin his speech.

When he did get a chance, Col. Roosevelt told them that San Antonio has the warmest sort of a place in his heart, and that he hoped to come back again some time when he could stay longer. A third of the crowd followed him to the railway station and gave him a parting Texas salute as his train pulled out for Austin.

The next most distinguished visitor to the encampment to-day was Brig. Gen. Ernest A. Garlington, the Inspector General of the Army. Gen. Garlington, who came from Washington, will inspect the troops, and is expected to remain in San Antonio probably a week.

The Quartermaster is watching to-night for 400 untrained Wyoming horses that are being hurried here by express for the Eleventh and Ninth Cavalry regiments. The Eleventh got 429 recruits to-day, and the troopers of that regiment refer with great glee to the fun that they are going to have watching the "rookies" tame these bucking Wyoming horses. The recruits, however, do not smile when they contemplate the aforesaid fun that is being reserved for them.

Recruit trains are now arriving every few hours, and several of the regiments will have their war quota within a week. The only regulars now en route are the Ninth Cavalry and a battalion of engineers and the missing battalion of the Twenty-eighth Infantry. With their arrival the mobilization of the division will be complete.

Gen. Carter and his staff will establish headquarters on the field to-morrow morning, as will also Brig. Gens. Hoyt, F. A. Smith, Duncan and Tyler, who are in command of the brigades.

Saloons are springing up like mushrooms on the outskirts of the reservation in anticipation of the paymaster's arrival when will begin the disbursement of the $300,000 that will be necessary to pay a month's wages to the troops encamped behind Fort Sam Houston.

Mexican peddlers and camp followers who appeared in the reservation to-day wore conspicuously on their shirts buttons bearing the picture of Francisco I. Madero, the leader of the insurgents. When asked why they were honoring Madero they would shake their heads and mutter "Quien sabe" Mexican for "Who knows." Several soldiers who saw the buttons remarked that Madero's picture looked a lot like that of Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U. S. A., the captor of Aguinaldo.

There are concerts in all the regiments to-night, and thousands of visitors throng the reservation listening to the military bands.

UPHOLDS DIAZ'S PLAN.

Suspension of Personal Guarantees Approved by Mexican Congress.

MEXICO CITY, March 13.—Mexico's proposed war measure, the bill to suspend certain conceded personal rights under specific circumstances, was approved to-day by the permanent commission of Congress in the form as drafted by the Department of the Interior.

Following the usual course of such bills, it will have its second reading to-morrow. On Thursday it will undergo final discussion.

As indicative of the interest manifested in the measure, the galleries in the Senate Chamber were crowded with spectators.

Apparently taking it for granted that the bill would become a law, the War Department has already made its plans for co-operation. The guards along highways and railways will be doubled, according to Gen. Manuel Cosio, Minister of War.

The bill was presented at to-day's session of the permanent commission by the sub-committee, composed of members of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, to which it had been referred. Committeeman Ricardo Guzman, in presenting the report of the committee, said:

"The President, in view of the abnormal conditions existing throughout the country, which already constitute a serious menace to the public peace, established at such a great sacrifice during the last quarter of a century, believes that the time has come to use the drastic measures authorized in Article 29 of the Constitution; and to that end the President, with the approval of his Ministers, initiates before this honorable permanent commission the suspension of those individual guarantees granted by the Constitution."

Continuing, he said the Commissioners were in full accord with the Executive, on the grounds that the revolution in Chihuahua was nothing more than a persistent attack upon the security of the person and property, and especially on the lines of communication. The situation, he said, called for a speedy and energetic campaign of suppression.

SQUADRON AT CAIMANERA.

The Prairie, with Marines, Also in Cuban Port—Others Come Home.

CAIMANERA, Cuba, March 13.—The fifth division of the Atlantic fleet, under Rear Admiral Sydney A. Staunton, arrived here this forenoon. The squadron includes the armored cruisers Tennessee, Montana, and North Carolina. These vessels will take part in the movements in the Gulf of Mexico in the vicinity of Galveston. The auxiliary cruiser Prairie also arrived this morning with many marines on board.

The first, third, and fourth divisions of the United States Atlantic battleship fleet sailed for Hampton Roads this afternoon. The battleships are returning home in accordance with the prearranged plan, having concluded the manoeuvres in which they have been engaged for the past few weeks in Guantanamo Bay.

The vessels are the Connecticut, Delaware, and North Dakota, first division; Minnesota, Idaho, Mississippi, and Vermont, third division, and Georgia, Nebraska, Rhode Island, and Virginia, of the fourth division. The Delaware of the first division, was detached some time ago, and is at Valparaiso. The Michigan of the first division, proceeded to Hampton Roads some time ago.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The departure of twelve battleships of the Atlantic fleet from Caimaneara, Cuba, today for Hampton Roads, is in accordance with the programme of the Navy Department for the fleet's movements.

When the vessels reach Hampton Roads they will go to the Norfolk Navy Yard, several at a time, for docking. Afterward they will go on the Southern drill grounds, thirty miles south of Cape Henry, for their annual Summer battle practice.

NO FEAR FOR BRITISH INTERESTS

Under Secretary Wood Confident of Mexican Protection.

LONDON, March 13.—Speaking on behalf of the Foreign Office in the House of Commons to-day, Thomas McKinnon Wood, Under Secretary, stated that there was no reason to suppose that British subjects and interests in Mexico were in danger. Nor was there, according to the information of the Foreign Office, which was watching events in that country, any reason to think that the Mexica Government would be unable to protect British subjects and British interests if necessary.

Asked if the newspaper reports of the situation were exaggerated, Mr. Wood said:

"Some of them are, I think."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c. —Adv.

INSURRECTOS AGAIN THREATEN JUAREZ

Capt. Creighton, Their American Leader, Trying to Lure Mexican Troops to Battle.

SKIRMISHES AT OTHER POINTS

Twenty Revolutionists Killed by Machine Guns on an Armored Train —Battle at Navajo in Sonora.

EL PASO, Texas, March 13.—Capt. Oscar G. Creighton, an American, who says he is a Harvard graduate, with a band of insurrectos, many of whom are Americans, to-night camped fifteen miles south of Juarez, but no fear is felt that they are planning an attack on the city, where business continues as usual. Instead the presence of the revolutionists is looked on as an effort to induce Gen. Navarro's 2,000 men to take the field.

Creighton reached the vicinity of Juarez after a march from the South of about one hundred miles along the Mexican National Railroad, leaving a trail of burning bridges.

His arrival near the border was spectacular, for, after releasing twenty-five other Americans who had gone into Mexico to investigate a mine and who had sought his protection, he waited until dark to announce his presence by a terrific explosion, which wrecked a bridge at Mesa, ten miles south of Juarez.

The destruction of the bridge tied up the railroad, which for a time had been open as far as Candelaria. It also put an end to the hope of sending relief by train to Chihuahua.

Coming upon the American mine prospectors at Chicago, 100 miles south on the Mexican National road, Creighton informed them that he intended to destroy what remained of the railroad. If they wished to reach El Paso he would allow them to precede him on two handcars.

The handcars were put in action, but the Americans, fearing a possible attack, preferred to remain under Creighton's protection. At one town Creighton entered a station and tore out the telegraph instruments, which had long been in disuse because of the cutting of the wires.

When the party reached a point near Juarez, Creighton told the mining men to proceed on foot. In case they were mistaken by the Mexican Federal troops for insurrectos and fired on, he would return the fire, he said.

D. B. Smith, W. T. Swoyer, and Marshall Cassidy, who led the mining party, reached El Paso to-night and told the story of their trip. Creighton came from New York, they said.

Citizens of the United States are rapidly becoming leaders of small bands of insurrectos, according to reports from the interior. Scores of Americans are applying for enlistment at the insurrecto junta, despite the threat of the Diaz Government to punish with death any one participating even in a slight degree with the revolutionary movement. What disposition is made of the applicants is not given out by the junta, but the men do not remain long in El Paso. It is not known what was the fate of those taken at Casa Graces a week ago. It is said they were shot.

Fighting at Navajo.

A special dispatch to The El Paso Herald this morning from Navajo, Sonora, states that there was a spirited engagement at that place on Saturday between 150 insurrectos and 50 Federals. The insurrectos succeeded in capturing the town with a loss of one killed and two wounded. Three Federals are said to have been killed.

The Federals rallied near the town, and are awaiting reinforcements. It is said, however, that the insurrectos burned the railroad bridge to prevent the arrival of more Federals.

Direct word from the City of Chihuahua, Mexico, was received here this afternoon through Jed Newkirk, an American merchant, who traveled the 225 miles in an automobile, having left there two days ago. He said while conditions were severe and much suffering is being endured, food supplies would hold out for another month if necessary.

No one in the city, including Miguel Ahumada, Governor of the State, has heard of the mobilization of the United States troops on the Mexican frontier. The entire city was in ignorance of the progress of the revolutionary movement, all telegraph and train communication between the city and the outside world having been cut off almost continuously for two weeks. Mr. Newkirk said the citizens acting with Gov. Ahumada had adopted plans to conserve the food supplies.

A courier who walked from a point north of the City of Chihuahua also arrived here to-night. He said that husdreds of women, fearing that the siege of the city which already had continued for eight days, will soon cause starvation, have obtained permission from the authorities to leave, and bands of women, accompanied by their children, are now roaming the country.

Practically all business in the States of Sonora and Chihuahua is at a standstill. The Government's prohibition against the transportation of dynamite has rendered the mines idle.

That the Government is finding difficulty in attempting to operate its armored steel cars is indicated in mail advices received to-day from Santa Rosalia. It was stated that forty Federal troops, leaving in an armored car from Jiminez, got within a mile of Santa Rosalia, when the tracks in front of them were blown up. About twenty of the insurrectos who had ventured on the tracks were killed by the machine guns of the armored car, but the train had to pull back.

On the Agua Prieta Battlefield.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 13.—From midnight until dawn to-day, following the battel of Agua Prieta, the mesas east and west were dotted with the signal fires of the rebels. A strong force of insurrectos is reported to be a short distance southwest of the city.

Following the battle yesterday, Mexican sympathisers with the cause of Madero poured out of Douglas to the south and east, with Blanco's camp as their destination. An automobile load of dynamite was also taken across the line today and planted in secret locations throughout Agua Prieta for defense against another rebel attack.

To Americans who gained entrance to his camp last night Gen. Blanco said through an interpreter that the rebels could account for only one killed and two missing and the loss of two horses. Blanco was especially eager for news regarding the action of the United States troops. When informed that many federal troops were advancing toward Agua Prieta he said:

"All the better; there will be many more guns for us to capture."

Commissario Garcia of El Tigre Camp, whom Blanco took prisoner when he captured that place, and who accompanied Blanco's force to act as secretary to the General made a sensational escape from the rebel ranks in the midst of the battle by galloping across the field to American soil. He was permitted to remain in the United States.

According to Capt. Harry Wheeler, about one-third of Blanco's force of 525 men were engaged in the battle. Blanco led the sortie in person.

"Red" Lopez and 150 men joined Blanco, increasing his army to more than 700 fighting men. Lopez was in the lead with the squad, which was surprised by the Federals, when the battle began.

Gen. Chiapa, with 800 men, is reported rapidly moving from Montezuma to Nacozari, intending to entrain there and come on to Agua Prieta while 300 troops are coming from Cananea.

The bodies of two more Federal soldiers were found on the Agua Prieta battlefield to-day by a rancher. This brings the total Federal dead to thirteen.

Col. Mora of the Government troops today said he would prepare an official report, which would show that thirty rebels were killed, and only two Federals.

The dead Federal soldiers brought into Agua Prieta last night were lying in the bull ring to-day. The uniforms had been removed and civilian garb had been wrapped around their bodies.

Lieut. Stallman, Surgeon of the Third United States Cavalry, and Dr. Vanlman of Douglas visited the wounded Federals to-day and tendered their professional assistance to Col. Mora, but the offer was not accepted. The wounded lay on the floor of an adobe house. The Americans offered in vain to supply cots and dress the wounds. Many among the wounded are in a serious condition, and without medical aid may die.

Late to-day the mixed train from Macozari, due at 11 A. M., had not returned. As telegraph service was interrupted, it was impossible to learn the cause of the delay.

With Other Insurrectionists.

MEXICALI, Mexico, March 13.—The insurrecto camp was alarmed to-day by the report that a Mexican Federal force was coming to attack it through Yuma.

The rumor caused a nasty calling in of the rebel outposts, and was responsible for the appearance in Mexicali again of Capt. Stanley, the American who was driven out of the rebel camp about a week ago by Berthold and Leyva.

Stanley was reinstated in his command to-day, and now claims more authority than Berthold or Leyva, saying that he holds an independent commission from the junta at Los Angeles.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 13.—Capt. Evans, in command on the border of the United States troops, reported this morning that the bandits that have captured Tecarte indulged in a drunken orgy last night, firing their rifles through windows. The inhabitants around Tecarte have fled to the American side of the line.

TIA JUANA, Lower Cal., March 13.—Capt. Nunios, in command here, captured a Mexican named de Reyes last night in Tia Juana and put him in cuartel under a charge of fomenting rebellion, recruiting insurrectos, and spying upon the Federal troops for the benefit of the insurrectos. De Reyes is well known along the border.

The promised reinforcements from Ensenada for this section have not arrived. They will be brought up the coast in the Mexican gunboat Democrata, landed at a small inlet near Descanse, about ten miles south of the line, and marched the fifteen intervening miles to Tia Juana. Nunios declared to The Associated Press correspondent that he could take the field when these reinforcements arrived.

DICKINSON STAYS HERE.

Abandons Panama Trip, but Not Because of Mexican Situation, He Says.

At the last moment Secretary of War Jacob M. Dickinson canceled yesterday his trip to Panama. His baggage was actually aboard the Panama liner Advance, in charge of his secretary and servant, but they received telephonic orders to get it ashore again and bring it up to the Hotel Belmont. The Secretary, however, when the reason of his sudden change of plans was sought, strenuously denied that it had anything to do with the Mexican situation.

He said he had decided to postpone the inspection trip to the canal on account of difficulties which had arisen over the closing of a contract to fix the division of freight charges on business between the east and west coast, and that they were of such a nature that they required his personal intervention. When the Secretary arrived yesterday morning at the offices of the Panama Railroad Company, 24 State Street, he was in consultation with the officials of that company and representatives of the California-Atlantic Steamship Company and the Pacific Mail Company, and the developments at this conference changed Mr. Dickinson's plans.

He gave out during the afternoon an interview absolutely denying that there was any other cause than this to be assigned to his staying in this country. When he was asked concerning a mobilization of a further 15,000 troops near the Mexican frontier, he had the Department of War called up on the long-distance telephone and ascertained that the report was entirely baseless.

Mr. Dickinson explained that there had recently been a hearing in Washington on this matter of freight rates, and it had been decided that the Panama Railroad Company, with which the steamship lines have been working, should give the ninety days' notice necessary to terminate the present arrangement.

This notice will expire next month, and the Secretary hoped that the basis of a new agreement which he proposed would be accepted before he sailed for Panama. This has not occurred, however, and as the matter is of great importance he was unwilling to leave it in abeyance during his absence. Mr. Dickinson, however, stated that he hoped to be able to reach a settlement in which the parties concerned would at any rate acquiesce, but that this would involve the settlement of several important matters by himself. He has consequently called a meeting of the Directors of the Panama Railroad Company for this morning.

There will be no difficulty, it was learned yesterday, in binding the Pacific Mail and the California-Atlantic Steamship Company to carry out the arrangement suggested by the Department, because the Government is in a position to deprive them of the right to use the Panama Railroad except upon its own terms. In the case of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, which handles the transcontinental freight business via the Tehuantepec Railroad, the Government, however, has no means of compelling an observance of the commodity rate agreed upon, and abstention from a rate-cutting war depends entirely upon the company's inclination.

The Secretary went on to deny that there was any justification for the talk that the troops now assembled in Texas are to be used for an intervention in Mexican affairs, and he declared that the relations between the two Governments are of the most friendly description. The only influence that the movement of concentration could have on the insurrection is by a proper enforcement of the neutrality law.

"On account of the immense frontier and the fact that the Rio Grande may be crossed at almost any point, a larger number of troops is involved than would otherwise be necessary. We could have no excuse for intervening unless the Mexican Government had shown clearly that it was negligent in protecting persons and property. There are no conditions at present warranting our action.

"To maintain our neutrality it was held advisable to send troops to the border, but the spot was originally selected as the best place for the training of officers and to hold manoeuvres on a larger scale than usual."

Secretary Dickinson went to Governors Island to have luncheon with Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant. The ferryboat, the General Hancock, flew his official flag, and he was greeted with a salute of guns and the guard of honor proper to his official position.

WARSHIP PLANS CHANGED.

Will Touch at Mexican Ports Only Long Enough to Coal.

It was announced last night by F. L. de la Barra, the Mexican Ambassador, at the Hotel Plaza, that in reply to representations he had made to the State Department at Washington, on behalf of the Mexican Government, he had received a telegram stating that all the battleships which had been assigned by the United States Government to various points on the Pacific and Gulf Coasts of Mexico had been ordered to call at Mexican ports only for coal, and to withdraw therefrom promptly.

The Ambassador added that in the same note from the State Department it was clearly stated that President Taft wished to reiterate the expression of good feeling and friendship on the part of the United States Government toward the Mexican Government, which he had expressed to Mr. de la Barra at a recent interview.

José Yves Limantour, the Mexican Minister of Finance, who is stopping at the Plaza, also expressed gratification that the request of his Government in regard to the warships had been so promptly granted. He was also pleased to hear of the declaration made by Secretary of War Dickinson that in his belief there would be no movement of United States troops across the border, and that intervention by the United States Government was not being contemplated. The Minister of Finance added that while he had not credited the report that 20,000 additional troops would soon be assembled near the frontier, he was pleased with the denial by Gen. Wood that the War Department had issued such an order or was contemplating ordering more troops to the South.

"My attention has been called to vague rumors," the Minister went on to say, "that since arriving in New York I have had conferences with the Maderos and their associates with a view to bringing about a cessation of hostilities in Mexico. There can be no negotiations with insurrectionists or consideration of their alleged grievances except that they first lay down their arms.

"Therefore, I can only emphatically deny that there have been such negotiations in New York in behalf of my Government in which I, or any other representative, has taken part. As I have previously stated also if the insurrectionists were to surrender absolutely, my Government would then undertake to study the broad questions involved in the alleged grievances of the insurrectionists."

Gustavo Madero, representative of the Mexican insurrectos, who is stopping at the Hotel Astor, said yesterday that his party were not making overtures to the Diaz Government, and there will be no compromise on the part of the insurrectos The fighting will continue, he said.

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., who have been identified with Mexican affairs for many years, expressed the following opinion yesterday to their banking connections abroad:

"After most careful investigation and consideration of the Mexican situation we can state on the best authority that the Mexican Government feels absolutely able to handle the internal disturbances, which are largely confined to some northern sections under irresponsible leadership, and that steps are being taken not only to dispose of this situation by suitable means, but that intention exists to carry through certain administrative reforms which should mean much for restoring politically satisfactory conditions in the interior.

"Contrary to reports in the sensational press, instigated by misunderstanding regarding the determination of the American Government to observe the neutrality laws and to put an end to filibustering and carrying of ammunition and other contraband articles across the border, the Mexican Government has not asked for and would not permit the idea of any intervention, and rumors to the effect that other foreign powers have induced the American Government to take steps in that direction are stated to us to be entirely unfounded. Similarly, rumors of any political alliance or granting of naval facilities to Japan are without the slightest truth."

GRAND JURY HEARS CARNEGIE TRUST CASE

Continued from Page 1.

pressed for ready money. Reichmann was President of the institution then, for the Cummins group through their aid to Dickinson, had obtained a foothold in the Carnegie Trust, and Dickinson had been forced out.

Got $2,000,000 from Carnegie.

It was then that Reichmann and his companions in the Directorate of the Carnegie Trust turned to Andrew Carnegie for aid. Mr. Carnegie, after learning what security they had to offer, turned over $2,000,000 in United States Steel bonds. The security he received was stock in the Independent Fertilizer Company, the Tennessee Packing and Stock Yards Company, the Platt Iron Works, the Merchants and Manufacturers' Securities Company, and a few shares of stock in the Van Norden Trust Company and the Twelfth and Nineteenth Ward Banks.

These United States Steel bonds were immediately sold by Reichmann Cummins, who was then Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Carnegie Trust, and their associates on the board. The money from the sale of these bonds was used to pay off the Meadows note, the fertilizer company note, and the Anderson note. As for Dyer, the maker of the fourth six-hundred-thousand-dollar note, he received $200,000, or all that was left from the bond sale. So Dyer, who had gone into only as a friendly accommodation and with the assurance that it was only for a few days, was left owing the Carnegie Trust Company $396,000 when the institution closed its doors, on Jan. 7 last.

The story of what followed after the closing of the Carnegie's doors has already been told, as it developed day by day, during the investigations of the State Banking Department and the District Attorney's office. But it was asserted yesterday by one who is in a position to know, that when the Carnegie Trust Company was closed by the State Banking Department, the sum of $2,100,000 was still owed to Andrew Carnegie, whose security is the stock of the Independent Fertilizer Company, the Tennessee Packing and Stock Yard Company, the Platt Iron Works, the Merchants and Manufacturers' Securities Company, a few shares of bank stock, and the personal guarantees o fCummins, Reichmann, and others on the Directorate of the Carnegie Trust Company.

This story of how the late C. C. Dickinson, by means of the Cummins syndicate notes and with stock of the fertilizer company, obtained $2,400,000 in stock of the three rival banking institutions was not told to the Grand Jury yesterday, but it is likely it will be before the Grand Jury investigation comes to a close.

Grand Jury Takes the Case.

When the District Attorney reached his office in the Criminal Court Building yesterday, he found a message from Judge O'Sullivan of the Court of General Sessions, requesting a conference. Mr. Whitman went at once to this Judge, and for nearly an hour they were in earnest consultation. Afterward, it was denied that they had talked about the Carnegie Trust case, but when Mr. Whitman was asked if he thought of taking the case before the General Sessions Grand Jury instead of the Supreme Court Jury, he said:

"I issued those subpoenas on Saturday. They are issued for the Supreme Court and I cannot change them except by the consent of the presiding Justice. You can appreciate my position in the matter."

Shortly afterward Mr. Whitman appared before the Supreme Court Grand Jury as he had originally planned to do and the star-chamber investigation of tangled Carnegie Trust Company's affairs was on. Three witnesses were examined during the afternoon. No indictments are looked for before the end of the week. Then it is believed several officials of the Carnegie Trust Company will be indicted and that the alleged theft of between $200,000 and $300,000 from the Carnegie Trust, under the guise of a dummy loan, is to play an important part in the prosecution. This loan, it was ascertained yesterday, does not appear on the books of the Carnegie Trust Company nor in the inventory of assets compiled by the State Banking Department and filed recently with the County Clerk. It is by oral testimony, and by the tracing of certain transactions through the books of several institutions that the investigators hope to pin the alleged crime on the men who are already under suspicion.

The first witness examined yesterday was A. L. Smith, Vice President of the Carnegie Trust Company. He was followed by Watkins Crockett, Vice President of the Madison Trust Company, who was brought here from the South more than a year ago by William J. Cummins and placed at the head of the institution, which was formerly called the Van Norden Trust Company, and was controlled by Cummins through his purchase of stock from the late C. C. Dickinson. Bradley Martin, Jr., President of the Nineteenth Ward Bank, was the third witness questioned.

Schwab Guarantee Unexplained.

One new line of inquiry which opened up yesterday, and which will probably necessitate the calling of Charles M. Schwab, President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, before the Grand Jury sometime during the present week, has to do with the discovery of a personal guarantee by Mr. Schwab for certain notes. This guarantee appears in the list of supplemental collateral filed by the State Banking Department with the County Clerk after the assets of the Carnegie Trust had been gone over by the Bank Examiners. The entry is as follows:

"Bethlehem Steel Company. Personal guarantee of C. M. Schwab of notes, &c., of Bethlehem Steel Company and Bethlehem Steel Corporation."

No notes of the Bethlehem Steel Company or the Bethlehem Steel Corporation appear among the many other notes listed in the inventory of assets of the trust company. The State Banking Department official in charge of the Carnegie Trust Company said yesterday he did not know what real significance the Schwab guarantee entry had, but that it had been found in the vaults of the Carnegie Safe Deposit Company when the Banking Department took charge.

It was said yesterday that a subpoena would be issued to-day for Mr. Schwab, calling for his appearance before the Grand Jury. He will be asked to explain the personal guarantee, and will also be questioned as to whether the members of the Carnegie Trust Company Executive Committee kept him informed as to the real condition of the institution, and the various transactions which brought about its downfall. The District Attorney has been informed that Mr. Schwab knows little of the inside workings of the Carnegie Trust Company. But his own statement to that effect is wanted in order that the technical charge of forgery, which will be made against several officials of that institution, can be sustained. This charge, as has been explained, will be based upon the law which makes concealment of transactions from a Board of Directors forgery.

Another new angle of the District Attorney's investigation came to light yesterday, partly through the discovery of entries in the Carnegie Trust Company's books and partly by the statements of those who have been investigating the matter. These have to do with loans of about $400,000 made by the Carnegie Trust Company three years ago on security furnished by Patrick J. Keiran and his Fidelity Funding Company. These loans still stand on the books of the company. Most of them were made by the late C. C. Dickinson, and it was about the Keiran loans that Mr. Dickinson and Leslie M. Shaw disagreed during the time Mr. Shaw was President of the Carnegie Trust Company. It was in connection with his efforts to finance the building of church property that Keiran's company failed and was thrown into a receiver's hands about two years ago. Four times since then the Banking Department examined the Carnegie books, containing the record of these loans, and it was not until early last January that the Carnegie closed. During all this time the Keiran loans were carried as assets by the Carnegie Trust, and are so listed even now in the Banking Department's inventory of assets.

WHERE CITY DEPOSITS FUNDS.

Carnegie Trust Had $650,000—Total on March 9, $55,987,544.

The charges of favoritism in making deposits of New York City moneys lend interest to a complete list of all local banking institutions holding city deposits, which has been compiled by The Financier. On March 9 these deposits amounted to $55,987,544, as against $19,114,084 on Jan. 21 last, the difference being due to deposits of money received in connection with the sale of $60,000,000 of city bonds on Jan. 24.

The names of banks and trust companies holding deposits and the amounts held are as follows:

	Jan. 21.	March 9.
MANHATTAN BANKS.		
Aetna National	$25,000	$50,000
American Exchange	50,000	3,000,000
America	50,000	800,000
Manhattan	50,000	600,000
Metropolis	.....	.....
New York N. B. A.	50,000	1,000,000
Washington Heights	50,000	75,000
Battery Park National	.....	.....
Bowery	.....	.....
Bryant Park	.....	.....
Century	25,000	50,000
Chatham National	25,000	25,000
Chelsea Exchange	25,000	50,000
Citizens Central National	25,000	125,000
Coal and Iron National	25,000	125,000
Colonial	.....	50,000
Columbia	25,000	25,000
Corn Exchange	.....	150,000
East River National	.....	.....
Fidelity	.....	.....
Fifth National	25,000	125,000
First National	50,000	3,000,000
Fourth National	50,000	2,500,000
Fourteenth Street	25,000	125,000
Gallatin National	25,000	115,000
Garfield National	25,000	25,000
German-American	.....	25,000
Germania	.....	30,000
Greenwich	25,000	150,000
Hanover National	50,000	3,000,000
Hungarian-American	90,000	90,000
Importers & Traders Nat.	50,000	550,000
International	.....	25,000
Irving National Exch'ge.	25,000	695,000
Jefferson	.....	50,000
Liberty National	50,000	50,000
Lincoln National	.....	100,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	.....	100,000
Mechanics & Metals Nat.	75,000	750,000
Mercantile National	500,000	450,000
Merchants National	25,000	185,000
Merchants Exch. Nat.	.....	175,000
Metropolitan	.....	50,000
Mount Morris	.....	.....
Mutual	25,000	75,000
National Nassau	.....	100,000
Commerce	50,000	1,750,000
Nat. Butch. & Drovers.	.....	.....
National City	9,828,117	16,489,523
National Park	.....	500,000
National Reserve	.....	100,000
New Netherland	25,000	75,000
N. Y. County National	.....	75,000
N. Y. Produce Exchange	25,000	100,000
Night and Day	25,000	75,000
Nineteenth Ward	.....	.....
Phenix Nat. (merged)	.....	.....
Plaza	25,000	25,000
Seaboard National	25,000	225,000
Second National	.....	75,000
Sherman National	25,000	50,000
State Bank	25,000	50,000
Twelfth Ward	.....	.....
Union Exch. National	25,000	100,000
West Side	.....	.....
Yorkville	.....	.....
Public	.....	.....
TRUST COMPANIES.		
Astor	.....	.....
Bankers	$750,000	$750,000
Broadway	100,000	150,000
Carnegie (closed)	650,000	650,000
Central	50,000	1,000,000
Columbia	.....	50,000
Commercial	100,000	150,000
Empire	250,000	500,000
Equitable	275,000	725,000
Farmers' Loan	50,000	400,000
Fidelity	50,000	50,000
Fulton	.....	.....
Guaranty	1,500,000	4,000,000
Guardian	100,000	100,000
Hudson	.....	.....
Knickerbocker	100,000	300,000
Lawyers Title	.....	75,000
Lincoln	.....	.....
Madison	(absorbed)	
Manhattan	25,000	200,000
Mercantile	25,000

CORPORATIONS MUST PAY FEDERAL TAX

The Supreme Court Unanimously Holds with the Government on All Constitutional Points.

EXCISE, NOT INCOME LEVY

Exempt Bonds Must Be Counted In Measuring Tax—Publicity Clause Within Power of Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Government won a great victory to-day when the Supreme Court handed down a unanimous decision affirming the constitutionality of the corporation tax law. This unity of opinion is a strong tribute to Solicitor General Lehmann, who handled the case on re-argument. It also indicates clearly that in ordering the case to re-argument while vacancies still existed on the Supreme bench the court was actuated, not by any division among its members, but by the feeling that a case of this importance should be settled once and for all by a full court. When re-argument was ordered six members of the present court were on the bench, and as they all concur in the decision handed down by Justice Day this afternoon, they would have constituted in themselves a majority in favor of sustaining the Circuit Courts.

The victory of the Administration, which was sponsor for the corporation tax amendment to the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill, is as sweeping as it is unanimous. Every constitutional objection to the measure is set aside in short order. Public service corporations—specifically the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company of New York—are held to be within the scope of the statute in spite of their quasi-public nature.

Likewise the refusal of the Administration—on advice from Attorney General Wickersham—in estimating the net profit of corporations to exempt returns on municipal and State bonds in the possession of the corporation is sustained without equivocation. It is explained on this point that the inclusion of the income from bonds, admittedly not in themselves subject to taxation, is defensible on the ground that this income—as part of the net income of the corporation—is not taxed in itself, but is taken as part of a measure of the excise tax to be levied upon the concern for the privilege of doing business in a corporate capacity.

Treasury Department Relieved.

It was on this point that the Treasury Department had felt most concern for the court's indorsement and at one time it was even considered possible that the suggested exemption would be made to avoid the risk of an adverse decision. The court in support of its position cites several cases in which States have been upheld in measuring their taxes by the income from Federal securities, in themselves not taxable, and reference is made to a statute of New York State, which was upheld even though in collecting that tax from the Home Insurance Company part of the profit counted in making the levy came from United States bonds.

The decision to-day applied to a long list of particular cases, many of them of minor importance. Only in three small ones did the court reverse the lower courts on their rulings in favor of the Government. In one case it was held that a certain Minneapolis corporation existing solely for the purpose of receiving rental from its property and distributing it among the shareholders was not "doing business" in the meaning of the statute, and therefore was not amenable to the tax. The other two cases were disposed of together by the declaration that two trust organizations in Boston, formed by deed and not by State statute, were not organized "under the laws" in the meaning of the act. These reverses will affect only an inconsiderable part of the revenue derived from the tax.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue is naturally highly elated at the outcome of the case, though it is not surprised at the decision handed down to-day. Commissioner Cabell has always believed the levy would be sustained and he has gone on with the work of collecting the tax regardless of the protests filed. So far he has collected $27,650,000 from the tax and this sum is daily being increased. The decision relieves the minds of Treasury officials, for in all estimates of the annual deficit the department has counted on the Corporation Tax to save the Government from close financing.

No Relation to Income Tax.

One of the most important inferences to be deducted from to-day's decision is the apparent sympathy of the court as at present organized with the decision that threw out the income tax of 1894 as unconstitutional. This expression, of course, is indirect, but it leaves scarcely a doubt. As the proposed constitutional amendment expressly conveying to Congress the power to levy an income tax without regard to population is having a rough road through the State Legislatures, it is likely that when next the subject of an income tax is agitated in Congress this decision will be extensively quoted from. The distinction is pointed out sharply that where the old tax was a levy on property merely because of its ownership, this levy is an excise tax upon the privilege of doing business in a particular way. On this point the court says:

"The tax under consideration, as we have construed the statute, may be described as an excise upon the particular privilege of doing business in a corporate capacity—i. e., with the advantages which arise from corporate or quasi-corporate organization—or, when applied to insurance companies, for doing the business of such companies. The requirement to pay such taxes involves the exercise of privileges and the element of absolute and unequivocal demand is lacking. If business is not done in the manner described in the statute, no tax is payable."

That is the heart of the court's answer to the plea that the tax is in effect a direct tax and therefore unconstitutional. The court further points out that the tax cannot possibly be construed as a property tax, a direct tax in the meaning of the Constitution's prohibition, because it is here levied, not exclusively on profits from property used by the corporation, or even held by it, but on all the profits of the corporation, regardless of the source.

No cogency is allowed by the court to the argument against the right of Congress to impose an excise tax upon franchises granted by the States. While the dual sovereignty of the States and the Federal Government as set forth in the Constitution admittedly implies that neither sovereignty shall impair or destroy the means of maintenance of the other, or its machinery for carrying on its sovereign undertakings, this inhibition does not apply to State or Federal franchises as such, but simply to such organizations under the State or Federal Government as perform, though under the guise of private undertakings, functions essentially governmental.

Can Overstep State Lines.

The court cites Chief Justice Marshall's decision in the famous case of Osborne versus the Bank of the United States. In that decision the right of a State to tax the Bank of the United States was denied, but the Chief Justice expressly stated that this denial was based solely on the ground that the Bank of the United States was performing an essential function of the Government. If it were in reality what it was in form—a private corporation—it would have been amenable to the levy.

"The Constitution contains only two limitations on the right of Congress to levy excise taxes," says to-day's decision. "They must be levied for the public welfare and are required to be uniform throughout the United States."

In affirming the Federal power to tax State corporations, the court holds "that the revenue of the United States must be obtained in the same territory, from the same people, and excise taxes must be collected from the same activities as are also reached by the States in order to support their local governments."

If this broad principle were not true, says the court, persons could invalidate the taxing power of the Nation simply by continuing their business under a State franchise. Point is given to this declaration by the citation of the South Carolina Dispensary case. There it was held that South Carolina, as long as it ran the liquor business, would have to pay the excise liquor taxes levied by Federal statute for the whole country. This decision was based on the theory that the whisky dispensary, though public in form, was essentially private in character, in that it was not expected that the States should engage in trade.

Corporation Privileges Taxed.

The plea that the tax is not uniform because it discriminates so sharply against corporations in favor of business done by partnerships or private persons the court answers simply by stating that uniformity, in the sense used by the Constitution, means only geographical uniformity. The practice has always been to levy on some occupations and to omit others, and this is true of both the States and the Federal Government. Besides this, the advantages to be derived from a corporate existence are such as to make the distinction very real and reasonable.

"The thing taxed," said Justice Day, "is not the mere dealing in merchandise, in which the actual transactions may be the same, whether conducted by individuals or corporations, but the tax is laid upon the privileges which exist in conducting business with the advantages which inhere in the corporate capacity of those taxed, and which are not enjoyed by private firms or individuals. These advantages are obvious, and have led to the formation of such companies in nearly all branches of trade. The continuity of the business, without interruption by death or dissolution, the transfer of property interests by the disposition of shares of stock, the advantages of business controlled and managed by corporate Directors, the general absence of individual liability, these and other things inhere in the advantages of business thus conducted, which do not exist when the same business is conducted by private individuals or partnerships. It is this distinctive privilege which is the subject of taxation, not the mere buying or selling or handling of goods, which may be the same, whether done by corporations or individuals."

In holding that insurance companies cannot escape the tax because so great a part of their property is invested in non-taxable municipal or State bonds, the Supreme Court holds that "this argument confuses the measure of the tax upon privileges with direct taxation of the estate or thing taxed." Such a measure, says the court, it is altogether within the power of Congress to choose whether it has an immediate reference to the business done or not. Thus a case is cited in which the measure of an excise tax upon distilleries was fixed on a basis of not less than 80 per cent. of a distillery's capacity regardless of the amount actually distilled.

"We must not forget," says the court, "that the right to select the measure and objects of taxation devolves upon the Congress and not upon the courts, and such selections are valid unless constitutional limitations are overstepped."

New York Railroads Must Pay.

The decision then takes up the cases of the Coney Island & Brooklyn Railroad Company and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and denies their right to exemption as quasi public corporations. It is not part of the essential governmental functions of a State, holds the court, to provide means of transportation or to supply artificial light and water to the people.

The exemption of certain labor organizations and charitable institutions is briefly upheld on the theory that Congress has the power to select objects of taxation and to omit others.

The pleas of State corporations acting for the State as guardians, trustees, and so forth, that they are exempt as performing State functions is denied. These concerns are held to be not agents of the State in a sense that would require their exemption from Federal taxation.

The decision preserves intact the political value of the corporation tax. That is in the publicity feature, which at the time of the enactment of the law was considered the most important part of the measure. The court holds that this feature does not constitute the recognition of unlawful seizures and searches. It construes the publicity provisions to be a part of the machinery provided by Congress for collecting the tax and verifying returns.

"The taxation being, as we have held," said the Justice, "within the legitimate powers of Congress, it is for that body to determine what means are appropriate and adapted to the purposes of making the law effectual."

Justice Day said it was especially objected that certain of the corporations whose stockholders challenged the validity of the tax were so-called real estate companies. "We think it clear," said he, "that corporations organized for the purpose of doing business and actually engaged in such activities as leasing property, collecting rents, managing office buildings, making investments of profits, or leasing ore lands and collecting royalties, managing wharves, dividing profits, and in some cases investing the surplus, are engaged in doing business within the meaning of this statute and, in the capacity necessary to make such organi a tions, subject to the law."

The court did hold that the tax was not applicable to the Cushing Real Estate "Trust" of Boston, and the Department Store Trust, which are organized not under any statute, but under the common law. The law was held not applicable to the Minneapolis syndicate, a real estate concern, on the ground that it was not "doing business" within the meaning of the law, because real estate formerly held has gone out of its control.

PRESIDENT TAFT DELIGHTED.

He Insisted Always That the Tax Would Be Upheld.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 13.—President Taft was delighted beyond measure to-day when informed of the decision of the United States Supreme Court upholding the validity of the Corporation Tax law.

His insistence put this law on the statute books. All during the long tariff fight over the Payne-Aldrich bill he insisted that such a tax would be held to be constitutional, despite the fact that many Senators and others expressed the belief that it would not stand a test before the Supreme Court. Mr. Taft defended his action in signing the Payne-Aldrich law largely upon the fact that it contained the corporation tax provision, the tariff board, and gave substantial free trade to the Philippines.

WALL STREET APATHETIC.

Had Concluded That the Corporation Tax Was a Fixture.

The decision of the Supreme Court upholding the corporation tax was received with equanimity in Wall Street yesterday. The law under which the Government has been collecting taxes for two years had been generally accepted as a fixture, and so little interest in the decision was there that the Street at large had to be reminded that such a case was on the calendar.

Upon the first news of the decision, which came over the ticker, the market, which had made some advance over Saturday's closing prices, showed temporary weakness, but quickly recovered to the high levels and closed firm. Interest in the financial district has been centred in the pending decisions of the American Tobacco and Standard Oil cases, which have been expected to be handed down each Monday since early in the year. The feeling yesterday was chiefly of disappointment over the postponement of these decisions.

VICTORY FOR BOSTON MEN.

Organizations Exempted from Tax Control Much Real Estate.

BOSTON, March 13.—The "real estate trust of Boston," exempted from the corporation tax by the decision of the Supreme Court to-day, consists of forty-four voluntary associations mainly interested in real estate in the business sections of the city. The total capital stock is $36,504,000. The stocks are bought and sold at auction rooms and the associations pay a local tax.

One of the wealthiest associations is known as the Fifty Associates, whose property includes several office buildings, stores, and hotels. It has 1,000 shares outstanding, and the last quotation was $4,000 a share. One of the former shareholders in the Fifty Associates was Justice Holmes of the Supreme Court, but he transferred his holdings before the case first came up for argument in Washington.

TWO DEPUTIES SLAIN IN RAILROAD STRIKE

Armed Mountaineers, Sympathizers with Firemen, Hold Up Kentucky Freight Trains.

SIX ARE DEAD; MANY HURT

Railroad Offers $500 for Capture of Negro Killers and Appeals to Sheriffs to Protect Employes.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 13.—Three freight trains on the Queen & Crescent Railroad were held up this afternoon at King's Mountain, Ky., 120 miles from Cincinnati, by armed mountaineers, sympathizers of the striking firemen. The men gathered at the mouth of the big tunnel there and held up the trains in succession. The mountaineers, armed with rifles, fired volleys over the heads of the freight crews and ran them into the woods. No passenger trains were molested.

At Stearns, Ky., H. M. Holloway and J. T. Lovett, Deputy Sheriffs, were shot and killed last night while guarding the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railroad coal chutes. Both men were shot from ambush. It is believed the shooting is the result of the strike of the firemen on the lines of the railroad.

There have been many clashes between officials and employes of the road. The strike has sympathizers between Somerset, Ky., and Chattanooga. Six deaths so far are reported. Many have also sustained serious injuries in various quarters.

Vice President T. C. Powell of the Queen & Crescent Line has appealed to the Sheriff of Lincoln County for protection for employes and property.

"We will not appeal to Gov. Willson or to any other Kentucky State official," Mr. Powell said. "We have notified the Sheriffs of other counties where trouble has occurred that we expect them to maintain order. If they are unable to do this, we cannot say what action we may be forced to take later. However, I think I have enough faith in these Sheriffs to trust our affairs with them, and I feel that there will be no more killings because of this strike."

It is said that traffic has been greatly hindered on this road because of the strike. The railroad has issued its ultimatum to the other lines in the South, refusing to accept any freight from them until the strike is settled.

Mr. Powell said that he does not think the firemen want to settle their difficulties with the road. He received a wire from Judge Knapp in Washington, in which that Judge said he had made arrangements to hold a conference with President W. S. Carter of the Brotherhood of Railway Firemen and Enginemen yesterday afternoon, but that Carter did not appear. Mr. Powell also said he received a wire from General Manager Horace Baker at Danville, Ky., that one of the striking firemen had asked Mr. Baker to be allowed to return to work, declaring that he was tired of remaining idle.

H. Baker, General Manager of the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway, to-day offered a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of any person interfering with the traffic or assailing any of the employes of the road. The order follows the shooting of two negro firemen at King's Mountain, Ky., on Saturday night and the holding up of the trains at King's Mountain to-day.

Fifty men destined for service as firemen on the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railroad, passed through Lexington, Ky., to-day, en route to Southern points. The car and engine cab were guarded by armed special agents of the road.

The Chattanooga Brotherhood of Railway Firemen held a long session to-day. It is said that a compromise proposal was carefully considered and would be declined.

INSURGENT SPIRIT IN COLUMBIA FACULTY

Continued from Page 1.

Languages, rather thought that it would be well to delay consideration of anything so important as the line of action suggested by Prof. Cattell. Franz Ross, Professor of Anthropology, moved that the motion be made the special order of business for the next meeting, and Dr. Prince seconded it. This was put to a vote was lost. It was lost by a vote of 16 to 12.

Then a vote was taken on the motion, and it was lost by the same majority, 16 to 12. Voting solidly in the negative were the five men from the English Department, Profs. Thorndike, Trent, Krapp, Lawrence, and Ayres. Brander Matthews was not present. Although the name of Prof. Spingarn had not been breathed, it was in every one's mind, and as the men were leaving the meeting in groups one of his colleagues is said to have observed to his companion:

"Well, Spingarn is out, and that is all there is to it."

Those who would like to have seen the motion passed say that if it is to come up again at a future meeting the other departments will be quite as well represented as the English department. The Faculty of Philosophy is made up of those who teach in the Graduate School and the Department of Philosophy.

It was in the English department that Prof. Spingarn found himself somewhat at odds with his environment. He was reported to President Butler as a bit restive under its authority. A Faculty member said last night that there is a world of meaning in each individual vote of the 28, if only you are thoroughly conversant with Columbia affairs.

The motion's friends are particularly delighted that it was made and seconded by two such men as Prof. Cattell and Prof. Dewey. Prof. Cattell is editor of Science and of The Popular Science Monthly, and is a power in the Faculty. Prof. Dewey, leader in America of the school of pragmatism since the death of Prof. James, is a teacher of wide reputation.

Prof. Peck's Case.

The dismissal of a Columbia professor is the function of the Education Committee of the Trustees, of whose seven members President Butler is the only Faculty representative. Prof. Peck was suspended last June until the "pleasure of the Trustees in his case" could be ascertained, and in the Fall the Trustees dismissed him. He made his exit stormily, airing his views of the administration, talking of "autocracy," and, as one of several parting shots, bringing an action for $50,000 for alleged slander against President Butler.

When Prof. Woodberry resigned there was another great cry raised, but that time it was raised by his host of friends, who lined up in his defense. Rumor has it, too, that Charles E. Pellew, formerly Adjunct Professor of Chemistry, severed his connection with the university in an unusual way. This rumor has never been very widespread.

A friend of his said last night that when Prof. Charles F. Chandler, Chairman of the Chemistry Department, sent in his resignation, the others in the department sent in theirs as a matter of form. Prof. Pellew, his friend, said, understood, when he sent his in, that it was purely formal and did not mean that he yearned to leave the Faculty. His surprise was intense when he learned that his resignation had been accepted. Prof. Pellew is a son-in-law of Prof. Chandler and popular with the undergraduate body, who are fond of singing lustily one of the songs of his writing.

CAN SAVE SARATOGA SPRINGS

Law to Prevent Pumping for Gas Sustained by Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Supreme Court to-day upheld the constitutionality of the New York law which prohibits the pumping of water from the wells at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., for the purpose of obtaining and marketing the carbonic acid gas obtained thereby.

Stuart Lindsley, a stockholder of one of the four companies engaged in the marketing of the gas, attacked the constitutionality of the law. He declared it was a vicious piece of legislation, in that it permitted the marketing of the water and the gas together, but not of the gas alone. The enforcement of the law, the court was told, would drive the four companies out of business and leave the manufacturers of carbonic acid gas in New York a clear field in the sale of gas for such wares as table waters and soda waters.

The law was defended as a protection of a natural resource, it being alleged that the pumping for the purpose of procuring the gas was drying up the springs, valuable for medicinal purposes.

Justice Van Devanter announced the opinion of the court upholding the law as proper legislation. It was the first opinion the Justice has announced since being appointed to the Supreme Court bench at the beginning of the year.

TO BUY SCHUYLER HOME.

Legislature Appropriates $40,000 for Acquisition of Albany Mansion.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 13.—The Assembly passed the Thomas bill to-night, appropriating $40,000 for the purchase by the State of the Schuyler mansion in Albany, the home of Gen. Schuyler in Colonial times. The measure now goes to the Governor.

The Assembly also passed the Grady bill increasing the salaries of the Sergeants-at-Arms of both houses of the Legislature from $6 a day to $1,500 a year.

MRS. BALCH FREED TO-DAY.

She Will Stay in a Hotel Here Pending the Trial of Her Sanity Thursday.

Carl H. Fowler, counsel for Harlan P. Sweet of Los Angeles, expects to take his client's cousin, Mrs. Georgia C. Balch, from Bloomingdale Asylum before noon to-day. If all goes well, she will be brought down to New York, where she will stay at a hotel in the custody of her cousin pending the trial to determine her sanity, which is scheduled for Thursday before Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum and a jury.

Mr. Sweet had hoped to bring about the release yesterday, and Justice Mills, sitting in White Plains, was ready to sign the order, but there was some technical flaw in the $25,000 bond, and before this could be propertly executed, it was too late for the court to act upon it yesterday afternoon.

It was Mr. Sweet who came east to champion Mrs. Balch's cause after her appeals to him, and he soon had habeas corpus proceedings under way. When Justice Mills learned on Saturday that the woman's competency is to be passed upon by a jury in New York County, he adjourned the nearing on the writ until March 25, ruling, however, that the writ shall be granted automatically if the jury here decides in her favor. Meanwhile, he arranged that she should be released in the custody of Mr. Sweet, that she might be in such peaceful surroundings as she desires and at liberty to be with her lawyer and cousin to prepare for her trial.

It was Mrs. Balch's daughter, Grace, who signed last June the petition which led to her mother's commitment to Bloomingdale, and her lawyer was present yesterday to insist that the order contain a clause making it a condition that during her release Mrs. Balch must remain away from the old Balch home at 37 East Fifty-third Street. He declared that Mrs. Balch has been known to threaten her daughter's life, and he made the stipulation, he said, in the interests of his client's safety.

Mr. Sweet's lawyer protested at the magnitude of the bond required, but Justice Mills refused to reduce it.

Punishment for False Weights.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 13.—Senator "Big Tim" Sullivan's bill to facilitate the prosecution of persons using false weights and measures was passed by the Senate to-night. The measure amends the penal law by making the possession or use of false apparatus used in measuring commodities for sale presumptive knowledge by such person of the falsity of such weights or measures.

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10 for 15 cents

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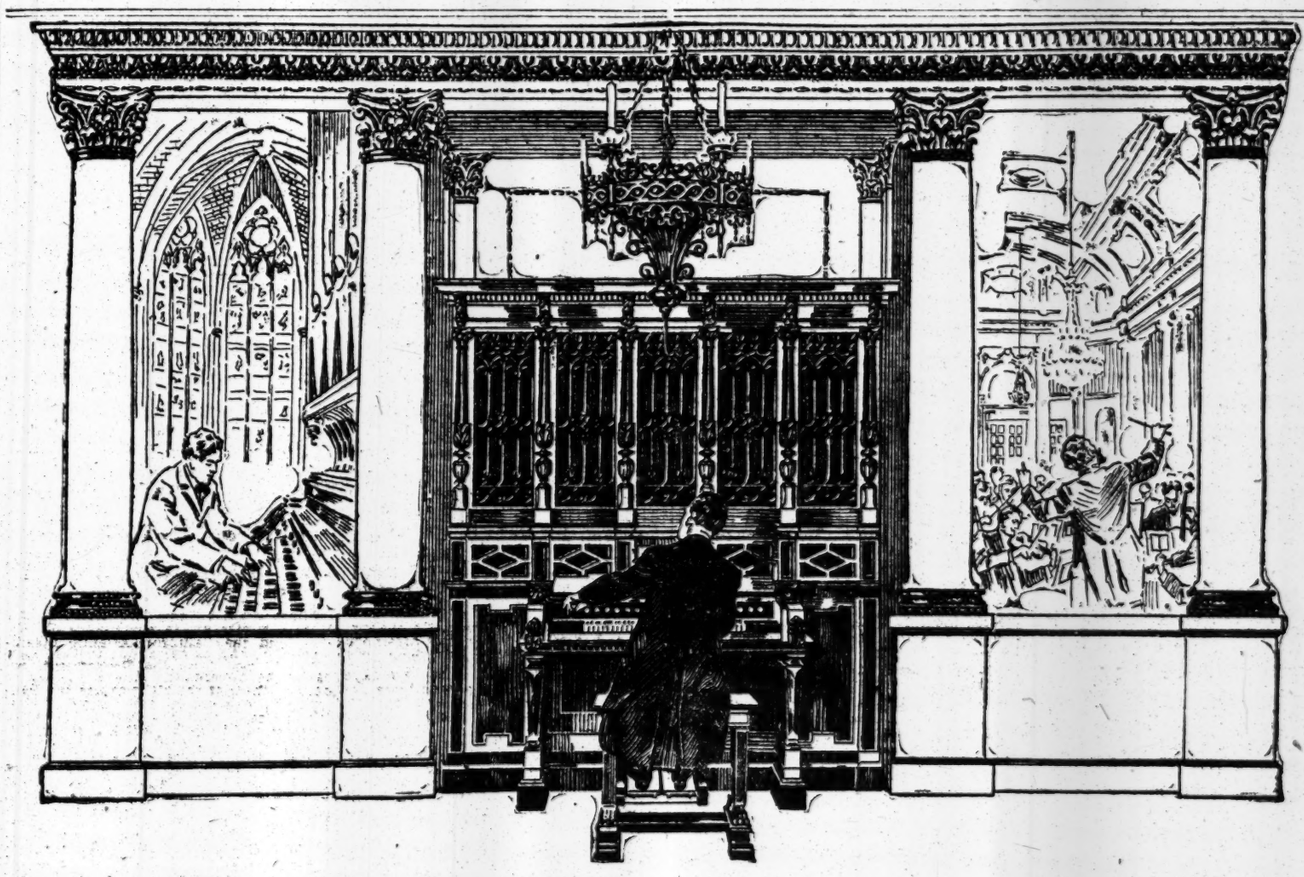

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You can render a solo with the oboe, calling upon strings and French horns for an accompaniment. You can play a stirring march with trumpets, horns and piccolos, or you can combine the varied tonal qualities of all these instruments in an inspiring symphony or overture.

Moreover you can do all this without knowledge of music—without knowing one note from another.

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THE AutoStrop Razor has a demonstrating shop of its own where you can see the razor and try it on your beard, without even being asked to buy. Privacy and every convenience for shaving. A NEW IDEA!

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The AutoStrop Razor is the only self-sharpening razor. Always strops to head-barber keenness. Strops, shaves, cleans—without detaching blade.

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Natural Laxative Water

Recommended by Physicians
Refuse Substitutes
Best remedy for
CONSTIPATION

MAN SHOT IN PARIS MAY BE DRUMMOND

Friends of Wealthy St. Louisan, Wanted for Bigamy, Say He Traveled as "C. R. Dunbar."

VICTIM GAVE THAT NAME

American Who Wounded Himself First Said He Was Wm. Lee—Drummond Accompanied by Man of That Name.

PARIS, March 13.—An American stopping at the Hotel Ritz, who at first was thought to be William Lee of New York City, but who later was said to be C. R. Dunbar, a wealthy resident of Alton, Ill., was shot in the leg through the accidental discharge of his revolver as he was leaving the Café de Paris at 3 o'clock this morning.

A surgeon dressed the wound, which was below the left hip, and Dunbar was taken to his rooms.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 13.—The account cabled here to-day from Paris, telling of the accidental shooting of "C. R. Dunbar of Alton, Ill.," a suburb of St. Louis, has recalled the fact that C. R. Drummond, a wealthy realty man, who has figured in four elopements, was traveling under the name "C. R. Dunbar" when he sailed from New York for Paris, about four weeks ago.

At first it was announced that the victim of the bullet was William Lee, a wealthy Missourian, but later it was given out by the police that the wounded man was Dunbar. When Drummond was in Montreal, just prior to sailing for Europe, he was accompanied by a man who gave his name as William Lee.

St. Louis friends of Drummond say he has been stopping at the Hotel Ritz, in Paris. It was to this hotel that the wounded man was taken after the shooting in the Café de Paris.

Drummond is wanted in St. Louis County to serve a sentence of six months imposed when he pleaded guilty to a charge of bigamy in connection with his third marriage. He is also being sought by process servers armed with papers in his second wife's petition for divorce and his third bride's suit for $50,000 damages.

Drummond, who is the son of the late tobacco magnate, was paroled recently on condition that he keep out of St. Louis County, which is not a political part of St. Louis; that he keep sober and quit eloping to St. Louis County. He violated the parole and fled.

When Drummond disappeared from St. Louis he was accompanied by William V. Logan. The name of Logan has not appeared in dispatches concerning Drummond's escapades, but William Lee has been spoken of as his constant companion. When Drummond was in Montreal, where he went from New York, following the revocation of his parole from the jail sentence for bigamy, he went under the name of "C. R. Dunston."

Lee and Drummond had a lively time in Montreal, and one night quarreled, with the result that a shot was fired by Drummond. Lee was not injured, however, and the men quickly patched up their differences.

Drummond assumed the name "C. R. Dunbar" when he and Lee went to New York from Montreal. They were accompanied by a French-Canadian girl, who gave her name as "Mrs. Dunbar," and another young woman. The second young woman later returned to Montreal, telling of the sailing of the other members of the party for Paris.

Drummond's boyhood was in Alton, the address he gave to-day in Paris, and it was in Alton his father made his fortune.

MORE SUBWAY CONFERENCES

Service Commission and the Board of Estimate Discuss Pending Plans.

The Public Service Commission and the McAneny Committee of the Board of Estimate, held a conference yesterday morning with representatives of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company over the subway programme of that company, and in the afternoon conferred with President Timothy S. Williams of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit and some of his directors, concerning the offer of that corporation to extend its lines in Brooklyn and build into Manhattan.

At the end of the day Chairman Wilcox of the Commission and President McAneny joined in the usual statements that "progress" had been made, but there was nothing to indicate whether the progress had been forward, backward, or in a circle.

A report was printed yesterday to the effect that the Interborough had agreed with the city's representatives, to pool the earnings of the entire system, present and extended, for the purpose of the division with the city, so as to accept a fixed amount on its own investment and to share its surplus earnings with the city half and half. The conferrees would not state what particular matters had been discussed, but Mr. Wilcox explained that definite concessions to be asked by the city or granted by the Interborough, had not been formulated as yet.

Elsewhere it was learned on good authority that there is small possibility that the Interborough will be willing to yield its profits on the present Subway by any pooling arrangement such as was suggested.

MOTORISTS SEE McANENY.

They Explain to Him Their Grievance About the Condition of the Streets.

Borough President McAneny of Manhattan held a conference yesterday afternoon with a committee from the Automobile Club of America on the condition of the city pavements. The club wrote to Gov. Dix last week about the matter, declaring that their complaints had been ignored and threatening to bring charges against Mr. McAneny unless he gave the matter immediate attention.

The committee which called upon Mr. McAneny yesterday consisted of Henry Sanderson, Charles E. Fosdick, and W. W. Niles, President, Secretary, and counsel for the club, respectively; Colgate Hoyt, the banker, and Frederick D. Underwood, President of the Erie Railroad. They laid their complaints before the Borough President in detail, and illustrated with pictures their contentions about the bad condition of the streets.

He replied to them much in the same vein as in his statement on the matter of Saturday, in which he said that the repair work has been impeded during the last few weeks by the condition of the weather, and that he is gradually changing the old method of laying asphalt, which is now believed to be faulty.

Business Science Club Discussion.

The members of the Business Science Club, at the March meeting, to be held at the Aldine Association, 500 Fifth Avenue, to-night, will give their views regarding the best methods of salesmanship. Two hundred specific questions have been submitted to the members, and answers are to be prepared and delivered in talks of one or two minutes each. Many of the most successful advertising men and salesmen of the city will take part in the discussion.

Dr. Hill to Lecture at Columbia.

David Jayne Hill, the American Ambassador to Germany, who is now on his way to the United States, will deliver a series of eight lectures at Columbia University, beginning Wednesday, March 22. Dr. Hill will lecture under the James S. Carpenter Foundation, and his general subject will be "The Problem of World Organization State." The lecture will be open to the public.

Kaiser to Visit Austrian Emperor.

BERLIN, March 13.—It was announced to-day that Emperor William would visit Emperor Francis Joseph at Vienna on March 24, [illegible]

GREY LAUDS TAFT.

Would Be Delighted to Receive Arbitration Proposal, He Declares.

LONDON, March 13.—Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Secretary, leading the House of Commons to-night in Premier Asquith's absence, made an important pronouncement on the Government's naval policy after a speech by Reginald McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty, who, in defense of his estimates against attacks from certain quarters, explained that in 1914 Great Britain would have thirty and Germany twenty-one Dreadnoughts—not, he said, an unreasonable margin. The size of the British navy, Mr. McKenna added, practically was governed by that of Germany, and unless some change occurred in the German naval law, this year would be the high-water mark in the British estimates.

Sir Edwin Grey, affirming Mr. Kenna's statements, emphasized the cordiality of Great Britain's foreign relations and his earnest desire that nothing should disturb these friendships, especially with Germany. He then dealt with the difficulties to be encountered in the disarmament question, and pointed out that it was the most civilized nations which spent the most on armaments, asserting that unless the mischief was brought home to men's feelings, as well as to their minds, the growth of armaments in the long run must break civilization down.

Some people thought, the Secretary continued, that it would end in war. He thought more likely it would end in international revolution. Any way, the rivalry would not be stopped by any single nation dropping out of the race. Although Great Britain had a strong navy, her army was small and an agreement with Germany needed careful handling. He was hopeful, however, that something might be done.

Any real limitation of armamants, he declared, must depend on nations learning, like individuals, to resort to law instead of to force of arms. He refered to President Taft's arbitration speech as bold, courageous, and pregnant with consequences, and added:

"Such a statement ought not to go without response. We should be delighted to have such a proposal made to us. We should feel that it was something so momentous and so far-reaching in its possible consequences that it would require not only the signature of both Governments, but the deliberate and decided sanction of Parliament. That I believe would be given."

Sir Edward's speech was loudly cheered.

RUSSO-CHINESE CLASH NEAR

Russia Will Move Troops on Kulja if Treaty Is Not Observed.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 13.—The Foreign Office to-day instructed M. Korostovetz, the Russian Minister at Peking, to make verbal representations to the Chinese Government that would leave no doubt as to Russia's firm attitude concerning Russian consular and commercial privileges in Ili and Mongolia, as provided in the Russo-Chinese treaty of 1881.

This is a sequel to the announcement of Saturday that the Foreign Office was not satisfied with China's second reply to the Russian demand.

Only the immediate compliance by China of her treaty obligations toward Russia can interrupt the advance of the army which is to occupy Kulja. Two brigades of sharpshooters, four companies of Cossacks, two batteries of field guns, and eight batteries of machine guns were dispatched from Margelan, in Ferghana, Turkestan, shortly after the receipt of China's second reply.

Advices to the War Office to-night say that the expedition is within a hundred miles of the frontier, about the time of the presentation of the ultimatum. The Russian force is considered entirely sufficient to reoccupy and hold Kulja, as the Chinese troops, although nominally 10,000, actually number barely 2,000. They are undisciplined, of poor equipment, and are without artillery.

The instructions which the Foreign Office telegraphed to-day to Mr. Korostovetz, the Russian Minister at Peking, contain an ultimatum embodying two points—first, the reopening of Russian Consulates at the points specified in the treaty of 1881, and, second, the establishment of free trade in certain products, including tea, in fulfillment of Article 12 of the same treaty.

These two points are those which, it was announced on Feb. 23, could be easily adjusted, but China's second reply completely reversed the conciliatory attitude of the Prince Regent, which had led the Russian Minister to telegraph to his Government an assurance of China's compliance with Russia's demands.

LAURIER TO GO TO COUNTRY.

Decides on Appealing to Electorate on Reciprocity Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, March 13.—The provincial Liberal leaders have been quietly notified to hold themselves in readiness for an appeal to the electorate shortly. The Laurier Administration has decided to go to the country on the reciprocity issue should events so shape that the measure submitted to Congress at its forthcoming extra session faces defeat.

Sir Wilfrid recognizes that there is a large and influential opposition to reciprocity throughout the Dominion, and that if he persists in forcing the measure through at Ottawa, despite this opposition and inaction or an adverse vote in Washington, he would be likely to meet with reprisals. He has therefore decided not to force the hands of Parliament if Congress declines to accept the reciprocity measure with the amendments which the Democrats are expected to make, but to take his chances with the electorate, and ask for a mandate before proceeding further with the issue.

The Liberal leaders feel that if this policy is adhered to the Premier need not fear defeat at the polls.

Robin to be in Court To-day.

Supreme Court Justice Guy signed an order yesterday for the production to-day in court, before Justice Giegerich, of Joseph G. Robin, the bank wrecker now in the Tombs. He is wanted to testify in the suit of William Henkel, Jr., as Trustee in Bankruptcy of Fickling & Co., against the Northern Bank of New York. The suit is to set aside a chattel mortgage, and to compel an accounting of the proceeds of a mortgage sale, and for certain accounts and claims of the bank against the Fickling firm. The bank's defense is that it had a valid lien and a valid assignment of the chattels.

Architect Arraigned for Extortion.

Peter M. Coco, a Long Island City architect who planned the remodeling of the Queens County Court House, pleaded not guilty yesterday before Judge O'Sullivan in General Sessions to two indictments charging extortion. He was released on $5,000 bail. George Hilderbrand, a plumbing contractor, of 28 Park Row, alleges that on March 10 and 11, 1905, Coco demanded $1,000 from him, threatening to interfere with his business if the money was not forthcoming. Hilderbrand had the plumbing contract for the Court House.

PRESS LOSING POWER IN ENGLISH POLITICS

Most of the Papers Conservative and Most of the Voters Liberal, Says Sir Frank Newnes.

GUEST OF THE PRESS CLUB

English Publisher Welcomed by Magazine Men — Tells How His Father Started "Tit-Bits."

Many magazine men gathered yesterday noon at the complimentary luncheon which the New York Press Club gave to Sir Frank Newnes, Chairman of George Newnes, Limited, the English house which publishes what Toastmaster C. E. Macauley called a "bouquet of magazines." The title headings of these were reproduced in a cluster on the menu, with Tit-Bits, The Wide World, and The Strand tucked in with The Ladies' Field, Country Life, and others.

"You Americans appear to us to be the most hospitable Nation in the world," Sir Frank said, "and I only wish that when you visit our shores we were as hospitable to you. I believe that the papers published on either side do much to keep up the good relations between the two countries, and I trust that for years to come we shall see the continuance of that international courtesy which characterizes the press of England and America.

"The work that my father did in inaugurating the house of Newnes is a matter of great pride to me. He built the house to what it is to-day, and yet he started in 1881 with no money at all and not an atom of journalistic experience. When he finally managed to launch Tit-Bits—that was his start—it was published from quarters for which he paid 3s. a week rent. When he sent his first four quires to the news company in London they were returned to him with the explanation that there were already too many papers on the market. That was in 1881."

The speaker glanced down at the group of titles on the menu card.

"Do you know," he said, with a smile, "that has always amused me."

President Macauley said that nearly all the great magazines of the country were represented at the luncheon, and called on Robert U. Johnson, editor of the Century. Mr. Johnson rejoiced that the magazine men could all sit down and dine together peacefully, for there was no cutthroat competition between them.

"The success of one," he said, "is the success of all."

Robert H. Davis of Munsey's spoke briefly. Among the others present were S. S. Blood of the International News Company; A. St. John Brenon, the musical critic; Albert Britt of Outing, E. L. Burlingame of Scribner's, Fred A. Duneka of Harper's, Charles Dwyer of the Ladies' World, Benjamin R. Hampton of Hampton's Magazine, Fred C. King of the Literary Digest, George Haven Putnam, John Adams Thayer of the Smart Set, William A. Taylor of the Associated Sunday Magazine, R. H. Titherington of Munsey's, Courtland H. Young, who publishes Young's Magazine; Hayden Carruth of the Woman's Home Companion, Melville White of Aventure, and John H. Sleicher of Judge and Leslie's Weekly.

"I am very much interested to learn how great is the power of your press here in influencing political opinion," said Sir Frank afterward. "Frankly, the power of the English press is waning in this respect. The bulk of our papers are Conservative, and the Liberals have won the last three elections. Look at Scotland. There are only one or two Liberal papers, and yet Scotland went for the Liberals by a 10 to 1 support."

He said that he was interested in the matter of the proposed raising of the postal rates on second-class matter only in so far as it affected the American circulation of his magazines.

"As to whether it will be put through," he said, "it all depends, it seems to me, on the political power of your magazines. I understand that President Taft is in no very secure position, and I should not think he would do anything to bring down on his head the wrath of powerful publications."

He told the reporters how his father, Sir George Newnes, before he had been made a baronet, got the idea of starting Tit-Bits. It was thirty years ago. He was reading aloud an amusing little anecdote from The Manchester Evening News, and his wife vowed she would like to have a paper made up of nothing but just such little "tit-bits." That was how it all began, and the future publisher got his financial start for it by running a vegetarian restaurant.

COXEY TELLS OF HIS MARCH.

Entertains the Sunrise Club with a Dinner Story About It.

Jacob S. Coxey, who organized the march of the unemployed from Ohio to Washington, D. C., seventeen years ago, was the principal speaker at the seventeenth dinner of the Sunrise Club last night at the Café Boulevard. Edward C. Walker, President of the club, presided, and about 200 diners, all of whom seemed to be either Socialists or near-Socialists, heard him retell the story of his historic march.

"I have never believed that the banks should be allowed to issue money," Coxey told the diners. "The Government should issue money just as it issues postage stamps. Towns that want to raise money to make improvements should not sell these bonds to private corporations for the latter to make money on. They should deposit them in the United States Treasury and receive money from the Government for them. The towns could pay the Government 4 per cent. on the loan until they could return the money. Then the bonds could be burned up.

"I have always believed that this was the cause of the inequable distribution of wealth. I was particularly convinced of this in the panic times of 1894. The roads in Ohio were so bad at that time that I nearly lost my religion every time I rode over them. I had my non-interest-bearing bond bill introduced into Congress. To attract attention to it I organized the unemployed of my neighborhood and began the march to Washington.

"We started on Sunday, March 26, fifty strong. Canton, Ohio, was our first stop. It was snowing and so cold that many of the soldiers got frostbitten and quit. We reached Washington on April 30. There were 5,000 of us. I kissed my wife goodbye and went to the Capitol, but found a cordon of police drawn up at the steps. I pulled out a typewritten protest, but the police wouldn't let me read it. So I gave it to a New York correspondent and allowed the police to march me off. I was afterward arrested and sent to jail for twenty days for walking on the grass near the Capitol."

Coxey caused the diners considerable amusement by saying that he believed the Constitution should be sent to the scrap heap just like a piece of machinery that is out of date. At their next week's meeting the Sunrise Club will discuss the question, "Are the Republican Insurgents Disguised Socialists?"

JUDGE SUSTAINS RAILROAD.

Throws Out Suit to Dispossess Southern Pacific of Oil Lands.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 13.—Judge Erskine Ross of the Federal Circuit Court to-day sustained a demurrer of the defendant and threw out of court the suit brought by George E Roberts and others to dispossess the Southern Pacific Company of thousands of acres of oil lands in Kern County. The lands are valued at many million dollars.

Similar suits are pending in the same court, as well as actions brought by the Government for the same purpose. The court intimated in its decision that the Government, not individuals, could properly bring such actions.

The ground for the dispossession suit was alleged false entry.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Make Announcement of an

Extraordinary Sale of

New Spring Shirts for Men

Values $2.00 and $2.50

Special at $1.20

THE SALE BEGINS THIS MORNING

Involved in this most remarkable offering are nearly 3,000 shirts, made of finest domestic and imported shirtings, woven and printed madras in light as well as dark grounds, in neat stripe and other pleasing effects.

The workmanship of the garments you will find perfect, so will the fit and finish measure up to your most critical requirements—for they are the product of a shirtmaker whose work is absolutely standard.

We begin with all sizes and all sleeve lengths; nevertheless you will have to "step lively" if you want to come in on this opportunity.

News of Interest From the Saks Hat Dep't.

Wide brim, low crown Derby Hats will have the call this season. London has said so already and all New York will approve in another week!

Our Hat Store has prepared accordingly—and for some time past has shown a great many of these beautiful low crown wide brim Hats. Yet this morning three additional new models will make their appearance:

The **"Folies Bergere"** and the **"Tunic,"** brought out by John B. Stetson & Co., are light weight, self conforming Hats that are wonderfully clever and will sell for **$3.50**

The **"Winter Garden,"** brought out by Saks & Company is their famous Somerset grade of Derby Hats and for which we predict an instantaneous success. Selling at **$3.00**

If you have not made the personal acquaintance of our Hat Store you have done us and yourself a great injustice. Yourself you have deprived of the very best hats sold at the very lowest prices of any hat store in town—and we are minus your very valuable trade. Please call as soon as you can and all will be forgiven.

SEE FATHER KILL HIMSELF.

Crazed Man Drops Dead Before Children and Their Grandfather.

MUSKEGON, Mich., March 13.—Edwin Cole of Casnovia cut his throat with a razor to-day and staggered into the room occupied by his father, who is nearly 100 years old, and his two little sons, before he fell dead. Cole's wife and two daughters at the time were driving twenty-five miles to Muskegon to obtain a warrant for his arrest for beating them.

Cole, who is believed to have been insane, followed the women when they drove away and threatened to kill them. He then returned to the house and took his life. The County Prosecutor informed the women of the suicide when they applied to him for a warrant.

RESCUE SIX GIRL SLAVES.

San Francisco Officers Chop Through Seven Doors to Get Chinese.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 13.—A spectacular raid in Chinatown last night resulted in the capture of six Chinese slave girls said to have been illegally imported and purchased for $25,000. They were removed to the Angel Island immigrant station, and will be held to await the action of the Government.

It is believed that the girls were smuggled into this port within the last six months. Before their hiding place was discovered, the officers chopped through seven blind doors. The door of a secret chamber wherein the girls were huddled was an ingeniously contrived panel containing a portrait of the Chinese Emperor.

Bequests to Hospitals and Charity.

Frederic W. Beinhauer, who died on Jan. 15, provided in his will, filed yesterday for probate, that on the death of his wife, his real property, the amount of which is not stated, less specific bequests of $40,000, be divided equally among the Fresbyterian Hospital, the German Hospital, and St. John's Guild.

Henry Roux, an importer, who died Feb. 11, provided in his will, filed yesterday for probate, that bequests of $250 each should be paid to the German Hospital, and the German Society, and bequests of $100 each to the Lutheran Hospital and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

EMPHATICALLY

The Thompson-Starrett Company is the logical organization to conduct an important building operation.

Our experience, equipment, facilities and resources give us a prior claim on building projects of magnitude.

We state it without fear of confutation that the owner who places us in control of a building enterprise ensures for it the highest possible degree of efficiency at the lowest cost.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Constructoin
Fifty-One Wall Street

SANITOL TOOTH POWDER

is a positive safeguard against tooth decay. Makes your teeth white at once. Tones up the mouth.

STORE ASSISTANTS.

Managers of high-class stores who want a trained staff of intelligent, responsible salesmen and saleswomen advertise in The New York Times as the quickest way of reaching them. Telephone Bryant 1000. —Adv.

Double S.H. Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock

GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER Co

Both Sides of 6th Ave., 18th to 19th St.

Spring Millinery Opening
Display Days:
Today and Tomorrow

Today's News

from the Big Store Including Several Important "Tuesday Bargain" Offerings.

SEVERAL HUNDRED BEAUTIFUL SPRING HATS, **$5.00, $7.50 & $10** (Main Building.)

BOYS' DOUBLE-BREASTED SUITS (extra Knickerbockers) **$2.35** (Main Building.)

MEN'S HIGH- AND LOW-CUT SHOES, ($3.50 & $4 grades,) **$1.95** (Main Building.)

WOMEN'S STYLISH SHOES, OXFORDS & PUMPS ($3 to $5 grades,) ..... **$1.95** (Main Building.)

MISSES' & CHILDREN'S SHOES, ($3 & $3.50 grades,) **$1.95** (Main Building.)

MUSIC ROLL CABINETS, ($12 to $62 grades,) ..... **$10 to $46** (Main Building.)

MUSIC ROLLS FOR PLAYER-PIANOS, (50c. to $1.50 grades,) **20c** (Main Building.)

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, (values $2 to $4.50 grades,) ..... **$1.20 to $2.75** (Greenhut Building.)

TAPESTRY COUCH COVERS, ($2 to $5 grades,) .. **$1.15 to $3.25** (Greenhut Building.)

REED PULLMAN SLEEPERS, (value $22.50,) ..... **$16.50** (Main Building.)

ELASTIC FELT MATTRESSES, ($16 grade,) ..... **$11.50** (Greenhut Building.)

HAIR MATTRESSES, ($17 grade,) ..... **$13.50** (Greenhut Building.)

UMBRELLA JARS OF CHINAWARE, ($2.50 grade,) ..... **$1.49** (Greenhut Building.)

MEN'S & YOUTHS' SUITS & OVERCOATS, ($10 to $15 grades,) ..... **$7.85** (Main Building.)

YOUTHS' ODD WINTER & SPRING SUITS & OVERCOATS, (values to $7.50,) .. **$3.85** (Main Building.)

MEN'S & YOUTHS' CROWN TROUSERS, ($3 grade,) .... **$2.00** (Main Building.)

FANCY VESTS, (values to $2,) **69c.** (Main Building.)

MISSES' VERY MODISH SUITS, **$6.75** (Main Building.)

WOMEN'S STORM COATS, (values to $11.50,) ..... **$6.95** (Main Building.)

RAG RUGS, (regularly $1.25,) **98c.** (Greenhut Building.)

MATTING RUGS, (regularly 75c. to $1.25,) ..... **39c.** (Greenhut Building.)

VELVET RUGS, (regularly $12.50,) ..... **$7.50** (Greenhut Building.)

TAPESTRY RUGS, (regularly $8.50,) ..... **$4.75** (Greenhut Building.)

QUADRUPLE PLATE BUTTER DISHES, (values $1.50 to $3.00,) **98c.** (Main Building.)

COLORED PICTURES, (value 29c.,) ..... **15c.** (Greenhut Building.)

ETCHINGS OF MANY SUBJECTS ..... **89c.** (Greenhut Building.)

MIRRORS WITH PICTURES ON TOP ..... **98c.** (Greenhut Building.)

ORIENTAL LAMP SHADES, (regularly 85c. to $1.50,) .... **69c.** (Greenhut Building.)

WOMEN'S MENDED KID GLOVES, ($1, $1.50 and $2 grades,) ..... **50c.** (Main Building.)

Sets of Complimentary S.H. Trading Stamps Free, Today in Our GREENHUT Building (Premium Parlor, Third Floor.)

Ask for S.H. Green Trading Stamps—We Give Them

BORDEN'S COUNTRY-BOTTLED MILK

Is cooled immediately after being drawn from the cow and kept cool until it reaches the consumer.

OUR STREETS SAFE AT NIGHT, SHE SAYS

Mrs. Gilbert Jones Never Molested When Out Late, She Tells the Civic Federation.

WOMEN POLICEMEN? NEVER!

Tenement House Commissioner Recounts Some of His Troubles with East Side Dwellers.

"If we ever have women policemen, as the suffragists promise us, I shall always run to man and ask to be taken care of," said Mrs. Gilbert Jones at the meeting of the League for the Civic Education of Women yesterday at the headquarters, 25 Madison Avenue. John J. Murphy, Tenement House Commissioner, told the women how most of them lived in tenement houses, though they didn't know it, and that it was his duty to look after them, even if they paid $6,000 or more rent. It was when a man named Rooney got up to tell what a good Tenement House Commissioner Mr. Murphy was and what a well-cared-for city New York was when a woman could be out in the streets at 10 or 11 o'clock at night with perfect safety, and a man as well, that Mrs. Jones told her experience.

"I am often out late at night," she said. "That sounds dissipated, but it isn't. I go to Socialistic meetings down on the east side and over in Brooklyn, and come home as late as midnight, and never have any trouble. One night I counted as many as twenty girls who were out at that time. They were very nice girls, too, and kept their eyes where they should and never flirted. I said to my maid: 'Isn't it wonderful that all these girls can be out at this time without the least trouble?'

"We are promised by the suffragists that we shall have women policemen. Dr. Anna Shaw says that one woman policeman would be better than twenty men policemen. I leave that ridiculous statement with you. But as for me, I shall run for that one man every time to be taken care of."

Commissioner Murphy said he couldn't see why, when the Tenement House Commission works so hard to have things made safe in case of fire, the people are not careful to see that the drop ladders which connect the lower balcony of the fire escapes with the street are in working order.

"After we have seen that they are provided for a house, we go around on a tour of inspection," he continued, "and find the drop ladder up on the fifth-story balcony, perhaps, or down in the cellar—anywhere that some painter who happened to be at work on the house, or some one else, has put it. Of 2,000 that we examined, practically all there are in New York, we found that there was hardly one in condition to be used.

"One woman had been so anxious for the safety of her baby that she had spliced the drop ladder across the hatchway on the first balcony, so the baby could not fall through. It took two Inspectors with pliers twenty minutes to get that ladder off. It is all right in case of fire if the firemen get around in time to take the people off, but if there should happen to be another fire, and they did not get around promptly, one can imagine what would happen in the excitement, with all the people in the house crowded down on that first balcony."

The Commissioner defined the word "tenement" to the women as "any building in which three or more independent families are living and doing their own cooking." He also told them what he considered a congested population.

"I believe that you have a congested population when you have two families in one house," he said. "That is the beginning of it, anyway. I don't believe it is well to have all household troubles eliminated as they are in an apartment."

"Do five families live in one room here, as I have read they do in the poorer parts of London?" asked Mrs. Jones.

"No," said the Commissioner; "they don't do anything as bad as that, but they do take boarders. I knew a young woman who was teaching designing in a public school, and she asked the children if they knew what a border was. 'Yes,' answered one of the little chaps; 'it's a man what lives mit you.'"

A man who introduced himself as Mr. Conkling and said he had a conscience, that he was one of the Lorillard heirs, and that his uncle Roscoe Conkling, had once lived in the house where the meeting was held, got up to talk on the tenements.

"Don't think a man who owns a tenement house is rich," he said. "The population on the east side makes very expensive tenants. The Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford once said that the landlords of the east side tenements should be satisfied with 4 per cent., instead of demanding 14 on their property. Dr. Rainsford was a good fellow, but, like a clergyman, he didn't know what he was talking about. It is very hard to get 4 per cent. on tenement house property."

"I am glad to hear 14 per cent. is not made," said Mrs. Jones, "and I am sorry a man with a conscience can't make more than 4. Remember, you are sure to go to heaven, and I know a lyre, a crown, and a nice pair of wings will be waiting for any man with a conscience."

When Mrs. Jones mentioned the word "lyre" in connection with a man with a conscience in the same breath, a few of the members giggled softly until they realized she was speaking of the musical instrument. The women in the audience were invited to ask questions, but none of them did.

"You know, I am a rabid anti-suffragist," said Mrs. Jones. "We are all anti-suffragists here, and so we are timid."

DEFEND THE INSANITY PLEA.

Its Abolition Is Unconstitutional, Medico-Legal Experts Maintain.

A committee of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence reported strongly last night against abolishing the defense of insanity in circumstantial cases and putting conditions upon the writ of habeas corpus after conviction of the criminal insane. These changes were proposed recently to the Bar Association by John Brooks Leavitt. Under them a person, instead of being acquitted on the ground of insanity, might be found guilty, but insane and imprisoned, even if he becomes sane during his commitment, for as many years as if he had been sane when the act was committed.

The committee, consisting of A. Delos Kneeland, William W. Bryan, George F. Langbein, and Dr. Arthur C. Brush, found the proposed changes constitutional. The abolition of insanity as a defense, it says, was enacted in the State of Washington, and has been found unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. By such a law, the committee says, the defense is absolutely destroyed.

"Suppose an act was passed," it goes on, "that it would be no defense that a person committing a wrongful act is a child of tender years; no defense that one could prove an alibi; no defense that one is innocent. This would be analogous to the proposed law. A crime is not committed if the mind of the person doing the act is unsound. This is as old as the common law.

"Why should we give the writ of habeas corpus to a sane man, unfettered, and to those charged and committed as insane, with not only fetters, but with chains and balls?

"We are opposed to the proposed acts for moral, ethical, humane, and charitable reasons."

The report will be printed and discussed at the next monthly meeting. Mr. Leavitt was elected a member of the society last night, and will have an opportunity to defend his proposition.

KEPT THEIR WEDDING SECRET

Tell It at Bride's Parents' Anniversary and Receive a $5,000 Check.

Through having acted the part of bridesmaid at weddings so frequently, Miss Laura J. Slocum, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis W. Slocum, 152 Westminster Road, Flatbush, became averse to them. When she consented to become the bride of August C. Houser, a civil engineer employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, she insisted that their marriage should be witnessed by only a few friends.

To make sure that no others were present, the young couple decided to go to Jersey City and have the ceremony performed at the home of a mutual friend. Fearing that her father, who is a retired banker, might object to so quiet an affair, the sweethearts decided to keep the matter a secret for a few days and then gently break the news.

They were married on Friday afternoon, and left Jersey City for the Hotel Knickerbocker, in Manhattan, where the bride's parents were to celebrate the silver anniversary of their wedding. The spirit of the anniversary seized the newly married paid, and so, on congratulating the older couple, Mr. Houser announced that he and their daughter would celebrate the silver anniversary of their marriage on her parents' golden wedding day.

The expression on the face of the new father-in-law changed from surprise to indignation as Houser described their marriage. The pleadings of wife and daughter soon won him over, however, and he gave the young couple his blessing and a check for $5,000.

The marriage was kept a secret by the guests at the reception Friday night, and so it was not until yesterday that the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Houser became aware of the romance.

The young couple will reside in Jersey City.

BOYS SAVE BURIED MEN.

Nine Dug Out of Crumbled Trench, but One Was Killed.

One man was killed and nine others were buried with him and narrowly escaped with their lives yesterday afternoon, when the sides of a sewer trench at Grafton and Barrett Streets, Brooklyn, collapsed.

Close at hand is Public School 156. The pupils were just being sent home for the rest of the day when the cave-in occurred. Many of the children rushed to the scene, and some of the biggest boys grasped shovels, and, led by Policeman Campbell of the Brownsville Station, used them so vigorously that man after man was uncovered and his life saved. The children and policemen were aided by men who ran up.

All the men were rescued with the exception of Nicola Abangelo, 35 years old, of 165 Stone Avenue, who was in the deepest part of the trench, and who received the full force of the landslide.

Firemen of Truck 70 and Truck 73 went into the trench, and after two hours of perilous work recovered his body. He had been suffocated.

ASSEMBLED WOMEN CONDEMN RIPPER BILL

Seth Low, Mrs. Nathan, and Dr. Moskowitz Were Speakers to Voice Their Protests.

MEET IN COOPER UNION

They Declare Proposal to Elect Inferior Court Judges to be a Scheme of Tammany to Control Jobs.

In protest against the so-called "ripper" bill, which is to have the Judges of the inferior courts elected instead of appointed by the Mayor, the Woman's Municipal League held a mass meeting in Cooper Union last night. A number of other city organizations co-operated. Mrs. Edward Hewitt, President of the league, presided, and the speakers of the evening were Seth Low, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Dr. Henry Moskowitz, and Michael Fitzgerald. Samuel Untermyer, who was to have been one of the speakers, sent a letter.

"It is right that women should take action in a matter like this, for women are a great moral force in our private lives, as they will be sometime in public and private and political life," he said for one thing, and there was much applause.

"I am not sure what Mr. Untermyer means by that last remark," said Mr. Dogherty, a fellow-lawyer, who read the letter. "I am not sure whether he has reference to the ballot—"

"We are!" cried women in the audience.

There was great applause for Dr. Moskowitz when he said:

"This bill is the cry of the unemployed which Tammany politicians are trying to answer. Whether we like Mayor Gaynor's politics or not," he continued, "he has been very sensitive to the integrity of the poor man's court. He has made some excellent appointments and, of course, Tammany does not like it. Many of the Tammany leaders are kindly souls, but they believe more in capitalized gratitude than in justice. They are eager to go back to the condition for which this bill calls—to give to the shyster, the steerer, and the criminal class employment. The criminals and the semi-criminals are needed on election day.

"They say bring the courts back to the people; it means bring the courts back to the bamboozlers of the people. If we have the recall, and I think we have, if the Mayor makes a wrong selection we will use our power. We must reply to the politicians that we have cleaned the courts up in part and we mean to keep them clean."

Dr. Moskowitz described the courts in the days of the election of the Judges as he knew them from living many years in the vicinity of the Essex Market Court. He told of cards of introduction sent by the litigant to the clerk and of the district leader's influence. "You would have asked who was the Judge," he said. "It was a whispering gallery for a decision."

"This is bad legislation," said Seth Low. "Our courts are in as good condition or better than they were ever before. There is no complaint and suddenly out of a clear sky comes this proposed bill.

"That is what makes city government so difficult. There should be no change except from grave necessity or to meet some overwhelming need. The City of New York has had experience in electing its Judges. That was what it was doing in the time of Tweed, and it worked so badly that when Tweed was overthrown the system of election was overthrown.

"If this bill should pass we should go through the form of election, but what we should have would be Judges appointed by the district leader or voting trustees who are not responsible to us. The Judge elected by the district leader would play politics for the district leader instead of doing justice to the poor creatures brought before him."

"The passage of this bill will affect the class which is the weakest, the most unprotected, and which suffers most from bad laws," said Mrs. Nathan. "When the Judges were elected it was openly stated that a political pull counted more than a good lawyer, an alibi, and an easy conscience with right on one's side. It is bad enough to have our legislators buy their way into office." There were cries of "Good" and "Good for you" when she said: "We lack what would make us the best city in the world—public spirit."

Mr. Fitzgerald said in closing:

"We want to kill this bill and all others that go to the back door of the saloon. I represent, if anything, the poor people. All the poor man asks and can except is justice. It depends upon your agitation in a meeting like this for him to get it. The politician is out for a job—but not for any kind of a job."

Mrs. Barclay Hazard, Miss Sadie American, Mrs. A. M. Palmer, Mrs. Anna Jackson, Mrs. Ralph Trautman, and Mrs. Gilbert Jones were among those on the platform.

The organizations co-operating in the meeting were the Society for the Prevention of Crime, Woman's Health Protective Association, Committee of Fourteen, New York City Mothers' Club, West End Woman's Republican Club, the Woman's Forum, Society of New York State Women, Church Mission of Health, National Highways Protective Society, and the Post Parliament.

SUN ALUMNI FOREGATHER.

They Discuss Old Times at Their Annual Dinner at the Salmagundi Club.

More than fifty former members of the editorial staff of The Sun attended the seventh annual dinner of the Sun Alumni Association last night in the gallery of the Salmagundi Club, 14 West Twelfth Street.

Edward W. Townsend, creator of "Chimmie Fadden," and recently elected Congressman from the Seventh District of New Jersey, was one of the speakers. Harold McDonald Anderson, characterized on the programme as Rrepresentative Townsend's "trainer," appeared disguised as "Chimmie Fadden," to "divulge a few secrets his protegé may neglect to confide to his old pals."

Don C. Seitz, publisher of The World, listed as "One of the greatest sights in the world," and Christopher J. Fitzgerald, who was one of the founders and the first President of The Sun Alumni Association, told how it feels to "be back in school" and his experiences as the "original backslider."

Those present included Collin Armstrong, George Blake, Frank S. Beard, Don C. Buell, Charles Maitland Beattie, George Bleckman, F. P. Coleman, Duncan Curry, Robert Grier Cooke, John Corbin, Dr. Thomas Darlington, Paul Drane, E. J. Edwards, C. M. Fairbanks, Robert Frothingham, Frank S. Fayant, Rodman Gilder, Willis Holly, G. Herbert Hinshaw, Robert D. Heini, Magistrate Paul Krotel, S. T. Mather, Edward H. Mott, F. Mitchell Munroe, Walter J. Masterson, L. O. McDaniel, Justice Joseph E. Newberger, Judge Willard H. Olmstead, John H. O'Brien, Frank M. O'Brien, George Wilfred Pearce, E. A. Rockwell, C. J. Rosebault, Morton Stein, George F. Spinney, Charles R. Sherlock, J. C. Summers, O. H. Von Gottschalk, J. L. Williams, K. H. Walker, James McDonald Wood, and Robert S. Yard.

M. V. WOOD LEFT $700,000.

Most of It Goes to a Grandson—Bequest to Daughter Cut in Codicil.

MINEOLA, March 13.—The will of Martin V. Wood, who died at Hempstead, L. I., on Feb. 22, 1911, was filed in Surrogate Graham's court this morning and disposes of an estate valued at $700,000. Mr. Wood was President of the Hempstead Bank.

Under the will $100,000 is left to a daughter, Harriet W. Wood, as a life estate, as well as the use of the homestead in Hempstead. A sister, Mary D. Clowes, receives the income of $25,000 for life.

An aunt, Catherine De Mott, receives $10,000. Emery Brower, a gardener long employed by Mr. Wood, receives a life interest in $4,000 and the right to live in the cottage for life. All the residue goes to the grandson, Martin V. W. Hall of Freeport. The will was dated March 31, 1910.

A codicil dated Jan. 20, 1911, revoked the legacy to the daughter, and leaves her an estate of $30,000 and the homestead, as in the will. In making this change the father said that he thought that with what she had received from her mother the smaller amount was enough for her support.

SOCIETY AT BOWERY MISSION.

Mrs. Oelrichs's Dinner Guests to Hear Frederick T. Martin Make a Speech.

Frederick Townsend Martin will deliver an address to-night, at 8:45, at the Bowery Mission, 247 Bowery, and the title of it will be "Charity Does Not Solve the Problem of Poverty." In addition to the usual audience of human derelicts, who drift into the mission to listen to the music and singing, there will be a fashionable deputation from Fifth Avenue.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs will give a dinner of sixteen covers to-night at 1 East Fifty-seventh Street, and after it is over the party will go in automobiles to the Bowery Mission to aid Mr. Martin with their support. The guests will include Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Col. and Mrs. Jay, Mrs. William Douglas, Judge Fawcett, and Judge Dyke.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has frequently promised Mr. Martin that she would help him in his avowed mission, to bring the rich and the poor closer together so that they will understand each other better, by going over to the east side and delivering a speech.

Mr. Martin said yesterday that he did not think Mrs. Fish would speak to-night at the Bowery Mission, but he expected her to give an address later this month at the Bennett Club for working boys, at Sixty-eighth Street and Avenue A.

TIED TO POST AND PAINTED.

Brooklyn Man Accuses Policeman of Aiding in the Assault on Him.

Jeremiah Donovan of 102 Pioneer Street, Brooklyn, caused the arrest yesterday of Policeman Joseph F. McCormick, of the Hamilton Avenue Police Station and Timothy Lucey of 864 Van Brunt Street, on the charge of assault. He alleges that as he was passing the corner of Dikeman and Richards Streets, shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday morning, he was set upon by four men, two of whom were the accused policeman and Lucey.

His assailants, he declared, tied him to a telegraph pole and laying his chest bare marked him with indelible ink. They then tied strings around the bottoms of his trousers' legs and filled his clothes with gravel and dirt. They left him tied to the pole, he said, and it was not until some one passing by released him that he was able to go to the Hamilton Avenue Station and lodge a complaint.

McCormick denies all the charges. He said he was off duty on Sunday night and was at home at the time of the assault on the complainant. He lives at the corner of Richards and Dikeman Streets, and hearing a lot of noise in the street raised his window and saw four men apparently quarreling. He yelled to them to "move on" and they did. After they disappeared, he said, he heard Donovan calling for assistance, and he went down and released him.

Acting Inspector Dooley investigated the complaint and McCormick and Donovan were taken to the Butler Street Court. Magistrate Hylan paroled them in their own custody for examination next week.

BRICK DISTURBS SYNAGOGUE.

Thrown Through Skylight, It Falls on the Knees of a Worshipper.

Three hundred worshippers in the Torah Synagoguge, 221 East Fifty-first St., were thrown into confusion last night as a half brick crashed through the skylight and fell on the knees of Aaron Goodman, a real estate man, of 10 Beekman Place. It just missed his head, but a shower of glass fell on him and inflicted many slight cuts. Philip Freeman of 816 East Fiftieth Street picked the brick up and took it to the East Fifty-first Street Police Station.

Detective McAvoy was sent to investigate, and he found that another brick had also been thrown through the skylight, but had been intercepted by a beam and did not fall among the worshippers.

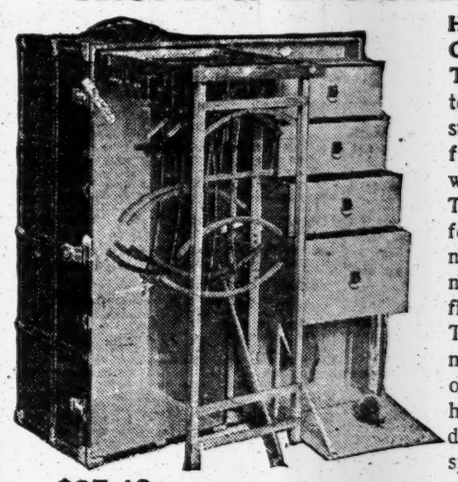
The synagogue is surrounded by a number of tenements. The bricks probably came from the chimney of one of them. The police believe that boys of the neighborhood are responsible for the throwing.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

B'way at 6th Av. 34th to 35th St.

TRUNK & BAG SPECIALS



Henry Likly & Co.'s Wardrobe Trunks, designed to care for every style of garment for man or woman. These Trunks are famous for strength, lightness and handiness. Made of the finest of materials. The Trunk accommodates 12 suits of clothes on hangers, 4 large drawers and hat space.

$27.48 for "Likly" Trunks, elsewhere $40.00

$37.49 for "Likly" Trunks, elsewhere $50.00

"Niagara" Travelling Trunks, covered with waterproof canvas, iron bound, brass locks. Two long leather straps and set-up tray with extra skirt tray.

Size	32 in.	34 in.	36 in.	38 in.	40 in.
Special	$9.02	$9.56	$10.28	$10.82	$11.18

"Gem" Travelling Trunks, bound with fibre, narrow slats, French trimmings, brass locks, long leather straps. Cloth-lined deep top tray with extra skirt tray.

Size	32 in.	34 in.	36 in.	38 in.	40 in.
Special	$11.89	$12.44	$12.89	$13.71	$14.42

"Neverbreak" Trunk, covered with heavy waterproof duck; fibre bound; brass trimming and long leather straps. Large top tray for waists and hats and extra skirt tray.

Size	32 in.	34 in.	36 in.	38 in.	40 in.
Special	$14.42	$15.14	$15.87	$16.59	$17.31

"Lusitania" Cabin Trunk, covered with duck, fibre bound; long leather straps; cloth lined.

Size	32 in.	34 in.	36 in.	38 in.	40 in.	42 in.
Special	$10.44	$10.89	$11.71	$12.44	$13.16	$13.71

"Featherweight" Cabin Trunk, covered with waterproof canvas; fibre bound; French trimmings; cloth lined.

Size	32 in.	34 in.	36 in.	38 in.	40 in.
Special	$7.94	$8.66	$9.02	$9.56	$10.09

Hat Trunks, complete range from $3.96 to $38.22.

Oxford Cowhide Bags, good quality leather, brass slides and locks; leather lined and full length pocket; russet, brown or black walrus finish, sizes 14 to 18 inches long.
Value $5.50; special, at $4.69

Cowhide Suit Cases, lined with muslin; large shirt pocket; steel frames, reinforced corners and brass locks; 24 inches long.
Value $6.00; special, at $4.94

Same as above, with two leather straps.
Value $6.50; special, at $5.49

Fifth Floor, Rear.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

B'way at 6th Av. 34th to 35th St.

We are showing more high class imported novelties and more of the very finest merchandise, both imported and domestic, than ever before in the history of Macy's.

Our Spring Exhibition
of
Imported Gowns, Tailored Suits and Millinery
will be held To-day, March 14th, and Wednesday, 15th, from 10 to 12 A. M. and from 2.30 to 4.30 P. M.

The Fashions of 1911
as Mirrored by the Conception
of the
Leading European Designers
Will Be Displayed on Living Models.

Paul Poiret, Worth, Paquin, Drecoll, Martial Armand, Bernard et Cie, Callot Soeurs, and many others will be represented.

In addition we shall display on living models, for the first time in this country,

Harem and Pantaloon Gowns

both in the original imported models and in modest domestic adaptations. Second Floor.

Our Millinery Department

has been reorganized, and is now under a new management

We cordially invite you to come and convince yourself that in style and elegance our hats, both trimmed and untrimmed, are not surpassed by any shown in the city.

New model hats from leading French modistes including Georgette, Reboux, Lewis, Talbot and others are now on exhibition.

Adaptations of French models, including small tailored hats in the new helmet styles and others from our workrooms on the premises are coming in daily. Prices up to $94.75. Second Floor.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH and 47TH Sts.

Women of taste and discriminating judgment in matters of dress who are now planning their Spring wardrobes *owe it to themselves* to view this distinguished assemblage of fashionable new modes.

Our *salons* are replete with the most recent creations of the foremost *couturiers* of Europe—and, in addition to the exclusive Paris models, we have ready for selection clever adaptations of the newest authentic foreign styles in

Gowns, Costumes, Dresses, Tailor-made Suits, Coats, Wraps, Blouses, Over-Blouses, Waists and Millinery—all of which are notable for their *distinct individuality of style*, and all of which are offered at *sensible* prices.

Smith Gray & Co.

Foremost Clothiers Since 1845

Smith Gray & Co. clothes for Spring and Summer are ready now—they represent the ultimate in model, fabric, pattern and design.

The combined assortment, which comprises some 700 fabrics and upwards of 70 distinctive models, results from the following three sources, each designed to render a distinct and complete service—Smith Gray & Co. ready-for-service clothes for 66 years the choice of better dressed New York—Smith Gray & Co. special tailored-to-measure clothes for those who demand personal individual expression—the Smith Gray & Co. wholesale department, whose field is the civilized world, presents a standard for North, South, East and West. All these of a natural consequence find their way into, and are now on display in all the Smith Gray & Co. stores.

And since those very factors which make for a superior grade of excellence make likewise for extreme values, they are yours at the price of the nondescript—the commonplace.

Here is an outline of the assortment and values:

Smith Gray & Co. ready-for-service clothes in models designed exclusively for New York City retail trade, and in models designed for the Smith Gray & Co. wholesale trade, in over 400 fabrics and upwards of 30 distinctive models, are to be had in Spring Suits at 18.00 to 45.00 and Spring Overcoats at 18.00 to 50.00 with extra special values in Suits and Overcoats at 15.50 to 18.50

SPECIAL TAILORING

Smith Gray & Co. special tailoring department offers some 500 styles made in over 40 distinctive models, from which you may have your garments specially cut, tailored to your measure and delivered at your convenience. Prices range from 20.00 to 55.00 with some very special values at 20.00, 22.50 and 25.00

22.50 BLUE SERGE SUITS, 16.00

Here are 1,000 suits which, gauged by any established standard, are most excellent values at 22.50. The fabric was secured way under price—the tailoring was done at odd slack moments and figured as keep-busy work—and the matter of profit is waived as a means of quick disposal. There are six distinctive styles for men and young men. Your saving is just $6.50.

Several hundred Spring and Summer Suits, tailored in the Smith Gray & Co. custom shops from discontinued staple numbers and short ends from the wholesale tailoring department—all cut on the new 1911 models—all sizes and fabrics—several hundred styles in all, but all small lots—yours at savings of from 4.50 to 12.50.

15.50 for suits that would regularly be 20.00 and 22.50.

18.50 for suits that would regularly be 22.50, 25.00 and 27.50.

22.50 for suits that would regularly be 27.50, 30.00 and 32.50.

Spring Coats in black, Oxford, many smart styles of gray, browns and correct tan and olive shades, including regular lines priced and broken sizes reduced—regular 18.00, 20.00 and 22.50 values are most attractive at 15.50

Silk lined to edge Oxford and black vicuna finished Thibet Spring Overcoats, New York's most wonderful value 20.00

Since the demand for these garments has been in the past materially in excess of the possibilities of production, we urge immediate selection now—while the sizes are complete.

Two Brooklyn Stores:
Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.
Broadway at Bedford Av.

Smith Gray & Co.

Two New York Stores
Broadway at Warren Street
Across from City Hall
5th Av. Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.

BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS WATER

is sold at drug-stores, in sealed half-gallon bottles.

"I do not pretend", says Dr. J. H. CLAIBORNE, ex-President of the Medical Society of Virginia, telling of the dissolving of stones in the bladder, "to account for the mode of their solution by Buffalo Lithia Water. I can only suppose that some subtle solvent evolved in nature's alembic makes this wonderful disintegration. But the results are there, and seeing is believing."

Drink it regularly yourself and *keep well.*

Buffalo Lithia Springs Water is a natural mineral water, bottled at the Springs, just as it bubbles from the rock. It is known to physicians everywhere for its singular medicinal power in rheumatism, gout, gravel, diabetes, Bright's disease, gall-stones, and all diseases caused by uric acid. Guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drug Act. Serial No. 15,055.

BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS WATER CO., Buffalo Lithia Springs, Virginia

A Thousand Thousand

There are only three morning newspapers in New York that sell a million copies every seven days to the metropolitan newsdealers. *The New York Times is one of them.* Of the four other morning newspapers in New York City, the most largely circulated one sells less than half a million copies in seven days to the metropolitan newsdealers.

CHAUFFEURS WON'T JOIN EXPRESS STRIKE

Refuse to Quit, and the Adams Co. Moves All Its Freight with New Men.

WAGONS ON THEIR ROUTES

Company's Officials Say the Strike Is Broken and They Expect No Trouble—One Arrest.

Despite the fact that more than a thousand of its drivers and helpers are on strike, the Adams Express Company had no trouble yesterday in moving freight. Things went along so smoothly, in fact, that there were few surface indications that a strike existed at all. Officials of the company contend that the strike is already broken and that they are masters of the situation. The day's developments seemed to bear this out.

The strikers on the other hand are sure that they will be able to cripple the company ultimately, if they cannot do so at present. They do not admit that they are beaten, although they do not disguise the fact that they are keenly disappointed because the employes of the other express companies will not join them. They got another blow yesterday when the taxicab chauffeurs refused to go out.

Officials of the Adams Company said that they had plenty of men to take the places of the striking drivers, and that more are arriving daily. They say they are employing no professional strike-breakers, but are depending upon carefully selected men who have been recruited by their special agents since the last strike as well as upon some of their own drivers from other cities.

Desultory rioting and assaults on wagon drivers marked the morning attempt of the company to start moving the freight that has been piling up since the strike was called on Saturday morning. There was one arrest.

"The backbone of the strike is broken," said an official of the Adams Company last night. "We made splendid progress to-day in handling our freight, and everything is going along smoothly. We started in early this morning to transfer freight at all our depots, especially perishable goods, and while there was a little trouble in the Second Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street zone, we soon had everything moving along satisfactorily. In Brooklyn and Jersey City we experienced no trouble whatever. In Manhattan we smoothed matters out above Forty-eighth Street first and then turned our attention to our downtown depots. By the middle of the afternoon every wagon was busy, and we had caught up with our shipments.

"One thing that is helping us this time is the fact that we have public sentiment back of us. We did not have this the last time, the public seeming to think that the grievances of the men were just. Now, however, it is different. The public apparently understands that no question of wages or hours enters into the controversy, but that the men struck simply because they couldn't run things to suit themselves. We insist upon having the right to dismiss employes for causes. In New York we have been hampered somewhat because we couldn't get the police protection we wanted.

"In Jersey City our wagons are receiving full police protection, and deliveries there are being made without trouble. We don't believe the strike will continue much longer. If the police give us the right kind of protection we will get along without the slightest trouble."

This official would not discuss the rumor that the comapny had decided not to take back any of the strikers if the strike is settled. It was said on good authority that the company had reached this decision.

The strikers, headed by Howard P. Biggs, Secretary of Local 487 of the Teamsters' Union, made strong efforts yesterday to get the drivers of the other express companies to join them. Biggs called a meeting at 5 o'clock in the morning at Central Hall, 229 East Forty-seventh Street, but none of the representatives of the other drivers attended. Later Biggs explained that the meeting had been called for the purpose of arranging plans for picketing the stables of the company and keeping track of the wagons sent out.

Biggs admitted that there was no chance of the taxicab chauffeurs joining the strikers. Secretary Cornelius O'Leary of Local 267 of the Chauffers' Union said that the chauffeurs were satisfied with their present treatment and had no intention of going out.

During the day trouble began among the strikers themselves. The last strike of express drivers and chauffeurs was handled for the union by William H. Ashton, general organizer for the American Federation of Labor. He was influential in bringing about a settlement between the express drivers and the companies, and when he sought to do the same thing for the chauffeurs the strike was taken out of his hands. For this reason he is said to have refused to take part in the present strike. Some of the men are not satisfied with the way Secretary Biggs is handling the situation and want Ashton to step in and take charge.

A man who said he represented the strikers called at the office of Charles MacKay, general agent of the Adams Company, yesterday and announced that he wanted to arrange a conference between the strikers and the company officials. Carrying out their policy of not recognizing the strikers, the officials would not see him. It was denied at the headquarters of the strikers at Washington Hall, 781 Eighth Avenue, that the man was sent from the union. No overtures looking to a settlement have come from them, they said.

The first trouble yesterday happened at Fifty-seventh Street and Park Avenue. A mob of about fifty suddenly surrounded an Adams wagon. They threw stones at the driver and his two helpers. Stones and other missiles were thrown from the windows of nearby tenements. The police charged the mob and arrested George Yeager of 320 East 154th Street. He admitted in the Yorkville Court that he had formerly been employed by the Adams Company. Former District Attorney Jerome, who has been engaged by the company to prosecute those arrested for attacking the company's wagons, was in court. Magistrate Herbert fined the prisoner $10. Not having the money to pay his fine, Yeager was taken to prison. There Mr. Jerome handed him the $10.

There was a commotion in the yards of the company at Forty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue during the morning when a man ran up to Ralph Gillespie, a driver, who was just starting out with a wagon, pointed a revolver at him and demanded $5. Gillespie handed over $1, and as the man was hurrying away a policeman caught him. The revolver was not loaded. At the Yorkville Court the man gave his name as Charles F. Friedlander, and said he had just arrived from St. Louis to work as a strikebreaker. He was held for examination today on a charge of highway robbery.

SERMON STIRS STANDARD OIL

It Calls Elgin, Ill., Pastor to Book for His Accusations Against It.

The Standard Oil Company has absolutely denied subscribing to a large corruption fund to secure to Senator Lorimer his seat in the United States Senate. This telegram was sent last Thursday to the Rev. Milton B. Williams, pastor of the First Methodist Church, Elgin, Ill.:

Dear Sir: In the morning papers of this date it is reported that at a mass meeting held in Elgin last night to denounce United States Senator William Lorimer you said that $625,000 had been spent at the recent session of Congress to obtain the acquittal of Senator Lorimer, and that this money had been put up by the Standard Oil Company and other big financial interests.

As this statement is foully and wholly false, so far as it concerns the Standard Oil Company, I call on you for an immediate, public, and complete retraction of and apology for the libel and slander. The heat of public discussion does not protect the plain citizen, much less a minister of the Gospel, in such unmeasured denunciations from the rigors of the law.

JOHN D. ARCHBOLD,
Vice President Standard Oil Company, 26 Broadway, New York.

A reply reached the offices of the Standard Oil Company by mail yesterday morning. Here it is:

First Methodist Episcopal Church,
Elgin, Ill., March 11, 1911.

Mr. John D. Archbold, Vice President Standard Oil Company, New York City:

My Dear Sir: Your telegram of March 9, relating to the mass meeting held at Elgin, Ill., on the evening of the 7th inst., at which I made an informal talk, is at hand.

Replying thereto would say that the reports in the press were greatly exaggerated. I did not state that any sum of money had been spent or used to secure Senator Lorimer's vindication by the Senate, nor did I say that any Senator had been bribed; neither did I say that any corporation or individual had put up money for such purposes.

I did say that I had been informed by a respected citizen of Elgin that he had received the report from a source considered by him to be entirely trustworthy to the effect that the sum of money mentioned in the press reports had been used to secure the Senate vote in favor of Senator Lorimer or possibly also his election at Springfield, and that various big interests, notably the Standard Oil Company, had made contributions to this fund. I did not vouch for the truth of this report, but simply gave it for what it was worth.

The remarks were made without malice and not in the heat of debate, but in response to an invitation by the people present to speak to them. Hoping that the foregoing answer is satisfactory, I remain, truly yours,

M. B. WILLIAMS.

WOULDN'T GIVE UP DOGS.

East Elmhurst Residents Refused to Let Board of Health Examine Pets.

Because they refused to surrender their dogs to the Board of Health to determine whether they are infected with rabies, Edward J. Neary, Oram H. Sims, Mary Daub, Elizabeth Jacks, Peter McLaughlin, and Jesse Starke of East Elmhurst, L. I., were yesterday arraigned before Magistrate Fitch in the Flushing Police Court and held in bonds of $100 each for Special Sessions. A mad dog ran amuck through that section about two weeks ago, biting a number of other dogs, and the Board of Health made a raid, capturing more than twenty dogs they caught running at large.

Next they made a demand upon all dog owners to turn their animals over to the board for examiners. A number engaged Veterinary William W. Wright of Long Island City instead to examine their dogs, and the Board of Health obtained warrants against them.

OPPOSE CONEY BOARD WALK.

West End Improvement League Declares It Will Stop a Similar Scheme.

Strenuous objection developed before the Aldermen's Committee on Parks yesterday to the request of certain Coney Island ocean front property owners to construct in the neighborhood of Steeplechase Park a private board walk 300 feet from shore. There is another plan before the City Government for the construction of a mammoth public board walk along the Coney Island ocean front.

John G. Hart, appearing for the West End Improvement League of Coney Island, declared that the proposed walk would interfere with the larger plan, in that the property owners along it, under their riparian rights, would be able to build any structures they pleased out to the walk.

YALE MEN OFFENDED PASTOR.

Faculty and The News Rebuke Them for Discourtesy to Dr. Ross.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 13.—Yale students were scolded to-day editorially by The Yale News for discourteous conduct toward the Rev. Johnston Ross of Bryn Mawr, who preached yesterday in the college chapel. The editorial stated:

The unchivalrous conduct in Sunday chapel has been often commented upon. That of yesterday was a disgrace to the students of the university. To-day's communication from a member of the Faculty expresses the sentiments of all right-thinking undergraduates who feel a deep sense of shame for the treatment accorded yesterday's preacher. The guest of the university will probably never forget the discourtesy shown him. It was too apparent not to have been noticed by him. What sort of an opinion of Yale men will the honored guests and visitors carry away with them if our religious services are characterized by conduct like that of yesterday?

The Faculty has taken the matter up officially. In the communication referred to in the editorial, one of the members demanded:

"Is there not some quarantine to which offenders against good taste and decency can be consigned for that brief hour of worship? The distinguished son of Cambridge, who was evidently working under terrific pressure to gain the mastery of the situation, might appropriately have exhorted the audience to bear with him a little longer while he cast a few more pearls. But possibly the point of the allusion would be lost upon those needing such a rebuff, as it is said to have been lost upon the Sheffield Scientific Class, to whom it was originally spoken.

FISCHER PLAYER PIANOS

TWO PIANOS IN ONE

Are Instruments of Rarest Quality

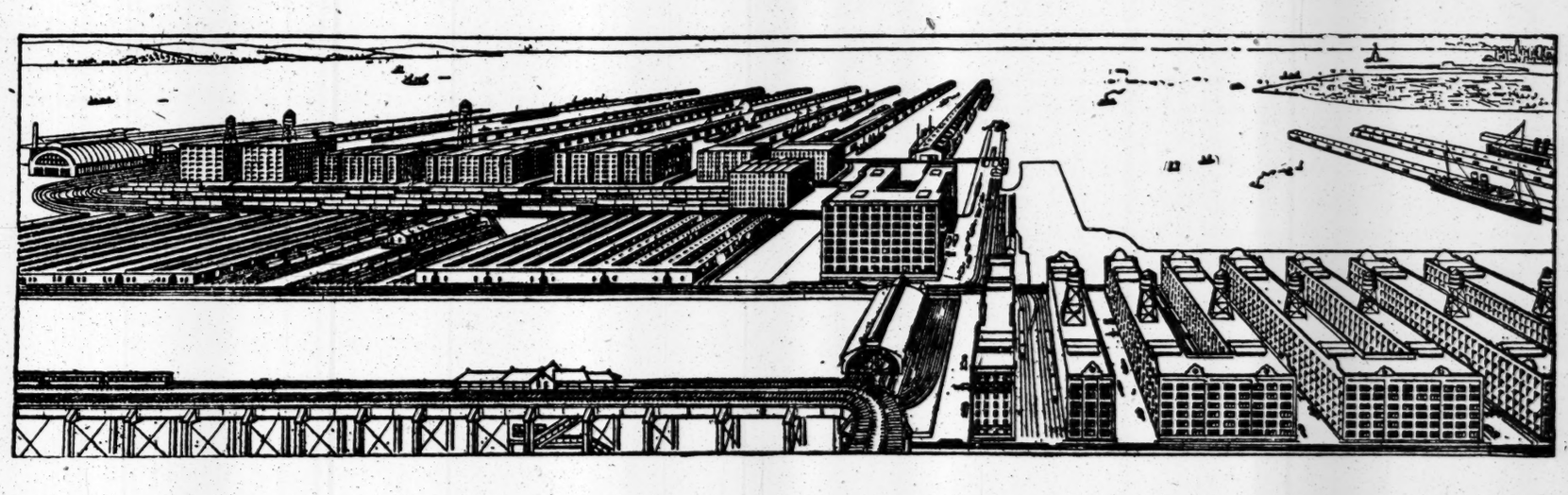
$650 upward at the factory Value $850 Delivered on first Payment of **$25**

J. & C. Fischer Reliable Piano Makers for over 71 Years

Factory Salesroom: **417 West 28th St.,** Near 9th Ave.

Manufacturers Wholesalers

Do you realize what the Bush Terminal is? It is a city—an industrial city. The picture below does not show it all, because it covers so much territory that no picture CAN show it all.



The Bush Terminal covers two hundred acres—about thirty city blocks. To visualize its size, think of the distance between 14th St. and 44th St., Manhattan. Remember, you ride up Broadway, come to 23d St., go on up and up and up, and then the car stops for a minute at 34th St. Then comes a rather lengthy ride to 42d St. Fourteenth Street seems quite a long way off by this time, doesn't it? Well, the Bush Terminal is a pretty big place.

It is the sort of city you need for your factory or to carry your open and closed stock in. There are no city ordinances regulating its streets of the sort which hamper your business in Manhattan. Bush Terminal streets are private streets, laid out for you and your business.

It is a wholesale purchase of land and facilities, rail, water, cartage, labor, power, light, building, everything you can use, and you get it in a wholesale way. You wouldn't buy your raw material or your piece goods, or your supplies in a retail way, would you? Yet you buy retail facilities and pay retail prices for them. With four thousand of the Nation's Standard merchants buying Bush Terminal facilities, they can be sold in a wholesale way. We sell you—and four thousand others—floor space at a wholesale price. The same floor space would cost you over $2.00 per square foot if you should rent it in the retail way you rent your present quarters. Think that over.

Would You Like to Own a Railroad?

You do when you rent factory space or distributing space, or storage space at the Bush Terminal—at least you own the facilities of as much of a railroad as your business can use. The Bush Terminal has a railroad, a private line, fully equipped, with about 25 miles of trackage. This is in addition to the miles of tracks of other roads which run into the Bush Terminal plant.

Now if you owned a railroad 25 miles long, winding about your factory or stock rooms, you would get a fine young Traffic Manager for about $15,000 yearly (and there are few left) and work with him for five or seven years, making traffic arrangements with all the railroads which enter New York City, wouldn't you?—so that you could ship on all these lines. You would spend a few millions for track connections, rolling stock, car barns, freight yards, loading platforms, etc., wouldn't you? Well, the Bush Terminal makes you a present of all that. Help yourself.

Just think of the wasteful retail way in which you buy power—electric or steam, whether you buy it from others or make it yourself. The Bush Terminal plant uses about 200,000 kilowatt hours of electricity per month. It will sell you one dollar's worth per month, or one thousand dollars' worth per month at the same rate—a flat rate—wholesale. It uses and sells steam the same way. Come to the Bush Terminal, where you belong, and get your power wholesale.

Want Some FREE Water Front?

You can't afford to buy or rent water front property, can you? You would very much like to rent a building right on the Chelsea Piers for half the price you pay for your present location now, wouldn't you? You CAN'T buy it at any price because it's all gone, and the fellows who have it mean to keep it. Well, the Bush Terminal has saved a mile of it for your use. Help yourself.

If you had water front you would want to build a lot of fine long piers so that you could get the steamship lines, which go to the ports you use, to dock right at your door. You realize perfectly well that water transportation is much cheaper than rail. You would spend several million dollars building the piers and many heartbreaking years trying to get the steamship lines to leave their present berths to come to your piers. Never mind all that trouble and expense, the Bush Terminal has built the piers for you and brought the steamship lines there for you. Help yourself. The Bush Terminal has been building these facilities for you for sixteen years, and it has put in for you a fleet of tugs, car floats, lighters and barges, which would cost you millions to build and maintain.

You remember the controversy, just closed, about lengthening the Chelsea piers, don't you? You remember that they were only 800 feet long, and that some of the whopping big new boats are to be 1,000 feet long, so that one end of the boat would stick out beyond the end of the pier, like a sore toe, when docked. Well, the Bush Terminal piers are 1,300 to 1,400 feet long—that's the sort of facilities we give you. You see we have anticipated your needs for many, many years to come. Help yourself. The Bush Terminal has seven of these piers, the finest in the harbor, except the new city piers immediately adjoining. There is 270 feet width of water between our piers. Seventeen leased Steamship lines, and any number of transients dock at them. It's putting it mildly to say that these facilities are offered you at wholesale rates—they are facilities which do not exist elsewhere. Help yourself.

A Million-Dollar Factory at Your Present Rental or Less.

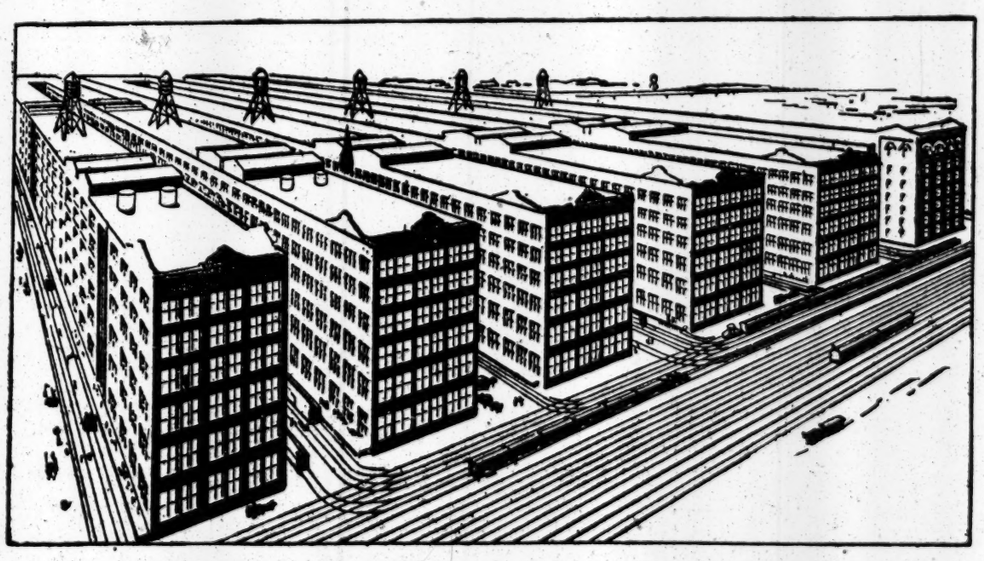
Now suppose you decided to give up your present location, and build a plant or building for storing and distributing stock. You would want to build a modern one of concrete and steel, wouldn't you? You would want it absolutely fire-proof, wouldn't you? Well, we shall have just such a model factory and loft building finished by April 15—a duplicate of the standard twin buildings we have been erecting in recent years. This building cost a million. It is protected by a sprinkler system which cost $800,000 to install. That's buying for you on a wholesale scale, isn't it, and selling to you on a wholesale scale when we rent you space for your factory or stock room at a rental much lower than you pay now in an obsolete, old-fashioned building with no facilities at all. These buildings of ours are 700 feet long and only 75 feet wide, and they are practically walled with glass and are as light in the centre as your present building is right at its windows. They are divided into sections of varying sizes and we can give you as little as 5,800 square feet or as much as 108,000 square feet ALL ON ONE FLOOR. You can readily see how this one feature will save you thousands of dollars in payroll charges over your present method of operating on several floors and moving goods up and down from floor to floor, wasting the time of the employes moving the goods and disorganizing others on each floor whenever the goods are moved.

Perhaps you say to yourself, "Yes, these are fine buildings and the Bush Terminal is a fine place for SOME concerns, but not for MY business." Why, bless your heart, we have rented space in these same new buildings to your competitors and to a number of concerns who operate just as you operate in lines of business very similar to your own. These two new buildings to be finished April 15th are seven-tenths leased to-day, and as you should know by this time our buildings have always been leased before completion.

It doesn't seem possible when you look about your neighborhood and other neighborhoods and see the TO LET signs thicker than office boys at a baseball game, does it? That's what comes of doing things in a wholesale way. Look sharp, Sir, or you will have to wait for the next group to be finished during January, 1912, before you can operate in a wholesale way and save money in wholesale sums.

At the lower end of the Bush Terminal Plant, as the picture above shows, are 122 Warehouses, and FULL warehouses—remember that. They are sprinkled, too, and connected by railroad tracks. The freight car of EVERY line goes to the door of every warehouse. There is a very large volume of goods moving in and out over the railroads from the piers and warehouses of the Bush Terminal. The amount is over 96,000 tons a month. This is what makes possible the service from our big Loft Buildings. This is why you can just press the elevator button in the space you select on any floor, and by that one movement make a shipment at once without delay over any railroad line and with NO CARTAGE CHARGES TO PAY, because the freight car of every line comes to the door. You know we take the shipments from your floor, put them in the elevator, give you a bill of lading, load the freight car at the door and send the car on its way at the New York freight rate. We deliver your incoming rail shipments on your floor in the same way—no cartage bills to pay.

So you see we give you shipping facilities which don't exist anywhere else and give them to you in a wholesale way because we have a wholesale freight movement of 96,000 TONS a month, which makes it possible. Help yourself.



Here is one small corner of the Bush Terminal. Note the enormous Model Loft Buildings, each 700 feet long and only 75 feet wide. They are built of reinforced concrete and have the fire protection of an $800,000 sprinkler plant. They are practically walled with glass, and because of this and their narrowness are so light that you cannot begin to appreciate it until you see them.

Does this give you an idea of the extent of this enormous industrial development? The six Model Loft Buildings above occupy only one small corner of it—the entire plant is two hundred acres in extent.

The Bush Terminal cuts off your cartage bill on incoming and outgoing rail shipments—$4,000 to $7,000 saved there.

The Bush Terminal reduces your insurance rate to 10 cents or to 20 cents per hundred — $4,000 to $6,000 saved there.

The Bush Terminal cuts off a great deal of your labor charges—porters, elevator men, watchmen, firemen, shipping clerks—$2,000 to $7,000 saved there.

It saves you on rent, on floor space—no telling how much, till your needs are analyzed—$3,000 to $12,000 yearly.

It saves you on power, light, heat—on other items—because everything is wholesale and everything is just what you need.

Don't you want us to send you a reproduction of a letter from Faulkner, Page & Co., big dry goods merchants, showing how we save them $13,997 per year when their rent with us is only $6,150? This gives them a good deal better than free rent, doesn't it?

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Write and ask us "HOW"?

Bush Terminal Co

100 Broad Street
New York City

TWO-SIDED ATTACK ON PICTURE SHOWS

Children's Society Going Before the Legislature and Conference Appeals to the Mayor.

NOT AGREED IN THEIR VIEWS

Children's Society Regards It as a Moral Question and Conference as an Administrative Detail.

If two crusades against moving picture shows, one about to be launched at Albany by the Children's Society, and the other scheduled to reach the public through the Mayor's office to-morrow, become effective the moving picture business will receive a thorough overhauling within the next few months.

The Children's Society's opposition is based upon the objection that men may sit beside children in the darkness attending the performances in moving picture houses, and it is advocating a State law for segregation of the sexes and the showing of pictures while the lights are on.

Forty young girls have been questioned, and the Children's Society will use their stories as an exhibit accompanying the bill it is proposed to introduce.

Hearing that Mayor Gaynor had in mind a new charter for this city, the Motion Picture Conference, of which John Collier is Secretary, decided to postpone its demands at Albany until it should be determined whether a home rule clause in the charter would not cover the case. Instead of drafting legislation, Mr. Collier turned over all the data in his possession about moving pictures to Commissioner of Accounts Fosdick. The report on this investigation has been completed, and was to have gone to the Mayor yesterday, but was not sent in because Mr. Fosdick was absent from the city.

No System of Control.

Reforms contemplated by the conference are different from those suggested by the Children's Society. It is contended by the conference that motion picture legislation in this city is the most backward of any city in the United States, and that the motion picture shows are the worst in the country. They want the present licensing system done away with, and a consolidated bureau organized to attend to all theatrical and dance-hall licensing. They assert that the present theatrical law, the most comprehensive in the United States, is wholly inapplicable to moving picture houses.

"It is just there," Mr. Collier said, "that the trouble with New York moving picture shows comes in. A house seating less than 300 people ranks as a 'place of assemblage.' The law under which it is licensed by the Mayor's bureau is that under which strolling jugglers and minstrels were licensed formerly. The fee is $25 a year. The regulations are practically none, and what few there are are diffused through six city departments. I myself after long study do not know what the Fire Department, and the Health Department, and the Building, and Water Supply, and Police Departments really require.

"If I had to know in any one case, I'd have to beg as a privilege from some clerk that he look the matter up for me. My success in finding out would rest upon his disposition to really make the search through a great mass of rules, all subject to overnight changes by the department heads making them.

Better Class Shows Discouraged.

"Obviously, since a house, when it puts in over 300 seats, has its license jumped from $25 to $500 a year and comes under all the drastic theatrical regulations, it is not inclined to make the change. When a proprietor goes in for seven-foot areaways behind the last row of seats, and asbestos curtains, and fireproof construction, he has to have a large box-office business.

"Under the present law, a moving-picture house must keep under 300 or go above 1,500. There is no intermediate possibility. That is sadly wrong, and the result is that the city has 700 moving-picture licenses out, most of them being for small, unventilated, dirty rooms. Boston, with efficient legislation on the subject, has only thirty moving-picture houses, all of them commodious, well ventilated, and giving performances of a high quality.

"Here a manager cannot afford to spend much money fixing up a place to seat 299 persons. He can't give much or a performance, for his income depends upon completing a programme rapidly and filling the house again and again through an evening.

"And there is another serious trouble. The Mayor's license ranks not as property, as does a theatrical license secured through the Police Department. It is regarded as a privilege, and is revokable whenever the Mayor may choose to terminate it. In such a case the moving-picture man has no recourse to the courts.

"Now, when his living depends upon his license, the license is to him property of a very real nature. Either he should have protection from the courts or the theatrical competitors, who operate under the other kind of license, should be without it equally with him.

"We regard these moving-picture problems as fundamental. All questions of individual morals and individual betterments will be easily handled once we accomplish these reforms.

"We do not fear the small, squalid house, if only we can make it possible for houses seating 600 to 700 persons to open. The managers would rather give one audience of 700 a good performance lasting an hour or more, and turn them out satisfied, than to give two audiences of 299 persons a curtailed show that would send them away in an unfriendly mood."

It was evident from an examination of the plans of the Children's Society and the conference that they are not in accord.

John D. Lindsay, the Children's Society's President, said he had never heard of the forty children whose stories were to be reported to the Legislature. When he was informed that the society's Superintendent said there were forty cases he said they must be cases that had been reported to the police. He said that he personally was in charge of the legislation to be asked for and that his society had sent to prison all but one of the notorious "cadets" who formerly operated at dance halls and moving-picture shows. He said that he was also in charge of the legislative programme that resulted in the present bill prohibiting unattended children from visiting moving-picture shows, and thought that a great victory.

Supt. Thomas Walsh of the Children's Society, when asked for the names of the forty girls, replied that he could not give them or discuss the matter. He indicated that there were not really forty girl witnesses, but that investigators had made reports concerning that number.

Publicity Director Hoeckley of the society said he thought the forty cases must be on the police records and that the society would not have the names of any of them. It was announced at the society's headquarters that wealthy men had become actively interested in its programme to regulate the picture shows.

ANOTHER OUT OF MATTEAWAN

Hezekiah Knowles Set Free, but Life Imprisonment Confronts Him Now.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 13.—Hezekiah Knowles of Canandaigua, N. Y., a patient in the Matteawan State Hospital for two years, was freed to-day by an order signed by Judge Hasbrouck in the County Court.

Knowles was up on habeas corpus proceedings brought by John R. Keech of this city.

In ordering Knowles discharged, Judge Hashbrouck declared that as far as he could see Knowles was all right mentally, except that he had criminal tendencies. Knowles now faces life imprisonment as an habitual criminal. There are convictions against him at Canandaigua, the charges being for petty thieving. He will be taken back to Canandaigua to-morrow.

District Attorney John E. Mack announced to-day that Harry K. Thaw would not testify at the examination of Daniel Riley the attendant at Matteawan, who is charged with manslaughter in the first degree in causing the death of a patient named John J. Nugent.

Riley's examination was set down for Thursday before Judge Hasbrouck.

Norman A. Lees, who has been active in exposing alleged abuses at Matteawan, has obtained a court order permitting him to confer with Harry K. Thaw.

ALIENISTS SPIES, HAMMOND ASSERTS

Testifies in a Fee Suit That They Were in a Plot to Put Him in an Asylum.

DRIVEN TO FIGHT AT LAST

His Indignation So Great at One Time That He Felt Like Killing Some of the Plotters.

Dr. Preston Satterwhite's suit for $715 for services to James B. Hammond, the typewriter manufacturer, in November, 1907, was brought to trial yesterday before Supreme Court Justice O'Gorman and a jury. Hammond testified that he had treated Dr. Satterwhite courteously, "the same as I did the other doctors sent by my brother to spy out some evidence of insanity for the benefit of those who were trying to make me a life ward of the Supreme Court and strip me of my property."

Hammond testified that he was badly treated in the psychopathic ward of Bellevue Hospital, where he said he thought he was entitled to humane treatment because he was there against his will.

"The attendants dragged me out of bed by the heels," he said, "and while the female nurses held my feet, the male nurses jumped on my chest."

In spite of the testimony of alienists against him, Hammond was set free, he said. Later he admitted going to Dr. Satterwhite's office. He thus explained the visits:

"Dr. Satterwhite said he came from the Blue Grass region of Kentucky, and spoke of the whisky made there. I went to see him because I wanted to arrange to get a barrel of Blue Grass whisky. I wanted to get some stuff that would do me some good, instead of harm, like the stuff they gave me at the sanitarium."

He had thirty-six doctors in attendance on him at one time, he said. "Their medicines," he testified, "had so much dope in them that I put them in my pocket and afterward threw them away." He said he was much impressed with the efficacy of the water cure as a child, and had little faith in drugs. Doctors in Florida, Hammond said, with a chuckle, had arranged for his early burial, but, he added:

"I have been an invalid all my life, but a pretty active man at that. Some doctors have treated me successfully, and I give them all due credit, but as for your average doctor, he is merely a commercial man.

"I was much disappointed at the doctors who came to see me at Bellevue and the sanitarium. They were most polite men when they marched in every day. They'd ask me to tell a story, and we'd have our little jokes, and I thought they would all testify that I was competent. But they all turned around and came up to the trial to swear against me."

Hammond said he believed he was drugged at the sanitarium and at Bellevue, so that he was dazed part of the time.

"I was all right," he testified, "as soon as I got the dope out of my system that they had put in me."

The witness said he understood that Dr. Satterwhite had been sent to him by a group of the conspirators who were trying to despoil him of his estate, and that Satterwhite was one of them.

"If I had not controlled my indignation, I should have struck out right and left," he went on. "If I had let my indignation run away with me at the conspiracy, I might have killed some of them. I finally came to the conclusion that there would be no peace for me until I showed some people that I could fight."

Hammond did not answer enthusiastically about Dr. Austin Flint, who was retained as an alienist by the attorney whom the court appointed to conduct his defense to the insanity charge. He said he continually had to interfere with the lawyer to get his rights, and that "Flint was trying to ride two horses at the same time."

Dr. Satterwhite was not allowed to testify, because Hammond refused to waive his right of privacy under the doctor's claim that he had been a patient.

"I have not sufficient confidence in the truth of Dr. Satterwhite," said Hammond, to let him go on the stand and tell a trumped-up story."

"Do you remember that Dr. Flint objected to your taking stimulants?" Hammond was asked.

"I suppose you mean whisky," replied Hammond. "I had a bottle of whisky on the mantelpiece, and when the doctors came in to see me I always offered them a drink; and I was particular to have it of good quality. In fact, I think most of the people in the sanitarium liked to have a free bottle of whisky."

The suit will continue to-day.

Gifts for the Poor.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received $5 from Mrs. M. H., sent in response to an appeal of the Widowed Mothers' Fund Association. One dollar was also received from "A. S. G." to help a mother with seven children, for whom an appeal was made recently by the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities. To aid Salvatore Serio, 7 years old, a deaf-mute who was arrested for soliciting alms, "Anonymous" sent $1.

Zionists to Hold a Purim Festival.

A Purim festival to celebrate the tenth anniversary of The Maccabean, the official Zionist magazine in this country, will be held at the Murray Hill Lyceum this evening at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be made by the Rev. Dr. J. L. Magnes of Temple B'nai Jeshurun, Prof. Israel Friedlander, acting Dean of the Jewish Theological Seminary; Prof. Richard Gottheil of Columbia University, Jacob de Haas, and Louis Lipsky.

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The **Meister Piano** is an instrument of recognized class and artistic worth which is being sold *direct from the manufacturer to the public* on the weekly or monthly payment plan. That plan is now universally recognized as the modern method of selling luxuries to the people of the United States, particularly in those instances *where no interest is charged for the accommodation.*

The people of New York and the New England States have shown such a decided liking for the **Meister Piano,** and have bought so many of them, that Rothschild & Company have found it desirable—and necessary—to establish not only an eastern branch factory but also an eastern salesroom *for the sake of more efficient service as well as economy of distribution.*

The Eastern Branch Factory, which is located on Southern Boulevard, has been manned, of course, by graduated experts in piano building—men who were brought up and trained thoroughly at the parent institution at Monroeville, Ohio, which is one of the finest and best equipped piano-making plants in the world.

Briefly, our plan of sale is this: We will send any one of our eight styles of **Meister Pianos,** ranging in price from $175 to $350, to any home in New York or the adjacent states, direct to your home on **thirty days' free trial,** and **we will pay the freight.** Free delivery in New York City and vicinity. If the piano is not found to be precisely as represented, the piano may be returned to us and we will pay the freight back to our place of business.

If the piano is found to be satisfactory and all that we represent it to be, and you decide to buy it, then we offer you *this buying plan*: **No cash payment down—no interest on payments—no extras.** $1 a week or $5 a month. Piano stool and cover free. Rothschild & Company's **ten-year guarantee bond with each instrument.**

There are no strings attached to this proposition. *It means exactly what it says.* On this plan we sold over 12,000 **Meister Pianos** in America last year and we now sell more pianos direct from maker to public than any other piano concern in the world. We give the **thirty days' free trial** in order that you may secure full knowledge of the piano's worth *before you decide to buy it.* And we propose that the trial shall not cost you a penny. We assume that burden *cheerfully,* knowing that when you have tried the piano you will accept it without reservation.

Rothschild & Company is one of Chicago's great commercial institutions, with the reputation of keeping down *close to cost* the price of *necessities* and *luxuries.* The resources of the firm are in excess of $3,000,000.00 and any bank in America can testify as to the standing and prestige of the concern. Rothschild & Company are aware that from time out of mind the prices of pianos in this country have been *out of all proportion to their value* and that where there is the *will,* very fine pianos can be made to sell from $175 upwards. True, our profits are small, but our volume of sales is large. *Daily it is growing larger.* The piano sells itself on the thirty-day free trial plan because nothing is left to the imagination. The prices asked for **Meister Pianos** guarantee a saving of from $100 to $150 not only because Rothschild & Company believe in reasonable and legitimate margins of profit, but also because in selling direct from maker to user they wipe out the profits of jobber, retailer and special agent.

Now, any man or woman anywhere can have this piano—any one of the eight styles—sent to his or her home on **thirty days' free trial** and we will pay the freight out of town and back again if the piano is not acceptable. If you live in New York or anywhere near it, you are cordially invited to come to our salesrooms and hear the piano played. If you so desire, bring a musician with you and have it played so as to become familiar with its sweet, mellow tone. You will be given unlimited opportunity to examine the instrument for structural information, and the matter of sale rests entirely with you, based on your personal observation and knowledge.

Strictly one price to all. No prizes, puzzle schemes or club plans.

If you live out of town, drop us a post card for the **Meister Piano Book,** *which shows all the styles of* **Meister Pianos** *beautifully illustrated in the colors of the wood.*

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Such Price-Concessions Were Never Made on These Soft-Toned India Rugs

We secured, from the well known Rug-importing firm of Lawton & Company, unrestricted choice of their whole superb collection of East Indian Rugs, which they are giving up to devote all their attention to certain kinds of Persian Rugs.

We purchased $50,000 worth of these Rugs—outright, for spot cash—at a price which allows us to sell them, for the first time in their history, FOR 40 PER CENT. LESS THAN THEIR ACTUAL VALUES.

It is an occasion without precedent or duplicate in New York Rug-merchandising annals.

These Rugs are the beautiful Amritsar quality, woven by the descendants of the Cashmiris, who made the wonderful Cashmere shawls in which our grandmothers took such pride. They have achieved the same soft colorings, with the same pure fadeless vegetable dyes, that made these shawls so lastingly beautiful. And, for this wonderful collection, we have chosen the soft pinks, old roses, tans, blues and greens that endear these India Rugs to people who know them.

The offering is unbounded in its wealth of designs and its variety of sizes. These range from the smallest Bureau or Hearth Mat to the huge Carpet size, 18x24 ft.—dimensions rarely found, and with ample variety of the scarce Hall Runners. These are the prices:

INDIA RUGS AVERAGING—
9x12 ft., regularly $150 to $250, for **$85** to **$165**
5x8 ft., regularly $65 to $95, for **$35** to **$55**
3x6 ft., regularly $30 to $40, for **$16.50** to **$19.50**
8x10 ft., regularly $125 to $165, for **$75** to **$95**
9 to 11 ft. wide by 13 to 15 ft. long, regularly $200 to $375, now for **$115** to **$195**
15 to 18 ft. wide by 17 to 22 ft. long, regularly $575 to $750, now for **$375** to **$495**
16 to 18 ft. wide by 22 to 24 ft. long, regularly $900 to $1,200, now for **$595** to **$650**
Hall Runners, 30 in. wide by 9, 12, 15, 18 to 22 ft. long, regularly $75 to $125, for **$35** to **$75**
Small Rugs, in hearth or bureau sizes, selling regularly for $10 to $15, at $5 each.

Sixth floor

Fine Spring Fabrics in This Dress Goods Event

That is the chief beauty in this Spring Sale of Dress Goods—its comprehensive provision of the very fabrics women want for their Spring and Summer Dresses and Suits. We found importers and manufacturers alike eager to help us with radical price concessions to make this event a success. We could not, indeed, replace many of the fabrics for the prices at which we are selling them to-day. Dozens of other desirable weaves besides these:

Black Dress Goods

$1.25 and $1.50 Black Fabrics, 85c Yd.

From the most noted maker of Black Dress Goods in England, though we cannot advertise his name. Included are Poplins, Prunellas, Diagonals, Basket Weaves, Storm Serges, Coating Serges, Ottomans, Armures; all wool, 42 to 54 in. wide; all imported.

$1 Imported Black Mohairs at 65c Yd.

Mohair Sicilian and Mohair Brilliantine, in rich black silk finish, 44 in. wide, from Bradford, England.

$1 Imported Black Voile at 75c a Yard

All-wool, with crisp finish, 42 in. wide.

Colored Dress Goods

$1.50 Tailor Suitings at 65c a Yard.

54 inches wide; silk-and-wool. 12 new Paris shades. Spring weight.

$2 Imported Silk Glace Voiles at 95c a Yard.

Sheer, all-silk, two-toned, in blue-and-gray, tan-and-gray, rose-and-black; heliotrope and black; 43 in. wide.

95c Shepherd's Check Suitings at 65c Yard.

Imported checks of black, brown or blue with white, in various sizes, 41 inches wide.

$1.75 and $2 Tailor Suitings at $1.25 a Yard.

All-wool, 54 inches wide; in tans, grays and white and black; in very fashionable weave.

Second floor.

In the Subway Store:

50c Jamestown Suitings, at 28c a Yard.

Serges, Granites, Diagonals and stripe effects, in the most-wanted Spring Colorings; also plenty of navy blue and black; 36 inches wide.

60c Worsted Suitings, at 38c a Yard.

Navy and White hairline stripes, cream-and-black and self-stripes in navy; also Diagonals, Whipcords and Granites, all in navy blue; 38 to 42 inches wide.

65c Mohair Sicilian, at 45c a Yard.

Lustrous, dust-shedding and serviceable; in tan, brown, two shades of gray, myrtle, navy, cream and black; 50 inches wide.

$1 Basket Weave Suiting, at 48c a Yard.

All wool, 44 in. wide; all the new Spring colorings.

Subway, Lower floor

The China Sale's Best News of Cut Glass

Unqualifiedly the lowest-priced offerings of pure brilliant Cut Glass yet presented in the March China Sale, which means the lowest prices for such Cut Glass quoted anywhere.

There is a fine variety of the particular pieces that housekeepers most desire; and, contrary to the usual manner of making such offerings, we will take orders, for later delivery at these special prices, for any pieces the supply of which an unusual demand may exhaust.

Salad Bowls, large 10-in. size, both round and oval shapes, regularly $6.50; **$3.95.**
$2.50 Fern Dishes, 6-in., with nickel-plated lining, **$1.65.**
$5 Vases, 12-in. high, new cutting, **$2.95.**
$2.95 Full quart Water Carafes, **$1.85.** $6.75 Tall Claret Jugs, **$4.50.**
$5 Fern Dishes, 8-in., heavy nickel lining, **$2.75.**
$4.75 Ice Cream Trays, **$3.65.** $3.50 Ice Tubs, **$2.45.**
$2.25 Spoon Holders, with two handles, **$1.50.**
$4 Sugar and Cream Sets, "chair bottom," large size, **$2.65.**
$2.95 Sugar and Cream Set, medium size, **$1.65.**
$4 Large two-handled Nappies, **$2.65.**
$25 Electroliers, with shade, two sockets, complete with prisms, **$16.75.**
$1.25 Handled Nappies, for relishes or bonbons, **85c.**
$4 Tall-footed Compotes, **$2.75.**

Fifth floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY SIXTH AVENUE NEW YORK THIRTY-SECOND ST. THIRTY-THIRD ST.

ARTISTS AT DINNER IN STUDENT DRESS

Oddly-Garbed Painters Invade the Brevoort to Live Over Again Their Latin Quarter Days.

"SALON DE REFUSE" SHOWN

With Hotel Waiters as Judges of the Works of Art—Old Songs Sung and Old Stories Told.

The "anciens" of the Academy Julian in Paris met last night at the Hotel Brevoort for their annual reunion. Groups of queer-looking men clad in paint-smeared blouses, Tam o' Shanters, weird smoking jackets, corduroy trousers, and the flowing bow ties of the Latin Quarter invaded the corridors of the hotel to the astonishment of the guests. Their appearance furnished no cause for alarm, however, for among them were Academicians and associate members of the Academy of Design, and they formed as representative a gathering of artists as could be got together anywhere in the country.

The notice for the meeting had said, "Come and live over the old days of the quarter," and about one hundred members answered the summons. They had also been warned "Wear your blouse and corduroys: Evening clothes not in the game." So they came prepared to look as much like the students of twenty years ago as possible. Most of them had the old costumes with rents and stains to act as mute reminders of student happenings.

Latin Quarter scenes were shown on a magic lantern screen, old songs were sung, old stories told, and every name that figures among the American painters and sculptors was brought in to the tune of "We Knew Him When—". Even the French, in which most of the talking was carried on, was strictly typical in pronunciation of the American student in Paris. Even the President fell under its influence and introduced the guest of honor as "la fille" of his famous father.

When the merriment was at its height the principal feature of the evening was presented. It was called a "Salon de Refuse." The artists had been invited to bring with them any kind of a sketch "that could not be accepted by any jury anywhere."

These adorned the walls when the guests sat down. J. William Fosdick, the President, announced that the Salon de Refuse was now open and empowered the old "massier" of the school, Leo Mellziner, to begin the proceedings. The latter said, in broken English, that in order to avoid "cliques" in juries that artists often suffered from, and to insure "the freedom what is demanded by art," the jury would consist of five of the waiters at the dinner.

When the five were lined up they showed all the varieties from the stout and complacent to the cadaverous and critical. Gravely they received their instructions and proceeded around the room, followed by the pretendedly grave artists who commented audibly on their methods of judgment.

The "jury" took things very seriously, all except one who refused to serve because he had a check for a bottle of wine to serve on an ever-vanishing patron. He finally found his man, completed the financial transaction, and the judging went merrily on.

It was the massier himself who won the prize. He had contributed a portrait of himself smiling broadly, while miniature figures of women climbed ladders to his ear and whispered to him. It was entitled "Votes for Women." The second prize went to H. M. Mott-Smith for a landscape made of worsted and an old paint brush entitled "Giverney, After Claude Money." In silence the jury made its report, and two huge pasteboard plaques, one gilded and the other silvered, were hung about the necks of the winners.

It was stated that the Salon de Refuse would be in the future a permanent feature of the reunions, and that the pictures collected would eventually be sold for the benefit of the society.

Then the gathering became even less formal, and they listened to Meilziner recite, in his French-English, a burlesque on "Barbara Frietchie" and his version of George Washington's cherry tree episode. "It's the same Meilziner," one of them said. "Those are the very gestures he used twenty years ago when he first gave those poems at a Washington's Birthday dinner to Whitelaw Reid."

About this time some of the very few who had violated the "no dress clothes" rule began to get into trouble. One dignified portraitist was held down while they wrote across his brilliant shirt bosom: "My other clothes are in pawn." A man at the guest table who had on a dress coat was compelled to remove it, and sat through the rest of the evening with dangling dress tie.

Robert Edwards, an illustrator, who nobody knew except as "Bobby," was there with a huge guitar and a tenor voice to sing the Latin Quarter songs. Under his influence a renewed torrent of Americanized French burst forth.

When they began to reminisce there were many tales of student jokes and happenings. They tell how Orlando Rouland, who was present, had wanted an original costume when he went to the Bal de Quart-z-Arts as Mephistophele. So he got a live eel and put it in an umbrella case to make a realistic feature out of the tail that legend attributes to his Satanic majesty.

The guest of honor was Jean Pierre Laurens, son of the famous painter, Jean Paul Laurens, once a professor in the school. He is in this country, having just returned from Baltimore, where he executed the mural decorations for the new Court House. He read a letter written in French by Jules Lefebre, a leading professor of the school, to the "anciens."

Among the painters and sculptors present were Carleton T. Chapman, Leon Dabo, Frank T. Hutchins, William Laurel Harris, Charles R. Lamp, Irving R. Wiles, William Lefferts Dodge, Harry Van Derweyden, August Franzen, Charles C. Curran, Charles Hoffbauer, Sig. Baca Flor, Eli Harvey, Henry Prellwitz, Percy Wilde, Herbert Adams, N. A. Bickford, E. L. Couse, F. S. Dellenbaugh, William R. Derrick, Charles Ebert, E. Loyal Field, Francis C. Jones, F. S. Lang, De Witt Parshall, Ernest Peixotto, R. Hinton Perry, S. M. Rooseveit, H. Vance Swope, R. V. V. Sewell, De Cost Smith, William J. Whittemore, and Frank A. Bicknell.

Victor D. Brenner, the designer of the Lincoln penny, had executed a bronze placque especially for the occasion. It hung under a large portrait of Julian, the founder of the school, and next to two large nude male figures of which the society is especially proud. They were the work of Leon Doucet, an academician produced from the school, and are said to be as fine specimens of this work as exist anywhere. They were bought by a member of the society and presented to it.

WEEK'S BILLS AT THE THEATRES

"The Country Boy," Edgar Selwyn's comedy, is the attraction at the Grand Opera House this week, with the original Liberty Theatre cast.

Konrad Dreher and his German company in "Der Fidele Bauer" began a week's engagement at the West End Theatre yesterday.

A dramatization of "Dora Thorne" was presented by the Academy of Music stock company yesterday, with Theodore Friebus, John T. Dwyer, William E. Bonney, Priscilla Knowles, Anna Hollinger, Corinne Cantwell, and Kate Blanke in the cast.

"The Dollar Princess" opened at the Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn, yesterday for a week's run.

The Crescent Theatre stock company, Brooklyn, is offering "A Little Brother of the Rich" as the attraction this week.

At the Amphion Theatre, Brooklyn, the attraction is a revised edition of "McFadden's Flats," with new scenery, costumes, and specialties.

Will H. Crossy and Blanche Dayne were the headliners at the Colonial Theatre in a new sketch called "One Night Only." Others who appeared were the Jack Wilson Trio, "The Top o' the World" dancers, Charlotte Parry and company, the Ellis-Nowlin Troupe, and Lyons and Yosco.

Mme. Adelaide Norwood made her first vaudeville appearance at the Fifth Avenue Theatre yesterday in a repertoire of songs from light opera. Charles Grapewin and Anna Chance appeared in "The Awakening of Mr. Pipp," and the rest of the bill included "Circumstantial Evidence," Harry Fox and the Millership sisters, Harry Williams and Jean Schwartz, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Voelker, and Louise Stickney's circus.

George Lashwood began his final week at the American Music Hall yesterday, and Alice Raymond appeared in "A Night in Egypt." Other entertainers were Clarice Vance, the Roberty dancers, Miles Stavordale, Maxini and Bobby, Willie Hale, William Morrow and company, Rae Brosche, Arthur Aldridge, Blair and Blair, Delmore and Lee, Tom Merino, and Matthews and Reece.

At Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre the bill was headed by Mina Minar in "The Darling of Paris," and another feature was Aaron Hoffman's sketch, "The Son of Solomon." Included in the rest of the programme were Stepp, Mehlinger and King, Morton and Moore, Thomas Q. Seabrooke, Martinetti and Sylvester, Stuart and Keely, and Rosen's dogs.

Valeska Suratt and company appeared at the Alhambra Theatre in her new sketch. "The Man Hunters" was given an important place on the programme, and other numbers included James Thornton, Gus Edwards's "School Boys and Girls," World and Kingston, the Musical Craigs, Maria Rocko and brother, Art Brown, and Hawthorne and Burt.

Valerie Bergere and company, in a condensed version of "Carmen," headed the bill at the Bronx Theatre, and John G. Hymer and company appeared in "Tom Walker on Mars." Others on the bill were Howard and North, Tom Edwards, the Van brothers, the McNallys, the Field brothers, and the Kitamura Japs.

The programme at the Orpheum Theatre, Brooklyn, included Dustin Farnum and company in "The Littlest Rebel," Connelly and Webb, Fred Duprez, Carson and Willard, Howard's ponies, and the Kaufman troupe of cyclists.

Robinson's "Crusoe Girls," presenting two one-act burlesques, began a week's engagement at the Columbia Theatre yesterday. The principals in the company included Charles Robinson, Ida Emerson, May Belle, Gracie Hammond, May Bernhardt, Tom Barrett, Harry Hills, Frank De Mont, and John Kelt. The vaudeville bill was headed by the Ernest Pantzer troupe of acrobats.

Clark's "Runaway Girls" is the attraction at the Murray Hill Theatre. Al Reeves's "Beauty Show" at Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall, and the "Columbia Burlesquers" at the Olympic.

SMIRNOFF SAILS TO-DAY.

Russian Tenor Will Return to Metropolitan Opera House Next Season.

Dmitri Smirnoff, the Russian tenor, who made his first appearance here this season at the Metropolitan Opera House, will sail for Europe to-day on the Kronprinz Wilhelm. He is to sing first at the Paris Opéra; later in the Russian season to be given in May at the Théâtre Sarah Bernhardt, when he will be heard in "La Roussalka" and "Eugen Onegin"; later again at the Opéra in "Roméo et Juliette" and "Mefistofele," with Chaliapine, and finally at Covent Garden and in Russia.

Mr. Smirnoff expressed himself yesterday as delighted with the New York public and the city itself, and announced that he would return for two months at the Opera and a concert tour next season.

RUSSIAN DANCERS REAPPEAR

But Without Mlle. Pavlowa, Who Was Indisposed—"Il Trovatore" Sung.

The Russian dancers made their reappearance at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening; at least some of them did. Mlle. Pavlowa was indisposed and unable to appear. The usual posters excused her in the lobby. Mr. Mordkin and the rest of the group were received enthusiastically.

The dancers were preceded by a performance of "Il Trovatore," sung by Mme. Gadski, Mrs. Homer, and Messrs. Martin and Amato. Mr. Podesti conducted.

William Gillette in "Secret Service."

William Gillette, in his old play of "Secret Service," was again welcomed to the Empire Theatre last night, where he began his second engagement this season. The company, with a few exceptions, is the same that supported Mr. Gillette during his last visit here, and the audience last night was just as enthusiastic as when he began his revivals of old plays a few months ago. "Secret Service" will be kept on all of this week.

Major M. J. Shaw Weds Miss Bartlett.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., March 13.—Miss Winifred Bartlett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Bartlett, was married tonight to Major Mellville J. Shaw, Commandant of the United States marine quarters at the naval station here. The wedding was scheduled to take place at a later date, but as Major Shaw had been notified by the War Department to prepare to take part in the naval manoeuvres in Southern waters it was decided to hold the ceremony at once. The Bartletts are well known residents of Fisher's Island, near here.

Gus Kerker Returns.

Gus Kerker, composer of "The Belle of New York," and other musical plays, who has been abroad for the last three years arrived in New York yesterday on the Minnewaska, accompanied by Mrs. Kerker. He said he was now at work on the score for a new light opera libretto by R. H. Burnside, formerly stage director at the Hippodrome.

Capt. Winston, with four trained seals for the Barnum & Bailey show, was also a passenger on the Minnewaska.

Negotiations for The New Theatre.

In speaking of a report that Liebler & Co. would lease The New Theatre next season, George C. Tyler, managing director of the company, said that no arrangements of this sort had been completed. Negotiations have been going on between The New Theatre Directors and several firms of managers, but no conclusion has been reached.

Von Possart's Farewell Performances.

Ernst von Possart began a farewell engagement at the Irving Place Theatre last night, under the direction of Gustav Amberg, presenting "Nathan the Wise." To-night he will be seen in "Friend Fritz," and to-morrow night, his last in America, he will present "The Merchant of Venice." He will sail for Europe on Thursday, to return to his duties in Munich.

Concert In Aid of Diet Kitchen.

There was a large assembly yesterday afternoon at the concert given at the Waldorf-Astoria for the benefit of the New York Diet Kitchen Association. Mme. Alma Gluck, soprano, and Miss Mary Cracroft, pianist, were the artists who contributed to the programme. The St. Cecilia Club also took part.

REALISTIC "BOHEMIAN GIRL."

Aborn Company Presents Opera with Horses, Pigs, and Acrobats.

The Aborn Opera Company, having given a number of performances of "Madama Butterfly" in English, turned to an opera written in that language last evening, when they presented "The Bohemian Girl" at the Majestic Theatre. However, it is doubtful if an old operagoer would have recognized the opera staged with dashing horses, pigs, hens, gypsy dancers, Moorish tumblers, and the interpolated "Dance of the Hours" from "La Gioconda."

All of these ideas of the stage manager, however, filled the audience with wild delight as did the tunes which have stood the opera in good stead for many a season. The principal rôles were in the hands of Miss Elena Kirmes, Miss Bertha Shalek, Henry Taylor, and James Stevens.

Metropolitan Directors Re-elected.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Metropolitan Opera Company was held yesterday afternoon. The same directors and officers were re-elected for the ensuing year.

Nathaniel Thayer Better.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 13.—Nathaniel Thayer, banker, who has been ill at his home, 22 Fairfield Street, was reported to be much better to-night. Mr. Thayer's daughter, the Countess Moltke, wife of the Danish Ambassador at Washington, is reported to have canceled all social engagements, and has been again called to Boston on account of her father's condition. Mr. Thayer is said to be suffering from a general nervous breakdown.

ART NOTES.

At the American Art Galleries is a little collection of reproductions in rock crystal, lapis-lazuli, and ivory of famous antiques in European collections. The carved crystals are the work of Hermann Ratzerdorfer, a Viennese gem cutter, who devoted the greater part of his life to these imposing productions. Very elaborate sixteenth century models have been chosen, and the enamel mountings are also reproduced with great care. For those who do not hold that to cover the surface of so exquisite a material as rock crystal with intricate patterns is a species of barbarism these rich, eccentric, and laboriously executed objects will prove very interesting. The carved ivories are the work of Herr Moritz Keller of Berlin, and are also based on sixteenth century originals without having the slavish character of originals.

At the Folsom Galleries is a group of paintings by Charles H. Woodbury, which will be on view through this week. Mr. Woodbury is best known as a painter of the sea in its various aspects, and in most of his marine subjects in the present exhibition he shows a rare appreciation of the deeper movements of the ocean beneath the mere surface trouble of tumultuous waves. More than one sea painter has managed to give this surface storm and stress the effect of water violently stirred up in a tub or inland pool without any sense of the mighty rhythms which affect the whole body of the ocean, and it is rewarding to see so vigorous an attack upon the essential problem as is made in such paintings as the "Heavy Sea," the "Mid-Ocean," the "Wave Crest." The Channel swirl also is given all too truly in "The Dublin Boat," and the peculiar twist of the water in the Gulf Stream is shown in the picture bearing that title.

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T. A. Wise in "An Old New Yorker."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.—Thomas A. Wise in a new comedy "An Old New Yorker," written by himself and Harrison Rhodes, opened at the Belasco Theatre to-night. The principal character, played by Mr. Wise, is a New York business man of the old school, who conducts his affairs in an old-fashioned way. He has for his partner a young man, the son of his early associate. Through the boy's unwillingness to adopt the same methods of business, the firm dissolves, and the older partner pays to the younger a sum vastly out of proportion to his share, reducing himself almost to want. Finally, the old man goes back into business, and saves himself and the boy. There are two love stories running through the play, and much gentle comedy. Besides Mr. Wise the company includes William Rosell, Arthur L. Coglister, Ethelbert Hales, Harold Howard, Willard Perry, Blanche Durka, Justine Cutting, Esther Banks, Lettie Ford, Lola May, Dorothy Wilson, and Frances McLeod.

Miss Anglin's Cast for "Hippolytus."

For the production by Margaret Anglin of Julia Wasd Howe's drama, "Hippolytus," at the Tremont Theatre, Boston, on March 24, Liebler & Co. have organized a special cast that will include members of "The Fourth Estate" and "Green Stockings" companies, with several recruits from New York. Miss Anglin will play the rôle of Phoedra, written for Charlotte Cushman, and Charles Waldron will originate the title rôle, intended for Edwin Booth. Rehearsals are now under way in Boston under the direction of Miss Anglin, who will have the assistance next week of Edward E. Rose of the Liebler staff.

"The Secret of Suzanne" To-night.

New York operagoers will hear another novelty to-night when the Philadelphia-Chicago Opera Company will produce Wolf-Ferrari's "The Secret of Suzanne" for the first time in America at the Metropolitan Opera House. The curtain will rise on this one-act opera exactly at 8 o'clock. "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame" will follow the shorter opera.

Manhattan Opens Under New Policy.

The Manhattan Opera House opened under a new policy last night, when H. B. Warner in "Alias Jimmy Valentine" began a week's engagement. The company supporting Mr. Warner included most of the cast that appeared at Wallack's Theatre last season, and the theatre was filled nearly to capacity. Hereafter there will be a change of bill each week, and the attractions will be Broadway plays presented at popular prices.

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New York, March 11, 1911.

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New York, March 11, 1911.

UMPIRE HANSELL QUITS MARLIN GAME

Giants Criticise Decision Severely and McGraw Officiates Remainder of Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 13.—Both squads of Giants returned to the Marlin training camp this morning, and were out at the usual time going through their daily training stunts. A raw north wind was blowing and it was quite cool, although the sun was shining.

The afternoon was much warmer, and the regulars and colts played an exciting six-inning game, the regulars winning in the sixth inning by landing on Pitcher Jenkins, who had relieved Drucke, for a triple, double, and two singles, coupled with two bases on balls, netting the four runs and enough to place the game to their credit by the score of 4 to 3.

Mathewson pitched the first three innings for the colts, and the regulars were helpless before his curves, which were breaking in mid-season form. Drucke, who worked the first three innings for the regulars, did not fare so well. Ernest Lush, the first man to face him, hit the second ball pitched for a clean home run. In the third inning the colts scored a couple more runs on some loose playing and a couple timely hits, which gave them a three-run lead, which looked good enough to win, but proved to be a run short.

The game was bitterly contested, and Umpire Hansell walked out of the diamond in the third inning after calling a runner safe at first base. He said Merkle was off first base when he caught the ball. There was such a roar by the players that he said if Manager McGraw was going to allow his men to question decisions and kick on such plays he would refuse to umpire any more practice games. McGraw umpired the balance of the game, and he also had his troubles. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Colts	1	0	2
Regulars	4	9	2

Home run—Lush. Three-base hits—Jenkins, Wiltse. Two-base hits—Merkle, (2.) Devore, Devlin. Batteries—Mathewson, Jenkins, and Meyers; Drucke, Wiltse, Schiel, and Hartley. Umpires—Messrs. Hansell and McGraw.

YANKEE TEAMS IN A TIE.

Chase's Regulars Unable to Defeat Farrell's Colts in Six-Inning Game.

Special to The New York Times.

ATHENS, Ga., March 13.—Duke Farrell's Colts were waiting for Chase's Regulars with daggers drawn this morning when the latter arrived from Richmond, and this afternoon the two squads locked horns in battle. The result was a six-inning tie of 1 to 1. Brockett and Cree were both here on the arrival of the Regulars. The first string men were tired and sleepy after their ride, and they ran into weather of Summer hotness.

The following was the make-up of the contending factions:

Regulars—Elliott, third base; Daniels, centre field; Chase, first base; Knight, second base; Johnson, shortstop; Cree, left field; Hartzell, right field; Blair, catcher; Quinn and Caldwell, pitchers.

Colts—Lobe, centre field; Litschi, shortstop; Walsh, first base; Kauff, left field; Bailey, right field; Roach, third base; Russell, second base; Williams, catcher; Ables and McGraner, pitchers.

The Colts made their one run in the first inning, and blanked the Regulars until the sixth. Walsh negotiated a tally on a two-bagger and Knight's miss of a ground ball. The infield is rough and Knight was not taking any chances. Knight complained of soreness in each leg after the game, but said it was nothing of consequence. Chase, who made two hits, tied the score in the sixth inning. He beat out an infield hit, took second base on an out, and scampered home when Johnson banged a hot one through Russell at second base.

The regulars made four hits off Ables in three innings and two off McGraner, another left-hander, in three innings. Quinn held the opposition to two hits in four innings, and one was made off Caldwell in two innings. More speed than they had faced this season accounted for the light hitting of the Colts.

The hits were made as follows: Elliott, Chase, two; Knight, Johnson, Blair, Walsh, Roach, and Russell, one each. Three double plays helped take care of the Colts, Chase being the pivot in a pretty one, in which the ball traveled from Quinn to Chase to third, Johnson covering. Chase caught young Benny Kauff on the old army trick of making a bluff to throw the ball back to the pitcher. Kauff bit like the typical fish. Another slow-witted play was made by Elliott, who, with only one out, started in from third on a fly ball. He could have scored easily had he held third until the ball was caught. The misplay cost the Regulars a run. Elliott again played a strong game outside this one blunder. Williams, the backstop of the Colts, played with workmanlike skill and looks like a promising man. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Regulars	0	0	3
Colts	1	0	3

Batteries—Quinn, Caldwell, and Blair; Ables, McGraner, and Williams.

BOSTON CLUB NOT SOLD.

President Russell Denies Rumor That H. H. Frazee Has Acquired Control.

Special to The New York Times.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 13.—William Hepburn Russell, President of the Boston Nationals, who is here with the team on the Spring practice trip, declared this evening that there is no truth in the report that the club has been sold.

"It is not for sale," said he. "I hold the controlling interest in the club, and my stock is not in the market. Moreover, I do not believe a sale of stock in any quantity has been made, though H. H. Frazee may have acquired a few shares.

"Mr. Page and I each hold options on the stock held by the other and I would, therefore, be given the refusal of Mr. Page's holdings if he wanted to get rid of them. Either of us could sell a few shares to get a friend into the club without violating this agreement, but there would be no important transfer without mutual consent. I know that Mr. Page does not want to sell, but on the contrary is anxious to continue in the business.

"I know nothing of any pending deal for any part of the stock, and if Mr. Page informs me that he is negotiating with anyone it would be news to me."

One Drill Each Day for Superbas.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 13.—One long session of over two hours was the task Manager Dahlen put on his Brooklyn players this afternoon. Instead of holding two sessions the players will put in the rest of their time while here to a single workout daily. After the usual routine work had been gone through, Dahlen had every one of his nine pitchers nearly breaking their backs going after bunts and covering the first bag. To see that they went about their work in the proper way, Brooklyn's manager did all the bunting.

There was not an absentee from practice. Pitcher Ragon and Outfielder Lejeune, who have been using canes for a couple of days, were out in uniform. Both players, however, favored their sprained ankles.

After practice was over, Dahlen framed up a scene for Charles Stacy, the club's official photographer, who made a moving picture entitled "Mobbing the Umpire," in which Doc Owens, Superintendent of the grounds, who acted the part of the umpire, was handled anything but gently.

To-morrow the entire club will be the guests of Manager Jones of the Majestic Hotel at a fried chicken dinner at Ozark Lithia Springs.

Alphas Elect Manager and Captain.

The Alphas baseball team of the Xavier Club held a meeting to elect a Captain and Manager of the team for the coming season in the home of Joe Hyland on Sunday, and Hyland was elected to Captain the nine, while Harry F. Kelsch was re-elected Manager. The Alphas would like to arrange games with all semi-professional teams within a radius of 150 miles of New York, if suitable inducements are offered. Manager Hyland, with twenty-five of his players, will take a trip to Van Cortlandt Park Sunday to engage in the first practice game of the season. All teams wishing to book games with the Alphas will address Manager Hyland, in care of the Xavier Club, in West Fourteenth Street.

BOWLING BY TELEGRAPH.

New York A. C. Arranges Intercity Matches for April 22.

The New York Athletic Club has arranged an intercity bowling match which will be held by telegraph on April 22. Already a number of athletic clubs throughout this country and Canada have entered. Col. Robert M. Thompson, President of the club, has offered a trophy for the winner.

The bowling will commence at different hours in different cities, so that all the results will be received at the New York Athletic Club at about the same hour. The clubs already entered are Montreal A. A. A., Seattle A. A., Crescent A. C., Chicago A. A., Illinois A. C., Pittsburg A. A, and Cleveland A. C.

DR. DOUGLASS CHAMPION.

Retains Billiard Title at New York A. C., Defeating Robert Weld.

Dr. Walter G. Douglass retained the title of billiard champion of the New York Athletic Club last night by defeating Robert Weld, the challenger, in the final game at 18.2 balk line by a score of 800 to 253.

Neither player was in the best form, and the game stretched through sixty innings. There were numerous misses and little of the brilliant cue work which usually characterizes championship matches at the club.

Mr. Weld won the bank and missed his first shot. Dr. Douglass gathered 5 in the second inning. A run of 10 put Dr. Douglass in the lead in the sixth inning, but the players progressed slowly for several innings. Dr. Douglass, with a cluster of 13 in the twelfth inning, took the lead and increased it in the twenty-third inning with a run of 24, the highest of the match.

Mr. Weld forged ahead again in the twenty-sixth inning, while Dr. Douglass made three misses in succession. The playing was fairly even up to the thirty-ninth inning, when Dr. Douglass settled down and held the lead to the end. In the forty-second inning the club champion clicked off 20 points cleverly, keeping the balls gathered skillfully at the lower rail. The score by innings:

Douglass—2 5 1 0 6 13 0 0 14 0 4 18 0 5 0 0
6 2 3 6 0 0 24 1 1 0 0 0 4 4 3 2 5 0 8 11 1 2 11
13 7 20 1 9 4 1 3 1 0 4 1 3 5 0 8 7 3 11 8 9.
Total—300. Average, 5; high runs, 24, 20.

Weld—0 1 1 5 0 19 2 4 0 8 2 4 1 0 4 1 8 0 16 5
2 16 9 5 0 0 9 3 1 1 3 0 1 4 1 0 10 6 1 10 7 2 14 5
17 0 6 1 0 1 7 3 1 5 0 1 3 1 0 8 2. Total—253.
Average, 4 8-60; high runs, 19, 17.

BILLIARDS AND POOL.

John Daly, the champion three-cushion carrom billiard player of the world, who is soon to defend his title against George Moore, played two practice games yesterday at John Doyle's Forty-second Street Billiard Academy, and won both matches. In the afternoon game the champion defeated Sam Lazarus by the score of 40 to 37 in forty-four innings. In the evening contest Daly again defeated Lazarus by the score of 40 to 34. This afternoon and evening John Manahan, one of the New York team in the National Intercity Billiard League, will oppose the champion in an eighty-point match.

Four games were decided last Saturday night in the Round Table amateur handicap pool tournament at the New York Athletic Club. In the first game T. Cassabeer (180) defeated X. Neiss by the score of 130 to 79. H. H. Terwilligar (120) defeated C. E. Miner in the second game by the score of 120 to 61. In the third game A. L. North (110) defeated C. Trubenbach by the score of 110 to 55, and in the fourth contest W. L. Durant (120) defeated J. O'Connor by the score of 120 to 54. The tournament was continued at the club last night, and two games were decided. In the first game C. E. Platt, playing at a handicap of 70 points, defeated H. Hazelton, who was playing at 120 points, by the score of 70 to 90. In his final game of the tournament H. H. Terwilligar (120) defeated A. L. North by the score of 120 to 79 points.

In the game of the continuation of the Harlem amateur handicap Class A championship pool tournament at the Riverside Billiard Academy 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, Bud Walker, (scratch, 100 points,) who was tied with Robert Enright for the first place in the tournament, defeated Dick Hartman, who is handicapped at 70 points, by the score of 100 to 49. By his victory over Hartman, Walker now leads the tournament, being a couple of points ahead of Enright. Walker was in fine form and played a good game, making many difficult shots. In the second inning Walker ran thirteen balls off the table and continued on with the next frame, shooting thirteen more ivories into the pockets and making the high run of 26. Hartman's high run for the game was 19. The score by frames follows:

Walker .....11 18 13 9 12 18 7 7 2 7 10—100
Hartman .... 4 2 0 5 1 2 8 7 12 8 8— 49

Scratches—Walker, 4; Hartman, 5.

This evening Robert "Bud" Kyle will endeavor to make 100 points before Jack Fitzwater can tally 70 points.

C. E. White received his worst beating of the tournament last night, when he attempted to make 235 points before C. Scheidig could score 235 points in the game of the continuation of the annual amateur handicap 18.2 balk-line billiard tournament at Keeney's Knickerbocker Billiard Academy in Brooklyn. Scheidig ran out his necessary 235 points in twenty-six innings while White was gathering 78 points. The winner made high runs of 50 and 34, with an average of 9 1-26. White's best efforts netted him runs of 17 and 15, with an average of 3. This evening White will again attempt to tally 250 points before Dr. E. Beck can score 235.

Wireback Defeats Campbell, 50 to 43.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 13.—J. F. Wireback of this city to-night defeated William Campbell of Philadelphia, 50 to 43, in the tournament of the National Amateur Three-Cushion Billiard League. The game went 121 innings. Wireback made a high run of 3, and Campbell's best efforts netted 4. Campbell will play P. P. Trump to-morrow night.

TRACK AND OTHER SPORTS.

St. Ann's Athletic Association will hold its annual games in the armory of the Sixty-ninth Regiment March 30. An overwhelming list of events has been carded, open to athletic clubs, Catholic Athletic League, parochial schoolboys, and all Catholic societies in Greater New York. The Amateur Athetic Union contests are 600-yard and two-mile handicaps.

Culver Military Academy defeated Englewood High School in the former's gymnasium by a score of 57 to 29. The cadets cleaned up all the points in the hurdles and high jump, and also captured the relay. Englewood's strength lay in her distance men, who won 14 points in the half-mile and one-mile runs.

Swimmers of the Chicago Athletic Club won from the aquatic team of the Missouri Athletic Club in its annual dual series in St. Louis by a score of 7 to 4. Some capital performances were the outcome, one minute being beaten by Frizelle in the "century" swim, when he did 0:59 2-5. Kaiser of the home team made the fine distance plunge of 72 feet 6 inches.

Purdue University won from Northwestern University in its dual track and field series by a score of 51 to 35. For the losers Thorsen made a new record in the one-mile run, with 4:37 4-5.

Bob Wahl of Milwaukee took the measure of Harry Porter, the Olympic high jump champion, at the championships of the Central Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, each leaping 5 feet 11 inches, with Wahl winning the jump off. The Chicago Athletic Association won the point trophy with a score of 46.

The United Spanish War Veterans will hold their annual games and entertainment next Saturday night in the Twelfth Regiment Armory. A fine field of entries is announced for the many events, and the entry list will be kept open until to-day. Among those already nominated are Mel Sheppard, Abel Kiviat, Harry Gissing, Dick Egan, and Joe Bromilow, all of whom will compete in the half-mile race. Thhere will be long and short distance racing, bicycle riding, and every conceivable type of track sport.

Announcement is made that Harry S. Horan, a professional swimmer, will make an attempt to swim the English Channel, between Dover and Calais, some time this Summer, if a fund now being raised is sufficient to pay the expenses of the undertaking.

W. E. Stearns, Principal of Barringer High School, Newark, recently had occasion to lecture his pupils on the evil of betting, and handed them a line of talk in pretty plain language, pointing out the harm[illegible] influence gambling would have on schoo[illegible] sports if not checked at once and entirely eliminated from school contests.

The Amateur Athletic Union is considering the advisability of dropping the plunge for distance as a championship swimming event. Australia has already done so, and Germany will not allow plunging contests in open competitions.

Jay Gould will not play in the English court tennis championship this year, and it is not yet certain that he will be a competitor at the American championship to be held in the Tennis and Racquet Club, in Boston, next month. He has won the American title for five years and the English honors twice.

Yale is expected to be shy of hammer throwers for the coming season, and it is doubtful if any one will be found to take the places of Cooney and Andrews, who were the mainstay of the team in that department. Old Eli will continue to be strong in the pole vaulting line, as, with Wagoner and several members of his class, the Bulldog will have a quartet well able to clear 11 feet 6 inches.

Nine events are on the card for the games of the First Regiment Athletic Association in Newark on March 22. It is anticipated that a number of star New York athletes will be on hand to compete for the valuable prizes. One of the events will be a one-mile interscholastic handicap.

Dr. Watson L. Savage, physical director of the Pittsburg Athletic Association, is in New York, endeavoring to complete arrangements for the teaching staff for the new club. A number of instructors have already been engaged, including those in the boxing, wrestling, squash, racquets, and swimming departments.

BOBBY LOWE BEST UTILITY PLAYER

Ranked High as Catcher, Outfielder, and Infielder—Artie Hofman Next.

By FRED TENNEY.
Manager Boston Nationals.

Just as a chain is only as strong as its weakest link, so a ball club is only as strong as its substitutes. Therefore, it will be just as necessary to use careful discrimination in the choice of substitutes as in the selection of the regular men. A few years ago, when baseball was in its infancy, the players could nearly all play the different positions; to-day there are comparatively few who can do this. This is the age of specialization, and nowhere is it more aptly illustrated than on the ball field. Man train themselves for perfection in one position, disregarding all others. Competition has been so strong that it has practically forced this on the players. Occasionally a man appears who seems able to acclimate himself to any change of position, and yet play a very fast game. Such a man is worth his weight in gold to a team. The manager then knows he can put a strong team in the field even if a regular is injured.

The moral effect on the other players is of great account, as, instead of feeling they must go into the game handicapped by the absence of one of the "stand-bys" they know the capable substitute will rise to all emergencies. To be able to do this it necessarily follows that the utility man must be a player as good, or very nearly as good, as the regular. This is usually the case, but not always. There have been a few players who could play in one position game after game while in one position, but it allowed to stay too long in that particular spot their work would deteriorate.

Such a man was Shoch of the old Brooklyn Club. Never a great player, yet he could fill the gap at any of the infield positions. His limit in any one of them was about two weeks. Then he needed either a rest or a shift to some other place. It was a peculiar fact, but even though he was an old, experienced player, he simply couldn't turn out steady work. A very hard worker and fair hitter, he was of great assistance to his club when any regular was out of the game.

Jimmy Stafford was another player almost like Shoch. When in New York he was played in about every position in the field. Finally an attempt was made to make a regular player of him. Then he failed to make good. Manager Selee of Boston bought his release and used him again in the utility rôle. There he once more made a pronounced success, aiding materially in the struggle for the pennant of 1898. Boston was one run behind in a Pittsburg game once, with two men on bases, and Stahl at bat. Two strikes had been called on Stahl when Capt. Duffy decided to make a shift, putting Stafford at bat in place of Stahl. It was a tough place to do much, as he only had the one strike left, but Jimmy didn't balk. He walked up to the plate and made a clean hit on the first ball pitched. That hit won the game, but I do not think Jimmy ever desired to try the same play over. Indeed, it's the only time I ever knew the batter to be shifted at such a time, even though it was successful that once. While not a brilliant player, Stafford was very dependable, especially in the tight places.

Stivetts, though one of the regular pitchers, was often called on to play the utility rôle, particularly as a "pinch" hitter. Here he invariably made good, for he was as natural a batsman as ever stepped to the plate. His enormous strength enabled him to swing on a ball with tremendous force coupled with a good eye and patience, and the combination was very hard to beat. Bostonians will all remember what a favorite "Happy Jack" was and what faith they all had when it was his turn to face the pitcher. He would have made a very valuable first baseman had not his jovial disposition proved his own worst enemy. Very fast on his feet, strong as an ox, and loving to play, Stivetts was a great man in a club.

Lowe of Boston was one of those baseball phenomenons who could play any position on the team in first-class style. Starting as a catcher, then going to the outfield, he made a great record in the minor leagues. Coming to Boston in 1890 as utility man, he was soon played regularly on account of his heavy batting. He more than made good as a fielder, but was shifted to second base when Quinn was sold. Here he became one of the greatest in the business. His last year in Boston found him the guardian of third base. Again he ranked with the foremost. While Lowe was at home anywhere, he could not be used as a utility man as he was far too strong as a regular. During the last few years of playing he was used in the utility rôle with marked success. His work in that capacity helped Detroit to win many a game.

Strang was one of the bright lights of the utility men. He reverted to the Shoch-Stafford type, never good as a regular, but excellent as an occasional player. During New York's pennant fights his bat was much in evidence. In hard-fought games, where one or two runs were needed to win, Strang was sure to get a chance to demonstrate his worth. Rarely did he fail to make good with a hit. A very fast runner, a good infielder and outfielder, he was a decided acquisition to a club until increasing weight handicapped him to such an extent that he could not do effective work.

Wagner, like Lowe, can play anywhere with marked success. Indeed, he has filled nearly all positions for his club, but his is another case of being too valuable as a regular to permit of using him as utility man. Undoubtedly he would shine as such, and when he begins to slow down will probably be used in that capacity.

Chicago for many years kept Hofman as utility man, even after he had demonstrated how strong a player he really was. The regulars at that time were all so strong that it would have been folly to shift. During this time he played nearly all positions, and filled each in a most acceptable manner, demonstrating that he must be ranked with the few great utility men. Of late years he has played regularly in the outfield. Judging from his work there it will be a long time before he will be called on to make any more shifts.

New York has a young fellow who will bear lots of watching lest he wrest the laurels from other utility players. I refer to Fletcher, who in the short time he has been in the league has made very rapid strides toward the top. A wonderfully active boy, with a great pair of hands, coupled with tremendous ground-covering ability, he is almost a certainty as a regular in a short space of time.

Of all these men I would select Lowe as the first substitute, with Hofman as a close second choice. This completes the club, and I think the roster will make everybody do a heap of thinking to get together a team that could take its measure. Look them over: Hamilton centre field; Keeler, right field; McCarthy, left field; Wagner, shortstop; Chance, first base; Collins, third base; Evers, second base; Bennett, Kling, and Bresnahan, catchers; Mathewson, Brown, Nichols, Philippi, and McGinnity, pitchers; Lowe and Hofman, substitutes.

INTERCITY TEAMS READY.

Boston, Philadelphia, and New York at Pastime A. C. Games To-night.

At Madison Square Garden to-night the Pastime Athletic Club will toll the bell on the indoor open-track and field season for the Winter, with a series of contests which are expected to prove a fitting ending to a period prolific of high-class competition. Probably the running race which will have the greatest amount of interest for the close and casual observer alike will be the one-mile intercity relay, which has attracted teams from Boston, Philadelphia, and New York.

The team from the Hub is comprised of a quartet chosen from the pick of the men of New England, namely, Young, O'Hara, Prout, and Holden, the latter of Bates College, who is said to have been burning up the tracks on which he has been doing his work. The Quakers will be represented by Hough, Haydock, Ramsdell, and Mercer. The latter is one of the greatest all-around performers ever corralled by Mike Murphy, and incidentally the best quarter-miler in the University of Pennsylvania, from which the entire team is drawn.

New York will have its interests cared for by a sterling squad of runners composed of Sheppard, Gissing, Rosenberger, and Dorland, and the consensus of opinion is that the team which leads the metropolitan four to the tape will know that they have been in a footrace, and will be well entitled to the trophies.

Each of these teams has trained particularly for the event, and, as they have had a month to prepare, a post mortem will be out of order as far as the defeated teams are concerned.

In order to safeguard the clothes and valuables of the competitors at the games, the management has offered $100 for the arrest and conviction of any one caught stealing from the dressing rooms. The Pastime officials have taken the matter up with the Police Commissioner, and several plain-clothes men will be detailed to watch for this meanest of thieves.

ROBSON WINS SPRINT RACE.

New York A. C. Member Takes Forty-Yard Dash at New Haven Games.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 13.—Yale's track team combined with the New Haven Naval Militia to-night in holding indoor games that attracted the pick of several college teams, the cream of the Connecticut National Guard, and several metropolitan cracks.

The victory of Robson of the New York Athletic Club in the forty-yard dash marked the prettiest spurt of the evening. Caldwell of Amherst won the mile open race by a wonderful dash for the tape, Coburn of the Irish-American Club, who was second, being crowded over a post at the finish. The summaries:

Wall Scaling.—Won by Second Division, Naval Battalion of Hartford. Time—0:36 3-5.

One-Mile Intercollegiate.—Won by Wesleyan, defeating Amherst Agricultural College and College of the City of New York. Time—3:30. Winning team, Thompson, Captain; Wendell, Wood, and Hastings.

One-Mile Interscholastic.—Won by Springfield High. Time—3:38 3-5. Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Mass., second. Winning team, Taft, Todd, Drew, and Jonnson.

Half-Mile Run, Open to Yale.—Won by Reed; May, second; Noyes, third. Time—2:13.

Half-Mile Run, Open to Yale Freshmen.—Won by Scotter; Bellows, second; Howard, third. Time—2:14 4-5.

40-Yard Dash, Open to Yale.—Won by McClintock; Reilly, second; Thatcher, third. Time—0:04 4-5.

Forty-Yard Dash, Open.—Won by Robson, New York Athletic Club; Rudell, Yale, second; Mulligan, Naval Division, third. Time—0:04 4-5.

One-Mile Run, Open.—Won by Caldwell, Amherst Agricultural College; Coburn, Irish-American A. C., second; Tower, Amherst Agricultural College, third. Time—4:44.

One-Mile Run, Open to Yale.—Won by Tilson; Brown, second; Gray, third. Time—4:37 2-5.

440-Yard Dash, Open to Yale.—Won by Fanar; Miller, second. Time—0:58.

One-Mile Run for Yale Freshmen.—Won by Brady; Booth, second; Hendrick, third. Time—4:58.

Half-Mile Open.—Won by Drake, Wesleyan; Broderick, Bridgeport, second; Rising, Bridgeport, third. Time—2:14.

Half-Mile, Interscholastic.—Won by Todd, Springfield High School; Irwin, New Haven High School, second; Gibson, New Haven High School, third. Time—2:14.

TWO CORNELL CREW LOSSES.

Day and Aitchson of Champion 'Varsity Boat Not to Row at Poughkeepsie.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 13.—The Cornell 'Varsity crew was further disorganized to-day when it was made known that Commodore Philip Day, who has rowed No. 6 in the 'Varsity boat for the past two years, would tender his resignation at the next meeting of the Athletic Council. Day will not row in the 'Varsity crew this year. His home is in Brisbane, Australia, and he received word that his mother planned to visit him for two months. In order to entertain her he will necessarily be absent from Ithaca, and decided that it would be proper not to handicap the chances of other men.

It was also announced that Aitchson, who had rowed No. 4 in the 'Varsity for the past two years, would not be able to row in the Poughkeepsie regatta because in order to graduate he will have to attend the Civil Engineering Camp at that time. He may, however, stay in the boat until after the race with Harvard. The loss of these two men, together with the earlier losses of Simson, Seagrave, and Names, means that Sutton at No. 5 is the only three year veteran still left in the crew and that of last year's champion eight only Stroke Bowen, Wakeley, No. 3, and Sutton are at present available. The crews went out on the inlet this afternoon as a large part of the ice had cleared off.

Steinfeldt for the Reds Again.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 13.—A special dispatch from the Southern training camp of the Cubs says that Harry Steinfeldt, the big third baseman of the Chicago Club, will return to the Cincinnati team, where he was a star player several years ago. Recently President Murphy asked for waivers on Steinfeldt, and all the clubs passed Steinfeldt up except Manager Griffith of the Reds, who must take him at the waiver price of $1,500. It is unlikely that Steinfeldt will supplant Eddie Grant as the regular third baseman of the team, but he will be regarded as a useful utility player.

Brookline Tennis Clubs to Merge.

BOSTON, March 13.—Members of the historic Longwood Cricket Club, the scene of many famous national and international lawn tennis matches, voted to-day to merge with the Chestnut Hill Club in Brookline at a meeting held here to-night. The club has occupied its present site in the Fenway for over thirty years, but the present owners of the land want it for building purposes. No date for the removal has been set, but it is understood that this year's events will be held as scheduled in the familiar courts.

FOUR FOILSMEN QUALIFY FOR MEDALS

Close Competitions for President Hammond Trophies Held at the New York A. C.

The competition was close and exciting in the three-weapon tournament at the New York Athletic Club last night for the medals offered by Dr. Graeme Hammond, President of the Amateur Fencers' League. The field was so large—nine swordsmen taking part—that the judges postponed the final round until Wednesday, March 22. Those who qualified for the final round are: J. T. Shaw, Fencers' Club; Dr. E. J. Gignoux, New York Athletic Club; E. B. Meyers, Fencers' Club, and V. P. Curti, New York Athletic Club.

The fencing was held on two strips, a tie resulting for second place in each instance. On Strip No. 1, J. T. Shaw won first place with two bouts with foils, three with dueling swords, and four bouts with sabres. V. P. Curti of the New York Athletic Club and Sherman Hall of the Fencers' Club were tied with seven bouts each. In the fence-off Curti won and qualified for the finals.

On the second strip, G. W. Postgate of the Turn Verein, and E. B. Meyers of the Fencers' Club were tied for second place after Dr. E. J. Gignoux had qualified in first place. Meyers won the fence-off, defeating Postgate at duelling swords and sabres.

The entries were: M. L. Hamlin and S. Pitt, Columbia; Dr. E. J. Gignoux and V. P. Curti, New York A. C.; E. B. Meyers, J. T. Shaw, and Sherman Hall, New York Fencers' Club; G. W. Postgate and Albert Strauss, New York Turn Verein.

The judges were Dr. Graeme Hammond, Dr. M. J. Eccheverria, Charles Tathem, Charles Bothner, John Allaire, W. Scott O'Connor, W. L. Bowman, and G. H. Breed. The summary:

Foils, Strip No. 1.—Sherman Hall, Fencers' Club, defeated S. Pitt, Columbia, 13—3; V. P. Curti, New York A. C., defeated J. T. Shaw, Fencers' Club, 11—4; Sherman Hall, Fencers' Club, defeated Albert Strauss, Turn Verein, 13—9; P. Curti defeated S. Pitt, 12—9; J. T. Shaw defeated Albert Strauss, 14—10; Sherman Hall defeated V. P. Curti, 13—12; Albert Strauss defeated S. Pitt, 12—11; Sherman Hall defeated J. T. Shaw, 12—8; V. P. Curti defeated Albert Strauss, 12—7; J. T. Shaw defeated S. Pitt, 11—7.

Foils, Strip No. 2.—M. L. Hamlin, Columbia, defeated Dr. E. J. Gignoux, New York A. C., 8—4; E. B. Meyers, Fencers' Club, defeated G. W. Postgate, Turn Verein, 7—4; M. L. Hamlin, Columbia, defeated E. B. Meyers, Fencers' Club, 8½—6; Dr. E. J. Gignoux defeated G. W. Postgate, 10—6; G. W. Postgate defeated M. L. Hamlin, 7½—6; Dr. Gignoux defeated E. B. Meyers, 6—1.

Duelling Swords, Strip No. 1.—V. P. Curti defeated S. Pitt, J. T. Shaw defeated Albert Strauss, Albert Strauss defeated Sherman Hall, Sherman Hall defeated J. T. Shaw, Albert Strauss defeated V. P. Curti, Sherman Hall defeated S. Pitt, J. T. Shaw defeated V. P. Curti, Sherman Hall defeated V. P. Curti, Albert Strauss defeated S. Pitt, J. T. Shaw defeated S. Pitt.

Duelling Swords.—Strip No. 2—G. W. Postgate defeated E. B. Meyers, M. L. Hamlin defeated G. W. Postgate, Dr. E. J. Gignoux defeated M. L. Hamlin, E. B. Meyers defeated Dr. E. J. Gignoux, E. B. Meyers defeated M. L. Hamlin, Dr. E. J. Gignoux defeated G. W. Postgate, Dr. E. J. Gignoux defeated E. B. Meyers, Albert Strauss defeated S. Pitt.

Sabres.—Strip No. 1—S. Pitt defeated Sherman Hall, J. T. Shaw defeated V. P. Curti, Albert Strauss defeated Sherman Hall, V. P. Curti defeated S. Pitt, J. T. Shaw defeated Albert Strauss, V. P. Curti defeated Sherman Hall, J. T. Shaw defeated Sherman Hall, V. P. Curti defeated Alfred Strauss, J. T. Shaw defeated S. Pitt.

Sabres.—Strip No. 2—G. W. Postgate defeated E. B. Meyers, Dr. E. J. Gignoux defeated M. L. Hamlin, G. W. Postgate defeated Dr. E. J. Gignoux, M. L. Hamlin defeated G. W. Postgate, E. B. Meyers defeated M. L. Hamlin.

FENCERS AT GEORGIAN COURT

Foilsmen to be Guests of George J. Gould on Friday Night.

A party of fencers from the Amateur Fencers' League of America will give an exhibition on Friday night at Georgian Court, Lakewood, N. J., where they will be the guests of George J. Gould. The fencers will hold bouts with foils, dueling swords, and sabres, and among the spectators will be a number of the British polo players.

Among the fencers will be Dr. Graeme Hammond, President of the Amateur Fencers' League of America; Arnold De La Poer, W. Scott O'Connor, G. H. Breed, Charles F. Tathem, Sherman Hall, Judge Frederic Kernochan, H. F. Van Ingam, and P. Meylan, all of the Fencers' Club, and V. P. Curti, New York Athletic Club.

Troy Club to Train at Danbury.

DANBURY, Conn., March 13.—The Troy baseball team of the New York State League will do its Spring training in this city, reporting here April 10, according to information received here to-day.

Monmouth County Hounds.

Master of Hounds Robert J. Collier has announced two runs for the pack this week in New Jersey. Wednesday the run will start from Middletown at 12:30 o'clock, and next Saturday the hounds will assemble at Red Bank Station at 11 A. M.

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FRENCH AUTO GRAND PRIX.

Date for American Entries Extended Until May 1.

Although entries in the French Grand Prix do not close at regular fees until the 1st of April, foreign manufacturers have already made formal entry into the French automobile classic. Three each of the Hispano-Suiza, Peugeot, Roland-Pilain, and Excelsior cars have been nominated in Class A, which is limited as regards cylinder capacity to a bore of 4.7 inches.

The Fiat and Benz companies have signified an intention of also competing in this class if the racing cars now under construction will be completed in time to meet the specifications. If this is impossible, both firms will compete in Class B, in which there is no restraint as regards engine dimensions.

In this open class will also be found a number of so-called amateurs, although, as the term "amateur" has not been strictly defined by the International Association of Recognized Automobile Clubs, there is a possibility that famous professionals will be found at the wheels of some of the big cars with the entry of which the factories will profess that they have nothing to do. It is known that several 100-horse-power Italas are running about the Italian roads, and that Ssisz is doing some fast driving with a big Renault, as is Luttgen with a 120-horse-power Mercedes.

The course is in the shape of a rough triangle, and has a circumference of 53 kilometers. The race will be twelve laps, and the start and finish will be at Pont-lieu, a suburb of the town of Le Mans, where the exposition of Western France will take place this Summer.

By special permission the date at which American entries close at regular fees has been extended from April 1 to May 1. Inquiries have been made on behalf of the Marmon, Marquette-Buick, Knox, and Case racing cars to represent America in the greatest motoring honor Europe offers. Entry blanks may be secured from the Automobile Club of America or the Motor Contest Association, 1,777 Broadway.

Capablanca, Chess Leader, Defeated.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, March 13.—The thirteenth round of the International Chess Tournament was played here to-day, with the following results: Rubinstein defeated Capablanca; Teichmann drew with Marcozy; Vidmar drew with Schlechter; Bernstein drew with Niemzowitsch; Marshall drew with Duras; Burn drew with Leonhardt, and the game between Janowski and Janowski was adjourned, Janowski having the better position. Spielmann had a bye. The record:

	Win.	Lost.		Win.	Lost.
Capablanca	8½	3½	Marocy	5½	6½
Rubinstein	8½	4½	Teichmann	5½	6½
Vidmar	8	4	Bernstein	8	7
Marshall	7½	4½	Burn	4½	7½
Schlechter	7	5	Janowski	4½	7½
Tarrasch	6½	4½	Leonhardt	8½	8½
Niemzowitsch	6½	5½	Duras	8	9
Spielmann	6	6			

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1911.

THE CORPORATION TAX SUSTAINED

The decision of the Supreme Court sustaining the validity of the corporation tax will be of the highest exemplary value for persons whose business it is or may be to draft laws of doubtful constitutionality. In sustaining the validity of this statute the court but sustains itself in respect to previous adjudications. The authors of the bill introduced as an amendment to the Payne-Aldrich tariff act for the purpose of imposing this tax carefully, with intent and aforethought adopted language already used by the Supreme Court in passing upon the constitutionality of a similar measure. They reasoned with great propriety and wisdom that the court might be expected to agree with itself. The event proved that they were right.

The section of the tariff act which imposes this tax declares that each and every corporation, as described, "shall be subject to pay annually a special excise tax with respect to the carrying on or doing business by such corporation, joint stock company, or association or insurance company, equivalent to 1 per centum upon the entire net income over and above $5,000 received by it from all sources during such year." The bill, as it is well understood, represented the views and wishes of President TAFT. Mr. WICKERSHAM, who, it is also understood, reduced the President's policy to statutory form, was aware of the fact that the War Revenue act of 1898 provided that every person, firm, corporation, or company "carrying on or doing the business of refining sugar, or refining petroleum" should be subject to pay annually a special excise tax equal to one-quarter of 1 per centum on the gross amount of all receipts in excess of $250,000. In affirming the constitutionality of this act the court said, in Spreckels Sugar Refining Company vs. MCLAIN, that the tax was an excise on the ground that it was imposed, "not upon gross annual receipts as property, but only in respect of the carrying on or doing the business of refining sugar." The court further said that the amount of the tax is measured by the amount of the gross annual receipts. It will be observed that the language used by the court here is precisely that of the Corporation Tax amendment.

The brief filed by the late Solicitor General POWERS very naturally emphasized this point, and cited a list of decisions of the court in accord with that in the Spreckels case. There the Government felt that it was on safe ground. As was to be expected, the court accepts this view of the law, so carefully framed to secure its approval. The counsel for those who sought to overturn the law appeared to place much reliance upon their argument that this was a direct tax, and therefore unconstitutional, not being apportioned among the States. That argument is swept away by Justice DAY, when he points out that the tax is not imposed upon property or even upon income, but only upon "the carrying on or doing of business" in the designated capacity. The tax is not, therefore, direct, and it is not an income tax, but only what the act describes it to be, a special excise tax.

What seemed to be one of the strongest points of the attack upon the law is swept away with equal ease. This was the argument that in this statute the Federal Government attempts to tax corporations, which are the creatures of the State Government, under the protection of the State Government and enjoying no rights or privileges from the Federal Government. Justice DAY, sustained by a unanimous bench, declares that, following previous decisions of the court, business activities even though exercised through State-created franchises, "are not beyond the taxing power of the United States." He reasons in support of this position that if the forming of a State corporation would defeat attempts at imposing a Federal tax, it would be within the power of individuals acting under State authority to impair and limit the exercise of authority which might be essential to National existence itself.

It has been many times asserted, and was so argued before the court, that the tax was unjust, since it rests only upon corporations alone, while leaving business carried on by individuals or by partnerships untouched. This argument is referred to by Justice DAY in a significant passage of his opinion:

> The thing taxed is not the mere dealing in merchandise, in which the actual transactions may be the same, whether conducted by individuals or by corporations, but the tax is laid upon the privileges which exist in conducting business, with the advantages which inhere in the corporate capacity of those taxed, and which are not enjoyed by private firms or individuals. These advantages are obvious and have led to the formation of such companies in nearly all branches of trade.

It would be a sheer futility, but it would be human, to express regret that it lay quite beyond the province of the court to take account of the methods and motives which brought this statute into being. The court could consider it only as an honest and legitimate effort of Congress to raise revenue for the support of the Government. That was not at all the purpose of the bill. Had it been a revenue measure the tax would have been imposed at 2 per cent. per annum, which was the rate stated in the bill as drawn. This was amended by reducing the rate to 1 per cent. The real motive behind the bill, and a motive which has been often avowed, was that of vesting the Federal Government with the power to inquire into the business of corporations. It was primarily an inquisitorial measure, only in a secondary sense a revenue measure. Then, too, it was part of a game of political logrolling. A tariff bill was pending, and there was great pressure for the enactment of a Federal income tax, notwithstanding the Constitutional obstacle. To reconcile these various conflicting tendencies in Congress, a Constitutional amendment providing for an income tax was passed, and this corporation tax measure introduced. These tactics were successful and the Payne-Aldrich bill went to enactment. To those who believe in retributions it has been a source of joy that the tariff revision thus secured has been a plague, a torment, and a source of disaster to the party responsible for it.

The decision of the court will relieve the anxieties of the Treasury Department. Had the act been declared unconstitutional, an immediate issue of the Panama bonds would have been necessary, for the Government would in that case have been called upon to refund some $26,000,000 of income tax moneys paid last year, mostly under protest. The Federal Government now has this resource, and it is one, of course, that can readily be availed of in times of emergency. It would be a very simple matter to increase the rate of taxation from 1 per cent. to 2 or to 5 per cent. upon corporation incomes. That consideration is not without importance in view of the very great uncertainty attending the fate of the income tax amendment, which has not yet received the assent of a sufficient number of States.

FOOLISH TALK ABOUT INVASION.

The country, or that larger and saner portion of it which is not always seeking for needles of capitalistic influence in the haystack of the day's news, seems to be quite undisturbed by the movement of troops to Mexico. The newspapers, irrespective of party, excepting a few, treat of the subject with moderation. President DIAZ assured the Mexican correspondent of the Associated Press on Sunday that he did not fear the presence of our troops in Texas would impair the friendly relations of the two countries. The Mexican insurrectos seem to view the movements of our troops complacently.

The few alarmists hereabout seem to be possessed of a sudden sympathy with the Mexican revolutionists. They assume that our army is to invade Mexico to suppress a revolution against a despotic government. They may be assured that nothing would more surely unite in a common cause the various contentious factions and scarcely unaffiliated races of Mexico than the general belief in that country that the United States contemplated invasion of its territory.

If the hostile criticism of President TAFT'S action, therefore, succeeds in germinating this idea among the Mexicans, there will be peace in that country from the uttermost part of Campeachy to the hills of Sonora, and even the crazy scheme of a "Socialistic republic" in Lower California will be abandoned. So that the presence of our troops in Texas, through a false interpretation of its purpose, will accomplish the best possible result. There will be no more violation of neutrality laws along the border, and order will be restored. It is doubtless for this reason alone that some of our patriots are howling about a possible invasion of Mexico in the interest of financiers. There can be no other reason.

POLITICS AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The most noteworthy thing about the report of the Federal Civil Service Commission just submitted is that, though a few years ago it would have been looked on as very radical, it will now scarcely attract passing notice. The change in public sentiment has been great; the change in the work of the commission and the spirit in which it is now steadily advanced has also been considerable. It is plain that the merit system has secured a firm foothold in the service of the Government; even with a change of parties it could not seriously be checked.

The report relates to what has been done in the past year and to what the commission and the President would like to do in the near future. The most striking feature of the year has been the energy of the commission in enforcing the law and the rules against partisan political activity. This has now been going on for several years, and the net result is that the spirit of the law is much better understood and much more faithfully observed than in the past. With the increased sense of confidence that neither appointments and promotions nor reductions and dismissals can be secured by political influence, the servants of the Government are more and more content to mind their public duties and to let politics alone, confining themselves to voting the party ticket they prefer, with the assurance that, whatever it is, the act will not affect their interests as members of the civil service.

Still more remarkable as a sign of the change that has taken place is the urgent recommendation of the commission that the plan of the President be carried out, and all the first, second and third class Postmasters be brought under the rules and be selected after the test of competitive examination and probation. This plan has also the active support of the Postmaster General, who advocates it not only in spite of the fact that he is an expert and an influential politician, but because of his experience in politics and in the service. He has found, as many others in public office have found, that in politics, in the vivid language of Gov. Seward sixty years ago, "It is not the appointments that count; it is the disappointments." And of course he has found with every year in the public service that the influence of party favoritism on efficiency and honesty in the performance of duty is pernicious. When the present law was drafted twenty-eight years ago, it was thought that no President would be willing to surrender the power to select all the officers whose appointments required the assent of the Senate—the so-called "Presidential" offices; Mr. TAFT is not only willing but eager to do so. He has learned by bitter experience that the barter of offices is a hopeless and trying occupation, and sadly interferes with higher and more fruitful work which he would be glad to do.

ANARCHY AND RELIGION.

The relations between Church and State are so well ordered in this country that there will be no toleration for those seeking to establish here the bad relations in other countries. It is an exceptional day when the foreign dispatches do not contain items of news about a Cabinet crisis or a riot growing out of the mingling of temporal and spiritual matters which is necessary when both are in politics. But it is rare to read of such incidents here as were reported yesterday regarding the blessing of the site for a new Catholic church at Twelfth Street and Avenue A.

"Down with the Church!" "Down with the Pope!" and "Long live anarchy!" are not cries agreeable to American ears, where it is unusual for the police to take part in such exercises and arrest disturbers of the peace. The Anarchists who seek to promote their views by such disorders are not Americans. For the most part they are foreigners, and bring their prejudices with them. This country can continue to be the refuge of the oppressed only on condition that it preserves its individuality and does not allow itself to be destroyed by an overgrowth of Old World quarrels and sentiments inconsistent with the hospitality which is abused by those who do not understand our institutions. It is to be hoped that the fines dispensed in the police court may have an educational effect and that it may be emphasized by the support of public opinion.

THE RIGHT TO WORK.

Our Government is instituted to guarantee to each of us the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, but a guarantee for peace in the pursuit of wages must be sought in a license from an organization unknown to the law. Yesterday eleven strikebreakers, "scabs" all and some of them even negroes, were reported as killed. They have themselves to blame for it, of course. They knew what was coming, and who would execute the sentence, but they were foolish enough to rely upon the laws of their country to protect them in their defiance of the unions in a trade dispute. In wars of that sort the laws are silent, and the officers of the law see nothing which is not too flagrantly brought to their attention.

Nor is it only in the Far South or West that such disorderliness is tolerated or even encouraged. We had examples of this in the recent local express strike, which is "on" again, with all its possibilities of outrage upon those presuming to earn daily wages without the necessary license. So flagrant is the threat of assault that the employers advertise "indemnity in case of injury," taking it for granted that the protection of the laws is inadequate. The dispute is not regarding conditions of employment, but solely regarding who may work. The employers are willing to employ any man who is fit, and there are plenty who regard the hours and wages as good enough for them. Nor does the union dispute the adequacy of the wage, or the suitableness of the conditions otherwise. The only question is who shall have the jobs. The idea that the work belongs to those who agree to give or to take it is antiquated. It is for the unions to say who shall be employed and who shall be discharged. The men who pay the wages are informed what individuals they may engage, and the men who presume to work without having paid tribute to the union are in danger of their lives. They are not allowed to form their own union, or to work without joining any union. They must join hands in fellowship with the men who are pelting them with bricks and beating them with clubs into perceiving the humanity of the uplift movement.

The public interest does not require that there should be discrimination against the unions or in favor of the strikebreakers. All that free institutions require is a square deal for willing workers. The country is not entirely free so long as men are not secure in earning their wages on any terms acceptable to them, and in this case on terms approved by the union itself.

TETRAZZINI AND MUSICAL TASTE.

Mme. TETRAZZINI'S wonderful voice attracted to the Hippodrome Sunday night an audience of 5,000 persons. The same night an operatic concert crowded the big Metropolitan Opera House to the doors. The other musical entertainments of Sunday were as well supported as usual. One might argue from this that the growth of musical taste in this town is extraordinary. Probably it keeps pace with the growth of population and the spread of education, though an audience of 10,000 or so in a day for good music does not count for very much in a population of 5,000,000.

Perhaps the enormous popularity of Mme. TETRAZZINI is not to be credited altogether to a yearning for art. She is one of the great singers of her time, assuredly, but the quality of her voice, and its range, have made her a "sensational attraction." Thousands of people go to hear her to be amazed by her high notes. Still it is a pretty good sign of the times that musical entertainment on a level far above the simple and frequently vulgar measures of "musical comedy," so called, and the variety theatres draws so well. It is a profitable town for the artists, any way you look at it, and the few impatient observers who are annoyed by the occasional evidences of a lack of discrimination and good judgment on the part of the public should take heart. We cannot have everything at once.

The upper portion of Madison Avenue needs traffic policing. Drivers of taxicabs and other motor cars cross the avenue in its upper reaches at full speed without considering the possibilities of collision with vehicles and electric cars. This is true, also, of upper Park Avenue, across which automobiles dash at speed to the imminent peril of other vehicles and pedestrians. A few active police patrolling upper Madison and Park Avenues might check this dangerous nuisance.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Criticising the Weather Prophets.

It is easy to challenge the accuracy of predictions issued on the seaboard by the United States Weather Bureau, as was done by a correspondent whose letter we printed yesterday, and to supply brief tables of inaccuracies. The fallacy of this method would be immediately exposed by the certain and emphatic protests against any proposal to abolish this bureau that would come from interests engaged in traffic upon the ocean. A single hurricane warning has been known to detain in Atlantic ports vessels valued, with their cargoes, at over $30,000,000. Without the warning much of this wealth in shipping might have gone to the bottom.

Our correspondent finds the bureau inaccurate in predicting ordinary conditions from day to day within this city. He does not know, what the maritime interests well know, that at hundreds of points along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts this service has become so nearly perfect that no storm of a perilous nature has occurred for years for which the Weather Bureau has not issued ample warnings from twelve to twenty-four hours in advance. The predictions cannot be strictly localized on the coast, chiefly because the Weather Bureau has no stations out on the fluid ocean. It knows the fluctuations in temperature and wind currents, north, south, and west, and for these it has an efficient wireless and telegraphic service. Notwithstanding the development of wireless signaling at sea, weather forecasting from ships passing to and fro across the Atlantic has not been practicable, chiefly because the essential reports of conditions in the upper air may not be gained from the decks of liners. Meteorological kites, sent aloft while vessels were going at speed, have uniformly broken adrift. Doubtless we shall ultimately have daily weather maps of the Atlantic, but these will not suffice to make the predictions within a radius of ten or fifteen miles at any point on the coast precisely accurate. And it is not necessary that they should be.

Taking the Bull by the Horns.

State Senator HOWARD R. BAYNE has introduced a bill with the approval of the New York Zoological Society and of thirty-seven other societies of sportsmen and animal lovers, that would forbid absolutely the sale of game in New York State, no matter where killed. That would leave the killing and disposition of game exclusively to the sportsmen. The market gunners and game dealers, who have formed powerful and aggressive organizations to kill wild game in the "open season" and to store it for future sales all the year round, would be effectually checked in their exterminating career. They might not plunder the State's reserves, nor import game, especially wild fowl, from the depleted haunts along the Great Lakes.

There is merit in this bill. The Federal Supreme Court has already upheld it in principle. All species of mammals, birds, and fishes that may legally be killed in the United States are disappearing faster than they breed. It is argued that this State should live unto itself alone in game protection, leaving the other States to permit the work of extermination if they please. But the feathered tribes are not cognizant of State lines. We forbid their slaughter within our area, yet permit them to be shipped surreptitiously from other States to our markets. While they are disappearing so rapidly we should never draw upon the supplies of game birds as stock foodstuffs.

Senator BAYNE'S bill takes the bull of the marketers by the horns. Let them make overtures and offer compromises. The burden of proof is upon them. They have greedily and ruthlessly exterminated the most interesting species and have swept, and are sweeping, their own selfish markets out of existence. It is time for radical legislation. We have seen the wild ducks, the ruffled grouse, the quail, and the prairie chickens disappear from their natural ranges where they were abundant. Until all feathered game can multiply to something like its original numbers, marketmen should by every device be rigidly excluded from the preserves.

Railroads Keeping Close to Schedule.

We are not surprised at the showing made by the 62,700 trains run in this State during January, 72 per cent. of which, the Public Service Commission reports, were on time at their division terminals. The average delay of the entire railway system of the State was 5.8 minutes per train.

The railway managements are quite as much interested as the traveling public in keeping accurately to their schedules. Trains run on time mean, of course, that the entire system is working harmoniously and without friction. Profits in the railway business, as in every great organized business, are made upon fractional economies, once thought quite negligible. It is a fine feather in the caps of the New Haven Railroad, the Lackawanna, the Long Island, the Pennsylvania, and the Lehigh systems that their hundreds of trains show a percentage of punctuality ranging from 81 to 90. There is room for further improvement. The chief occasions for delay arise at junctions where trains of the main line are held to make connections with the various divisions. The branch roads are run too much like separate systems; the delays they occasion in the service aggregate over one-third of all delays, while the waits for train connections between one railroad system and another occasion less than one-sixth of delays. In better co-ordinating the divisions and adjusting schedules between railroads for reciprocal benefit, much time and money may yet be saved by their managements, with greater resultant convenience to their patrons.

A Club for the Street Contractors.

Borough President MCANENY asked the Board of Estimate two months ago to establish a municipal repair plant for Manhattan's streets. He had found that the private contracting companies, who had laid the asphalt pavements and guaranteed their repair for from five to fifteen years, had contracted in bad faith. They laid their asphalt upon cobblestones, and the asphalt, of course, quickly assumed the contour of its foundation. Specifications since Mr. MCANENY came into office have called for a level concrete base in the laying of new pavements. Meanwhile the guarantors of the old pavements, which were constructed originally of dishonest and crumbling materials, have shown obvious unwillingness to live up to their agreements. They will not keep the streets in repair. They were contracted for before the system of requiring a dollar's worth of service for each dollar of the taxpayers' money came into fashion. Probably the contractors could not now keep in repair, if they would, the cobblestone and friable asphalt so insincerely laid. As fast as they are filled the holes are broken into.

The asphalt carpet of the streets must be relaid upon a level floor. If the contractors want this work and the repairing of the pavements, too, they should understand, at least, that the city is prepared to do it, if necessary, with a plant of its own. Perhaps such work can be best done by private companies. But when it is ill done privately, competition by the city may be availed of as a club.

WOULD STOP SALES OF GAME.

Dr. Hornaday Appeals to the Public in Legislative Fight.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The time has come for an important readjustment of the ideas of the public in regard to wild life. We must either make up our minds to accept and enact far more stringent repressive measures regarding the killing of game and of wild life generally, or else see our best wild life completely disappear! The forces making for destruction are now so powerful, so enormous in number, and so widespread, that half-way measures will not answer. Six important species have been exterminated within our own times, and fourteen more will be exterminated almost before we know it—unless we stop the sale of all game, at all seasons; reduce the "bag limits" and "open seasons" by at least 50 per cent.; stop the use of automatic and "pump" guns in hunting; stop all Spring shooting, and prohibit the use of wild birds' plumage for millinery purposes.

A bitter fight is now on at Albany between the forces out for destruction and those for preservation. It is the commercial spirit seeking special privileges at the expense of the property of the whole people of the State.

The public needs to be educated on this subject, and the situation needs to be set forth in the plainest and strongest terms. As a rule, the members of lawmaking bodies are quick to respond to appeals in regard to wild life, whenever they can be convinced that the will of the people is behind them.

W. T. HORNADAY.

New York, March 11, 1911.

Criticisms of Playground Workers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I ask space in which to correct statements met in so many directions that it is impossible to correct them personally?

1. The protest of playground workers against the per diem payment was justly made public after a vain appeal to the proper authorities. Proof may be found in the Arsenal records.

2. Playground leaders are not all receiving $72 per month, as stated at a public meeting recently. At the last payment some received $6 for a week's work, others $12, and still others $18.

3. The criticism of the playground work last Summer, properly made, cannot reflect on the efficiency of the regular staff, who have been employed for from three to seven years without previous public criticism. Unhampered by civil service, eighty appointments were made last Summer, these being a choice selection from 300 applications. Because the work was not a success, the regular staff of nineteen, including men and women, could hardly be held responsible for the failure of the whole system, especially when the criticism applied almost entirely to the playgrounds where the new appointees were in charge.

This attempt to force out the regular civil service appointees by cutting down the salaries of those longest in the service (4 appointed from the first eligible list in 1903 now receive $7 per week, clear weather) should not be tolerated by friends of playgrounds or of good government.

The official report of School Teachers' Salary Commission stated that promotions must be made according to length of service; that favoritism could not be avoided in trying to judge individual efficiency.

MABEL E. MACOMBER,
President City Playground League.
Brooklyn, N. Y., March 13, 1911.

Canadian Reciprocity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you allow me to tell you what great pleasure your editorial article in to-day's issue on "What Reciprocity Is" has given me? Your advocacy of this broader and better trade policy between our own country and our neighbors on the north has steadfastly been splendid and truly patriotic, but of all you have written and printed this editorial is to me the most illumining, forceful, and convincing I have read. It well deserves a permanent form, and ought to be printed in a pamphlet and circulated by the million. Surely the patriotism of our next Congress will bring a speedy adoption of Canadian reciprocity.

J. S. GLEDHILL.
Plymouth, Mass., March 11, 1911.

THE PARKS IN SPRING.

Landscape Architect Deplores Threat to Convert Them Into Coney Island Exhibits.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Spring is nigh, and the green buds will soon be swelling, even the green buds in the parks of Manhattan, where they are more costly, more valuable, and apparently less valued than any other green buds that are raised for profit or pleasure.

Now is the time when we begin to look forward apprehensively to the irruption of heedless and thoughtless, and therefore lawless, people, mostly of immature years, over property that, being public, should be better protected than private property. In Central and other parks the trees and bushes will be broken, the flowers despoiled, and the lawns effaced; for the temporary pleasure of a few the inheritance and permanent benefit and pleasure of the many will be destroyed; and, in short, works of art that have cost great sums of money and half a century to produce will be pillaged with no great benefit to any and incalculable loss to all.

Furthermore, the parks are threatened from a new direction; well-meaning city officials, who plainly do not understand the best uses of parks, are preparing to cumber them with things better suited to gymnasiums, playgrounds, and pleasure resorts of the kinds that depend on crowds, novelty, and excitement. A certain proportion of playground area might be desirable, but any excess would result in giving up the parks to one class of the population, for a comparatively small proportion of such things will affect the character of the whole park and ruin it for the purposes of the multitudes who need quieter forms of recreation, rest more than athletics, and contemplation more than noise.

Probably these gentlemen think that by occupying the parks by such features they can put them to more and better uses than the present ones; and the danger is that were the parks "popularized," as the process is coming to be called, there might to a superficial observer appear to be more going on because there would be more noise and more violent action. Two teams of boys playing baseball will create more bustle and excitement than 10,000 people resting, strolling, or engaged in the milder forms of play. In short, this "popularising" would result in giving over the parks to one not relatively very large class of the community—the boys of, say, 8 to 18 years of age. Not that the boys are at fault; their play is necessarily rough and strenuous; it is merely that they are doing a perfectly proper thing in an improper place.

The best uses of parks for the greatest number are those that are commonly understood, which may be summed up as rest and recreation in the open air. Probably the best, and in the last analysis most practical, use is the most intangible and least understood by many self-styled practical men; that of the solace of beautiful scenery in the midst of the roar and bustle of the city; and perhaps nowhere in the world is there so grateful a relief to the rigid rectangularity, the endless miles of wall and pavement of the treeless streets, and the appalling noise of Manhattan Island as is afforded by the leaves and foliage and soothing lines of Central Park.

HAROLD A. CAPARN.

New York, March 9, 1911.

DR. SNOW'S VIEWS ON CANCER.

He Seems to Express Them In Contradictory Fashion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the issue under date of March 7 in Dr. Snow's lecture on cancer this statement is made: "Opium is a cure for incipient cancer, was advocated by Dr. Snow * * * and that if applied to old cancers would often prolong life comfortably for years, while in the newer cases it would completely absorb cancer deposits." In the copy of THE TIMES for March 8, Dr. Snow denies that he said that opium is a cure for incipient cancer, but writes, "that the word incipient should read incurable, and my statement was not quite so absolute. I said I had known almost complete absorption of very extensive cancer deposits under this treatment; in an advanced case not an incipient one."

This excellent and learned gentleman is in error. He said precisely what your report makes him say, and I am the more positive in my assertion of this because at the end of the lecture I asked him whether he really meant that opium exercises any curative effect either in the incipient or in the advanced stage, and he replied unqualifiedly in the affirmative. I then congratulated him upon his discovery of such an interesting and important fact (?) and asked him if his views had been published anywhere. The learned "late Senior Surgeon Cancer Hospital, England," replied that they had been published and that he had some copies of the article and would give me one at the end of the lecture.

Alas! like so much that occurs in anti-vivisection statements there were no copies, but he gave me a little book on cancer, which I looked over, and I am forced to confess that what in it was true was not new and what was new was not true. In making his correction, Dr. Snow has made matters still worse, because I cannot understand if cancer is incurable how opium could prove a cure for it. But perhaps as Lord Dundreary sagely remarked, it is one of those things no fellow can find out.

F. R. STURGIS.

New York, March 11, 1911.

Warlike Spirit and Long Range.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Adjt. Gen. William Verbeck is reported as saying that the military spirit is on the wane, and to my way of thinking his following statement explains it:

"The modern short range is 800 yards. Close fighting is 500 yards. No more can the marksman see the whites of their eyes. Before that they are wiped off the earth."

War is no longer waged in anything like a hand-to-hand struggle, it is becoming more and more an unromatic contest, and as Baron de Constant says in your columns this morning: "In the face of the daily progress of science, particularly in the matter of communication, with aerial and submarine navigation and wireless telegraphy, war has become an anachronism and solves nothing." H. S. H.

New York, March 12, 1911.

Used Glasses in Restaurants.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to know what the law is regarding the washing of dishes in restaurants. I noticed to-day, in a little, popular-priced restaurant where I am accustomed to eat occasionally, that drinking glasses were brought from the tables, placed on a shelf, and, when needed, used again, sometimes without the formality of emptying what the last diner had left in them, sometimes with the formality of wiping them with a napkin. H. G. J.

New York, March 12, 1911.

FORWARD, MARCH!

This year, at least, the poet well may sing,
That "Winter lingers in the lap of Spring."
To put the matter in an epigram,
The Lion's made his breakfast off the Lamb.
But, grumble at the weather as we please,
The gods still hold such matters on their knees—
So let's look on with confidence sublime
And wait for Summer from the lapse of Time!

GEORGE B. MOREWOOD.

WANT A COVERING FOR CENTRAL TRACKS

Park Avenue Property Owners Ask Board of Estimate to Prohibit the Open Cuts.

PROTESTS FROM BRONX, TOO

Cuts Could Be Closed, Says Railroad Counsel, but If They Were Property Owners Would Object, Anyway.

Edward Lauterbach, as counsel for the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company, appeared before a special committee of the Board of Estimate at the City Hall yesterday as one of a large number of representatives of abutting property owners to petition the board to compel the New York Central to cover over the northern part of its new terminal tracks along Park Avenue between Forty-ninth and Fifty-sixth Streets.

In reply to Ira A. Place, Vice President of the Central and the company's chief counsel, who had stated that the present plans provide for exposed open cuts because no objection had ever been made to the plan, Mr. Lauterbach said:

"Mr. Place says that everything is lovely. He is partly right. The west side has been taken care of, with its big hotels and other new improvements, but the plan tends to make the property owners on the east side outcasts forever. Give the Central all the time that it wants—another half century or so—but in the end please see to it that they don't continue to cut us off from the west side, as they have been doing for the past eight years."

Controller Prendergast, who presided at the hearing, asked Mr. Place if there would be any engineering difficulty in covering the tracks.

"It would not be an impossibility," replied Mr. Place, "but there is no need of it, from our standpoint, and it never has been included in the plans, because there has never been any great demand for it—that is, not until this time."

"Well, here's your objection now," put in Mr. Lauterbach.

"If we had come here with a plan to cover the tracks, the property owners might have objected on the ground that they wanted to look down and see the trains go by," said Mr. Place.

A representative of the owners of twenty city lots in the neighborhood of Fifty-second and Fifty-third Streets, on the east side of Park Avenue, said that they had planned elaborate improvements, but that the regular building loans had been refused until provision was made for covering the Park Avenue tracks.

Simeon Ford, proprietor of the Grand Union Hotel, appeared as the representative of the Forty-first Street Improvement Association to submit a plan for the opening of Forty-first Street across the Park Avenue tunnel, and wanted to know if this would conflict with the Central's plan for a viaduct from Forty-first Street across Forty-second Street to the new station. The association's engineer pointed out that at the present time Forty-second Street is the only open street crosstown between Fortieth and Forty-fifth Streets, and declared that all the property owners of the neighborhood are in favor of opening Forty-first Street in this manner. The Controller said that the plan would be thoroughly considered.

A large delegation of taxpayers in the Bronx appeared to protest against the city's granting any further privileges to the Central until its service in their borough is improved. The representative of the Bedford Park Taxpayers' Alliance said:

"The city should not grant any more rights, franchises, or privileges to this railroad until we get something from it. Its present service in the Bronx is absolutely inadequate. At my own station, Bronx Park, there are only twenty-three trains a day, and at one station there are only eight trains. The Central is discriminating against the Bronx in favor of traffic outside the city."

A representative of the Woodlawn Heights Taxpayers' Association said that he appeared as the spokesman of a dozen property owners of the district.

"All five ones?" asked the Controller.

"Certainly," replied the speaker. He went on to say that he believed the Central should be compelled to establish one station in the Bronx where passengers could alight from incoming through trains.

CLEVELAND FUND $96,904.

Association Needs Only $3,096 More to Complete Monument.

The Cleveland Memorial Association received $415 yesterday, making a total of $96,904 in hand. The amount desired is $100,000, and thus only $3,096 is needed to complete the monument. The association hopes that this amount will be received before March 18—Grover Cleveland's birthday.

Here is a list of yesterday's contributions:

Previously acknowledged	$96,489	Thomas O. Bell	5
T. H. Shevlin	100	A Princeton Friend	5
R. A. Cram	100	F. E. Du Bois	5
Robert Naegeli	25	W. I. Nichols	5
A. B. Halliday	25	B and B., New York	5
E. H. Hutchinson	25	Gerald P. Thomas	2
R. M. Everit	10	Charles Learned	2
G. P. Putnam	10	Mrs. L. O'L., Providence, R. I.	2
W. W. Naumburg	10	Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Brackett	2
Cascabella	10	C. V., Jr., Princeton, '09	1
Elmer A., Jr., and Louise A.	10	C. B., New York	1
Margaret H. Sheets	10	E., New York	1
F. G., New York	10	J. J. Manning	1
W. M. Lybrand	10	F. P. T.	1
G. Abeel Hall	5	A W., New York	1
Charles G. Irish	5	Margaret H. Read	1
A. C. Danner	5	Total	$96,904
In memory of Dr. R. H. Tubbs	5		
John M. Savage	5		
C. T. Hoogland	5		

Here are some letters received with yesterday's contributions:

It was my privilege to cast my first Presidential vote for Mr. Cleveland, and I have always regarded him as one of the few men who was justly entitled to have his work and personality perpetuated by a memorial.

ALEXANDER B. HALLIDAY,
New York City.

Please accept the inclosed draft from a fellow-townsman and personal friend of Grover Cleveland, who admired him for his conscientious conception of public duty, his rugged personal and political honesty, and his fearlessness in standing for the right. Time has vindicated him and history will record him as one of our greatest Presidents.

I would gladly contribute a larger sum, but note the request that contributions should be small, and it is indeed fitting that the proposed memorial should take the form of a wide expression of popular appreciation of the sterling qualities of Grover Cleveland.

E. H. HUTCHINSON, Buffalo, N. Y.

A high public service is being performed in raising a memorial to Grover Cleveland. The great esteem in which he was held in later life was a recompense for the earlier bitter assaults. Every public official unjustly assailed should take thought of President Cleveland's career and be comforted and encouraged thereby. WILLIAM M LYBRAND, New York City.

It is a privilege to contribute to the memorial to President Cleveland. His life was an inspiration to every good citizen, and his name should be cherished for all time.

CHARLES G. IRISH, Utica, N. Y.

The first President after the war to recognize the Southern States as real members of the Union, entitled to do their part in the Government, thus really restoring the Union.

A. C. DANNER, Mobile, Ala.

It is my desire to have some share in building the Cleveland Memorial Tower, and therefore I inclose you my check for $5.

THOMAS C. BELL, Westfield, N. J.

Inclosed please find $2, a boy's contribution to Cleveland Memorial Tower.

GERALD P. THOMAS, Flushing, N. Y.

Inclosed please find a widow's mite in testimony of her unbounded admiration and esteem for Mr. Cleveland—the man without fear and without reproach.

Mrs. L. O'L., Providence, R. I.

I desire the privilege of making a small contribution toward the Cleveland Tower. My first vote was cast for Mr. Cleveland, and I continued in that course whenever opportunity offered. To me he will always stand as the finest type of American statesman. I cannot do much, but I shall be very glad to give $100.

RUDOLPH A. CRAM, Boston, Mass.

A check for $10 was received by THE TIMES yesterday from John Suthpen of this city. All contributions should be sent to John F. Dryden, Newark, N. J.

PLAY OF MUCH APPEAL BY AUGUSTUS THOMAS

An Interesting If Familiar Story Told with Fresh Insight, Much Thought, and Grace.

FINE ACTING BY JOHN MASON

Miss Chrystal Herne Plays Exquisitely and the Performance Is Generally Admirable and in Good Taste.

AS A MAN THINKS, a play in four acts, by Augustus Thomas. Nazimova's Thirty-ninth Street Theatre.

Vedah Seelig	Charlotte Ives
Dr. Seelig	John Mason
Holland	Ernest Wilkes
Butler	Ralph Samone
Mrs. Clayton	Chrystal Herne
Julian Burrill	Vincent Serrano
Benjamin De Lota	Walter Hale
Frank Clayton	John Flood
Mrs. Seelig	Amelia Gardner
Sutton	W. H. Sadler
Miss Doane	Gail Kane
Dick	Master Raymond Hackett
Judge Hoover	William Sampson

One comes away from Mr. Thomas's latest play with the feeling of having sat at a good man's feast. To say which in these days of frippery light things and soggy souffles in the theatre is intended as something in the nature of a compliment. In other words Mr. Thomas's new play "As a Man Thinks" is drama from soup to nuts, it is properly spiced and savored, with just enough of the sweet to be agreeable, and a foundation that is distinctly palatable and good, and—solid. For Mr. Thomas, praise be, is a playwright who thinks, and praise be some more, he expresses his thoughts with style and grace and writ in choice—English. Not all playwrights writing in the language do as much.

So far one may go without entirely conceding that Mr. Thomas would have been justified in employing his original title of "The Jew" for this play. There are Jews in it, to be sure. But what Dr. Seelig does in the play to minister to suffering, to bring harmony out of discord, to soothe and heal the mind as well as body, He might as well be doing were he Jew or Gentile. Which does not in any sense detract from his charm, his humanity, his sympathy, and his sound good sense. So, too, though the particular meanness which precipitates the near-tragedy—why are the real tragedies only supposed to be those which end in blood?—is vested in a Jew it might as well have found a symbol in a Gentile figure.

And of course these things the author knows as well as any man. So he tells a story, balances the good and the bad so as to show that neither the one nor the other is racially monopolized, and in so doing is entertaining, convincing, and dramatic, all in one. But it cannot be said that in so doing he has added any considerable share to general knowledge or introduced any new solution of a problem. Indeed, why should he? The fault, then, if fault it may be called, is not in his play but in expectations and the promises that called them forth.

Briefly told, the story is familiar enough. But not familiar is the adroitness, the skill, and the facility with which it has been told.

To begin with, there is a first act of exposition which is a model of clearness gained with the utmost simplicity of means. When it is over you have learned that Frank Clayton has done as other men, and that his wife, though she has not forgotten, has been able to forgive. You are in possession of the fact that the Jewish doctor's daughter is engaged to a man, Benjamin De Lota, whose life has not been clean, and who now has hopes of renewing his hold on Clayton's wife, once his sweetheart, separated from him by racial prejudice, now unrighteously desired. You are aware that the doctor's daughter does not love this man of her own faith, but has given her heart to a young sculptor, a gentile.

The characters and their juxtaposition are, as has been said, entirely familiar. No less so is the successive discovery on Clayton's part that his wife has gone to De Lota's room, of the husband's familiar cry that what is sauce for the gander isn't by any means sauce for the goose, and his determination to divorce his wife. You may not be unfamiliar, also, with the incident of the child—their child—as to whose origin doubt will now arise, but who is to be the means of ultimately bringing them together, the time being Christmas Eve, with the caroling "Peace on earth" outside and the doctor's soothing, sound sense within.

But Mr. Thomas makes all these things complex—that is to say, he makes them interesting by conveying a sense of their relationships to one another, to human nature, to the laws of life. He exhibits and analyzes a theory of the malevolence of hate, and he does it in a manner to make it tense and holding. He extols the sacredness of the purity of women and the faith of men that build on it, and he does it in a manner to create belief; he argues for breadth of viewpoint in racial matters, and he argues convincingly and well. He at least presents some interesting comment on the question of the double code of morals, and brings a clincher in the doctor's cry to the husband who stands out against it to come into court with his own hands clean. He argues exquisitely—or rather, the doctor is supposed to do so—the reasons for Jewish marital segregation, and in the absence of contrary opinions, possibly just as good, he carries conviction once again.

And his play has many poignant moments, with tears that will spring naturally to the eyes of any man and woman in whom sentiment is not wholly dead, while punctuating it with laughter that is never forced, that comes naturally out of the relationships and the sayings of the characters. Better still, his characters are human—every one of them—and they speak and act as human being to the last.

The author is fortunate, too, in having a cast of players who most admirably supplement his writing and direction. A man of less power and finesse, of less knowledge of the means by which speech is made to seem spontaneous, might easily have marred some of the finest passages in the role of Veedah Seelig. But Mr. John Mason, playing at his very best, which is very fine, indeed, was never unduly oratorical, seemed always to be expressing the passing, pulsing thought, and yet gave full value to every line and action. It was a beautiful performance of a role that must be grateful to any actor of sound attainments, that could be played so convincingly and well by but few if any on our stage, and so became correspondingly and appealingly grateful to the audience.

So, too, Miss Chrystal Herne, as the wife, playing one of those rôles whose complexities are increased by the varying moods, now strong, now feverish, now femininely weak, and clinging touched each phase with clearness, sureness, and distinctness, bringing the charm of the woman to the front, giving a sense of thoughts and emotions lying deeper than the surface indication, and conveying graphically and powerfully the illusion of doubt and suffering in a character inherently sweet and pure.

In a part less showy, but one which called for delicacy of touch, Miss Amelia Gardner gave one of the most satisfying performances of the evening, while Mr. Flood, Mr. Serrano, and Mr. Hale have seldom, if ever, appeared to quite such good advantage. Miss Charlotte Ives was dainty, charming, and appealing, and Mr. William Sampson, as generally, was amusing and properly discreet about it.

In fact, the entire performance in every sense reflected good taste and understanding.

Passengers on Kronprinz Wilhelm.

Among those sailing to-day on the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm are Mrs. J. W. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Anspacher, Richard von Arkovy, Mrs. Jules S. Bache, Franz Bopp, German Consul at San Francisco, and his wife; Rafael D. de Falcon, Mrs. W. G. Evans, Dr. and Mrs. Carl Fulda, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Wright Kauffman, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Lasker, Mrs. Caroline Ott, Mr. and Mrs. Dimitri Smirnoff, William Tower, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Ullmann, and Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Walker.

Charity Whist for Hospital.

The Young Folks' League of the Philanthropic Hospital, 2,076 Fifth Avenue, will give a charity whist for the benefit of that institution on April 5.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Arrowsmith Hegeman, Jr., of 145 West Fifty-eighth Street, this city, and Plainfield, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Virginia Hegeman, to Baron Podmaniczky of Budapest, Hungary. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mrs. Jules S. Bache is booked to sail for Europe to-day on the Kronprinz Wilhelm.

Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer entertained the Mexican Ambassador and his bride, Señora de la Barra, at dinner last night, and afterward took their guests to the opera.

Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler S. Wheeler have closed their house at Chester, N. J., and are at the Plaza, where they will remain until after Easter.

Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster's sewing class for the New York Infant Asylum held a meeting yesterday morning at her house, 11 East Eighty-sixth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Feder of Newark, N. J., will celebrate their golden wedding by entertaining their intimate friends on Friday night at a dinner at the Hotel Martinique.

The third meeting of the sewing class of the Fresh Air Association of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, will be held this morning at the home of Mrs. John H. Iselin, 59 East Seventy-ninth Street.

Mrs. George Cobb Wilde will give a large bridge party on Saturday at her residence, 50 East Eighty-second Street.

Miss Louise Freeman is in Rome, the guest of Donna Marino Torlonia, who was Miss Moore.

Miss Agnes Repplier, who has lectured here before society women often, will speak on popular education this afternoon at Wellesley Hills, near Boston.

Mrs. Ida Husted Harper will give the second in her fourth series of talks on public questions this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, 25 East Seventy-eighth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. August Heckscher and Miss Antoinette Heckscher are leaving for California on Saturday to be absent four or five weeks.

The marriage of Ogden Mills Reid, son of Ambassador and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, and Miss Helen Miles Rogers will take place to-day at Racine, Wis. Miss Mary Eaton will be the bride's only attendant. J. E. Miller will be Mr. Reid's best man, and the ushers will include Ogden L. Mills, Emerson Latting, Paul A. Brooks of Minneapolis, Kenelin Winslow, Chester H. Norton of Louisville, and Richard H. Menefee.

GILDER-TIFFANY WEDDING.

R. de Kay Gilder and Miss Louise C. Tiffany Get Their Marriage License.

Rodman de Kay Gilder, a son of Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder and the late Mr. Gilder, and Miss Louise Comfort Tiffany, the eldest daughter of Louis C. Tiffany, whose engagement was announced on March 4, took out their marriage license yesterday at the City Hall.

Their marriage will take place on April 20 at the home of the bride's father, 27 East Seventy-second Street. Miss Dorothy Tiffany, a débutante of this season, will be her sister's attendant, and George de Kay Gilder will act as his brother's best man. The ushers have not been chosen as yet.

Miss Tiffany made her début in society several years ago. She has another sister, Mrs. Gurdon S. Parks. Mr. Gilder is a graduate of Harvard, class of '99, and is in the electrical business in this city.

Dr. J. C. Hepburn's 96th Birthday.

Dr. James C. Hepburn of Glenwood Avenue, East Orange, N. J., the oldest living alumnus of Princeton, celebrated his ninety-sixth birthday yesterday. Among the many congratulatory letters was one from Gov. Woodrow Wilson. Dr. Hepburn entered Princeton at the age of 13, and was graduated with the class of 1832. In 1841 he went to Singapore with Mrs. Hepburn, and did missionary work among the Chinese settled there. In 1846 he returned to New York and practiced medicien for thirteen years. In 1859 he was sent to Japan by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. He is one of the three men who made the first translation of the Bible into Japanese. On his ninetieth birthday he received the insignia of the third class of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun by the Emperor of Japan. Dr. Hepburn has made his home in East Orange since 1892.

"CONFESSION" HAS PATHOS.

Women in Tears at Play Dealing with Priest's Steadfastness to Vows.

THE CONFESSION, a play in four acts, by James Halleck Reid.

Rose Creighton	Helen Holmes
Mrs. Mary Bartlett	Olive West
Michael Grogan	Mart Cody
Patsy Moran	Paul Kelley
Thomas Bartlett	Harold Vosburgh
Rev. J. J. Bartlett	Orrin Johnson
Josef Dumont	Theodore Roberts
Andrew Strong	Jack Drumier
Frank Gordon	W. D. Ingham
John Peabody	Ralph Delmore
E. P. Dustin	Bigelow Cooper
C. H. Blackburn	W. J. Brady
Jem Coburn	John North
Edward Stevens	Willard McDermot

In "The Confession," that had its first New York hearing at the Bijou Theatre last night, James Halleck Reid has written a play that will probably have a strong popular appeal, especially to Roman Catholics, though members of other denominations can scarcely find any fault with the basic principle of the plot. The story concerns a young priest who hears the confession of a murderer and later learns that his own brother is accused of the crime. Under his vows to the Church he is unable to make use of the information he has received, and is obliged to watch the brother go to the threshold of the scaffold without being able to save him.

The confession comes early in the first act, when Josef Dumont, a French-Canadian fisherman at Gloucester, Mass., asks absolution for the killing of a man he believed had betrayed his sister. The priest's brother, Tom, has been engaged to Rose Creighton, the sister of the dead man. Tom has quarreled with this brother, and they have had two struggles. The police officer finds a rifle belonging to Tom near the body.

Through circumstantial evidence alone, although the Canadian, knowing the priest's vow of secrecy, directly accuses Tom of murder, and is then proved a perjurer, the young man is held for trial and later convicted and sentenced to be hanged. The Governor grants a short reprieve, and almost at the last moment of the last day of grace the Canadian, dying of consumption, confesses. Through all of this the priest is obliged to keep silent on all of his knowledge of the crime, and it is his steadfastness to his vows that gives the play its theme.

The play, performed by an unusually well selected cast, visibly affected last night's audience, and kept the majority of the women in tears for fully half of the playing time. Comedy is not lacking, but the pathos preponderates. Particularly good in the company were Theodore Roberts as the Canadian fisherman, Orrin Johnson as the young priest, Harold Vosburgh as the accused brother, Mart Cody as the sexton, Michael Grogan; Ralph Delmore as the Judge and later the Governor, W. J. Brady as the counsel for the defense, Paul Kelly as the priest's private protégé, Olive West as the priest's mother, and Helen Holmes as the sweetheart and sister of the murdered man.

The scenic side of the piece is also good, and there is a particularly effective rainstorm in the first act. The author, by the way, though signing himself differently, is the Hal Reid of the departed days of popular priced melodrama.

GENUINE R&T SILKS "Indro" "Arab" "Salome"

Silks that represent good sense and taste

Every woman who appreciates correct dress should own a SHANTUNG suit or frock. The silk of many uses, the silk beyond criticism. The world's best Shantungs bear the selvage mark,

Genuine R&T Silks

Made proof against spotting by water by our own process. "Indro," "Arab" and "Salome" are the most popular brands. Perfectly adapted for Street Frocks, Tailored and Semi-Tailored Suits, Automobile Coats, Etc. Sold in a wide range of colors in better class stores. Made by

Rogers Thompson Giverand Co., Fourth Ave. at Twenty-fourth Street.

'THE PINK LADY' GAY AND AMUSING

Its Fun Is Developed Logically Out of Its Situations and So Are Its Songs.

THE LYRICS ARE BRIGHT

Much of Mr. Caryll's Music Has a Breezy Swing—Some of Cast Very Good, and the Staging Masterly.

THE PINK LADY, a musical comedy in three acts; book and lyrics by C. M. S. McLellan; music by Ivan Caryll. New Amsterdam Theatre.

Seapolette Pochet	Alma Francis
Desiree	Ida M. Adams
A Photographer	Dudley Oatman
Pochet	F. Newton Lindo
The Hungry Man	Joseph Carey
Annette	Ida Gabrielle
Gilberte	Olive Depp
Gabrielle	Eunice Mackey
Raymonde	Trixie Whitford
Minette	Florence Walton
Sophie	Erminie Clark
Benevol	Fred Wright, Jr.
Lucien Garidel	William Elliott
Julie	Ruby Lewis
Nini	Teddy Hudson
Suzanne	May Hennessey
Angele	Alice Dovey
Maurice D'Uzac	Craufurd Kent
Bebe Guingolph	John E. Young
Claudine, The Pink Lady	Hazel Dawn
Crapote	Harry Lewis
Madame Dondidier	Alice Hegeman
Phillippe Dondidied	Frank Lalor
Theodore Lebeo	A. A. Humerdon
Le Comtesse de Montanvert	Louise Kelley
Rouget	Dudley Oatman
Dr. Masou	Maurice Hegeman
Pan	Joseph Carey
Ywaxy	Benjamin Lissitt

When Messrs. Georges Berr and Marcel Guillemaud evolved "Le Satyr" they wrote a farce which amused Paris for some little time, but it is not likely that their efforts met with more really deserved laughter and applause than C. M. S. McLellan's adaptation of that farce, with music by Ivan Caryll, which was produced at the New Amsterdam Theatre last evening under the name of "The Pink Lady." At last it can be said truthfully that a farce with music has arrived.

"The Pink Lady" is not a musical comedy of either the English or the American brand. Its fun is developed logically out of its situations, and so are its songs. In the second act, for instance, not a musical number occurs which does not carry the plot along further, instead of halting it, and yet no songs in the piece were more persistently applauded than these. However, the ensemble "Donny Did, Donny Didn't," which was really an ensemble, musically and dramatically, very nearly stopped the action of the piece for all time, it was so enthusiastically received by the audience.

It seems kinder not to tell the story of "The Pink Lady" for many reasons. In the first place, there is a story which could not be outlined in the paragraph which newspaper space allots to musical comedy plots, and, in the second place, you will enjoy "The Pink Lady" more if the surprises of its plot are not revealed to you in advance.

But it should be said that although Mr. McLellan, in his French predecessors, have followed the unity of time by having all the action take place in one day, that so much happens during that day that an ordinary—or for that matter an extraordinary—audience hasn't time to make plans for the following day while following the play. Undoubtedly the producers, Herbert Gresham and Julian Mitchell, are responsible for a great deal of this dash, for the stage management was superb, but it should be stated that Mr. McLellan has gotten nearer to the real French vaudeville than many dramatic writers who have made literal translations of the success of the Nouveautés and the Palais Royal.

Commencing gayly enough with a scene in the woods at Compeigne with a real blonde beauty posed on the steps of a restaurant we are led in the second act to a furniture shop in the Rue St. Honore. This, perhaps, does not read like an act at Maxim's or L'Abbaye, but it should be stated it is the most amusing of the three. In the third act we are taken to the Ball of the Nymphs and Satyrs; even a person who did not go to the theatre would recognize gayety in that description.

Mr. Caryll's contribution to the piece is not nearly so great as Mr. McLellan's. He has written music which has a breezy swing, and much of it is musicianly; just as much of it is commonplace, but as the songs all mean something in the progress of the piece, and as Mr. McLellan has provided them all with very clever lyrics, and as the principals get the words over the footlights this does not matter so much.

Perhaps the most popular song in the piece, speaking for those who whistle, will be "The Girl by the Saskatchewan," which has really a "haunting" refrain. "Beautiful Lady" in the last act has a waltz, played by a violinist on the stage, a Paris café violinist in type, which also may prove worthy of attention from these sources. The rest of the music does not offend, and it often helps in its bustle and breeziness, but little more can be said for it.

However, in spite of this fact, it is probable—and this was certainly the case last night—that scarcely a number will go by without several repetitions. This is owing not only to Mr. McLellan's words and to the way they are sung but to the stage business provided for them by Julian Mitchell. The finale of the first act, for instance, has been staged in a masterly fashion, with an amount of bustle and excitement which would wake up any audience.

As for "The Kiss Waltz" in the second act in which Claudine teaches Dondidier how to kiss, the action is so delicious that it wouldn't matter if there were no music at all. This is repeated several times afterward with effect. There should also be a word of praise for the ensemble "Donny Did, Donny Didn't."

As for the cast, it is perhaps only fair to first chronicle the successful musical comedy appearance of William Elliott, who last season had Mme. X. weeping over him as her long-lost son at every performance. Mr. Elliott has a light comedy touch which fitted excellently into the scheme of things. Mr. McLellan, as has been suggested, has written a play which calls for players. The music was mostly written for other parts, but what singing Mr. Elliott had to do in the ensembles he managed very well indeed.

In speaking of the rest of the cast it is hard to know where to begin or end, as almost everybody was more or less adequate, and some were very good indeed. It is doubtful if Alice Hegemann has ever been funnier than she was last night in the rôle of Mme. Dondidier, the old furniture dealer's wife. She added materially to the amusement of the second act, and it would be unfair, and quite impossible, to describe her in the third. She must be seen.

Frank Lalor as Dondidier was also quite happily cast. Fred Wright, Jr., did some very neat dancing in the first act, after which he pretty much dropped out of sight. Craufurd Kent and John E. Young played well, and Maurice Hegemann looked a French physician to the life.

Miss Hazel Dawn was a very good choice for Claudine, the pink lady, and, after she had sung and danced and done all other things she was called upon to do by the book with ease, she played the violin in the last act better than the man who preceded her. Miss Alice Dovey was very nice indeed, and there should be two words at the end for Alma Francis, previously referred to as a blonde beauty, and Ida M. Adams.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Baby Mine" moved back to Daly's Theatre last night after several weeks spent at Nazimova's Thirty-ninth Street Theatre.

Mrs. Bertha Kunz Baker will give a series of three interpretive recitals from modern poetic drama at the Hotel Astor on the afternoons of March 21 and 30, and April 6. The plays will be "Pelleas and Melisande" and "Chantecler," and excerpts from the works of other modern poetic dramatists besides Maeterlinck and Rostand.

Daniel Frohman will present a new psychological drama called "Lola" at the Lyceum Theatre this afternoon for the benefit of the Lenox Hill House Settlement. The play is by Owen Davis, and Lauretta Taylor will head the cast. It will be repeated to-morrow afternoon.

The Poe Club will have a theatre party at the Hackett Theatre to-night, which will be followed by an informal dinner at Murray's restaurant. Alexander Weinstein, President of the club, will preside. Commissioner of Accounts Fosdick, Howard Bradstreet, and Warren Eberle, all of whom are members of the club, will speak.

COL. JOHN TOFFEY DEAD.

Port Warden of Jersey City, ex-State Treasurer and War Veteran.

Col. John Toffey, Port Warden,, ex-State Treasurer, ex-Sheriff of Hudson County, and civil war veteran, died from Bright's disease, at his home, 163 Jewett Avenue, Jersey City yesterday after a brief illness. He was 67 years old.

Col. Toffey was born in Pawling, N. Y., and came to Jersey City with his parents in 1854. He served as a private in the Twenty-first Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, was promoted and for bravery Congress voted him a medal of honor.

Col. Toffey was a Republican and held the offices of Alderman, Assemblyman, Sheriff, State Treasurer, and Port Warden, holding the latter position up to the time of his death.

James Douglas Warner.

James Douglas Warner, prominent in the scientific world, and formerly active in politics in New York City, died Sunday night at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Frank E. Fisher, 463 East Twenty-sixth Street, Flatbush. He was 84 years old. Mr. Warner was born in Half Moon, Saratoga County, N. Y., April 8, 1827. He was educated at the State Normal School at Albany, and at the time of his death he was the oldest living graduate of that institution. He came to New York in 1863. He was second in command of the corps of civilians who guarded the Sub-Treasury in 1863, and afterward became well known as a railroad engineer.

Rev. Francis X. Brady, S. J.

BALTIMORE, March 13.—The Rev. Francis X. Brady, S. J., President of Loyola College and pastor of St. Ignatius's Catholic Church, was found dead in his bed at the church rectory to-day. Angina pectoris was given as the cause of death. Father Brady was one of the best-known Jesuit priests in the East. He was born at Conewago, Penn., fifty-four years ago. Father Brady said his mass as usual yesterday morning, and later in the day conducted two religious services, seemingly in the enjoyment of his usual health, which, however, was never robust. He would have celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood next August.

Dr. Henry Pickering Bowditch.

BOSTON, Mass., March 13.—Dr. Henry Pickering Bowditch, an eminent physiologist and formerly professor at the Harvard Medical School, died to-day at his home, in Jamaica Plain, aged 71. Dr. Bowditch served in the civil war, retiring with the rank of Major. He published many papers on physiological subjects and was an international authority in his special field. Dr. Bowditch was well known in medical circles in France and Germany, where for several years he made a study of physiology. In 1871 he married Miss Solma Knauth of Leipsic.

Major W. A. Thurston Dies of Injuries.

Major Walter A. Thurston, U. S. A., retired, died at Bellevue Hospital last night as a result of injuries he received on March 4.

The Major was a patient in the sanatorium at 465 Lexington Avenue. On the evening of March 4 he fell from a window into the rear yard and suffered several fractured ribs and internal injuries.

Obituary Notes.

WATTS PARKER, one of the best-known jurists in the South, died at his home, in Lexington, Ky., yesterday. He was for twenty years Judge of the Twenty-second Judicial Circuit of Kentucky, and was probably the oldest circuit jurist in point of service in the country. Death was due to heart disease. Judge Parker was 63 years old.

The Rev. HENRY HARVEY MORSE, who was for fifteen years pastor of the Congregational church in Milford, Conn., and later pastor of the West Street Congregational Church in Danbury, is dead at his home in Danbury at the age of 50 years. Heart disease caused his death. Mr. Morse was a graduate of Amherst College and of the Yale Theological School in the class of 1888. He was ordained in Rockford, Iowa.

ADOLPH HAUSMAN, one of the founders of the Montefiore Home and Hospital, died Sunday at the Mount Sinai Hospital, after an operation for diabetes. Born in Breslau, Germany, in 1850, he came to this city in early boyhood. He was the first Superintendent of the Montefiore Hospital, which, when opened in 1885, had a capacity of twenty-five beds. He leaves a widow and an adopted daughter.

Mrs. EMILY BURTON WHITNEY, who died Saturday at the home of her daughter, at 12 Gramercy Park, came of conspicuous Colonial stock. Her father was a soldier in the War of 1812. She was born eighty-nine years ago in Chelmsford, Mass. She leaves two daughters, Mrs. W. Beals Kendall, wife of a Wall Street broker, and Mrs. Edward E. Floyd of Milton, Mass.

Mrs. SARAH A. W. FOWLER, a prominent club woman and teacher of music and drawing, died at her home in Dedham, Mass., Sunday, at the age of seventy-four. She was graduated from Abbott Academy, Andover. In 1861 she taught in Shelbyville and Lexington, Ky., and was forced to leave the State for hanging out the Union flag. Returning North she taught in Elmira, N. Y., and Monticello, Ill.

The Rev. HENRY BAKER of Asbury Park, a prominent clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a member of New York East Conference, died of apoplexy in Clifton Springs, N. Y., Sunday. He was 67 years old. Mr. Baker was graduated from Wesleyan University in the Class of '64. Among the churches to which he ministered were St. James's, New York; Simpson, Brooklyn; St. Paul's, Newark, N. J.; Arch Street, Philadelphia; Grace, Wilmington, Del.; Christ, Pittsburg; First, Cleveland, and Walnut Hill, Cincinnati.

Mrs. ANNIE E. GORDON, wife of Brig. Gen. David S. Gordon, U. S. A., retired, and mother of Capt. C. M. Gordon, U. S. A., and Philip K. Gordon, General Agent of the Sunset Route, and of Mrs. Francis M. Spoole, wife of Surgeon Spoole, U. S. A., died in San Francisco Friday. She was born in Baltimore in 1841, and was married to Gen. Gordon in Leavenworth, Kan., in 1859.

Mrs. ASENATH CHASE MACDONALD, a suffragist since 1870, died Friday in Westmoreland, N. H., in her eighty-first year. She was for many years Secretary of the Manhattan Liberal Club, of which Horace Greeley was the first President. She leaves a son.

JAMES ROGERS, a member for the last twenty years of the Attendance Department of the Board of Education, died Saturday. He was born in Ireland seventy-seven years ago. He was a favorite with the public school children of Harlem.

JOHN CLAFFY, manufacturer and dealer in railroad supplies, of 27 Tompkins Place, Brooklyn, died Friday at the age of 77. He leaves a widow, a son, and three daughters.

JAMES F. ROACH, ex-Warden of the Kings County Jail and at one time a power in Republican politics in Brooklyn, died at his home, 8,822 Fifth Avenue, that borough, on Sunday. Mr. Roach was an old friend and political associate of ex-Sheriff William J. Buttling, who died on the same day. Mr. Roach was born in this city fifty years ago, and for many years had been in business as an undertaker in Brooklyn. Mr. Roach was a member of the Elks, the Catholic Benevolent Legion, and the Knights of Columbus. His wife, two sons, and three daughters survive him.

WILLIAM J. SYDNOR, 80 years old, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. C. Broadus, 78 Columbus Avenue, Montclair, N. J., from cancer. Mr. Sydnor had been in the tobacco business in Richmond for many years.

RICHARD CUMMINGS, for fifty years in the contracting plumbing business at 885 Hudson Street, died of pneumonia at his home, 340 West Eighty-seventh Street, last night. He was 75 years old. Mr. Cummings was a native of this city and educated in the public schools here.

Swift & Company's sales of Fresh Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday Mar. 11, averaged 8.99 cents per pound. —Adv.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

MOYER.—March 8, Danbury, Conn., to Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Moyer, a daughter.

STROMP.—March 11, Danbury, Conn., to Mr. and Mrs. A. Stromp, a son.

Married.

WATERMAN—GEORGE.—On Monday, March 13, at Bloomfield, N. J., by Rev. H. S. Potter, Elinor Tupper George, daughter of Mrs. Orsena L. George, to Herbert Langdon Waterman.

MORGAN—ANSON.—March 10, Allie Anson to Percy Morgan.

Died.

ALLEE.—Mrs. Harriet Hurlbutt, widow of William H. Allee of Brooklyn, N. Y., in the seventieth year of her age, suddenly of heart failure, on Saturday morning, March 11, 1911. Funeral services on Tuesday, March 14, at the M. E. Church, Cannon Station, Conn., on arrival of 11:03 train from New York. Returning 4:36 train reaches New York 6:10. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery at convenience of family.

AMSTEAD.—Dewey C. Amstead, at his late residence, 148 East 48th St., on March 11, 1911. Funeral services Tuesday, 14th, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

Died.

The Rev. ALLAN McDONNELL, one of the oldest members of the Jesuit Order in this country, died yesterday at Woodstock College, Maryland. He was born in Prince Edward Island eighty-five years ago.

BAKER.—At Clifton Springs, N. Y., Sunday morning, Rev. Henry Baker, D. D. Funeral 2 P. M. Wednesday in Methodist Church, Asbury Park. Train leaves foot of Liberty St. 11:30 A. M.

BANKS.—At New York City, on March 11, 1911, David Banks, son of the late David Banks and Harriet Brenecke Lloyd, aged 83 years. Funeral from his late residence, 35 East 72d St., New York City, on Tuesday morning, March 14, at 9:30 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

BANKS.—Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, New York Commandery.—New York, March 13, 1911.—It is with profound regret that the Commander announces the death on Saturday, March 11, of David Banks, Esq., one of the Founders of this Order, a Charter Member of this Commandery, and Commander from its institution in 1895 until December, 1909. Companions are requested to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 35 East 72d Street, New York City, on Tuesday morning, March 14, at 9:30.

AMORY S. CARHART, Commander.
ROBERT WEBB MORGAN, Deputy Sec'y.

BANKS.—Headquarters of the Veteran Corps of Artillery, State of New York, the Military Society of the War of 1812—New York, March 13, 1911.—Announcement is made of the death on March 11, 1911, of David Banks, a Hereditary Member of this corps and society. Members are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at his late residence, 35 East 72d St., Tuesday morning, March 14, at 9:30 o'clock.

ASA BIRD GARDINER,
Commandant and President.
CHARLES ELLIOT WARREN,
First Lieutenant, Adjutant and Secretary.

BANKS.—Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York—Office of the Secretary, Room 62, 45 William St., New York.—The members of this society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late fellow-member, David Banks, Esq., at his late residence, 35 East 72d St., New York City, on Tuesday, March 14, 1911, at 9:30 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM CARY SANGER, Governor.
FREDERICK DWIGHT, Secretary.

BANKS.—St. Nicholas Society of the City of New York—Office of the Secretary, 132 Broadway, New York.—The members of the society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late fellow-member, David Banks, from his late residence, 35 East 72d St., on Tuesday morning, March 14, 1911, at 9:30 o'clock.

CHARLES A. SCHERMERHORN, President.
CLARENCE STORM, Secretary.

BANKS.—Kane Lodge, No. 454, F. & A. M. Brethren: You are requested to attend an emergent communication at the lodge, at 35 East 72d St., on Tuesday morning, March 14, at 9:30 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral services of our late brother David Banks, Sr. Masonic service at Greenwood Cemetery; carriages will be provided for all brethren.

ROBERT H. RUCKER, Master.
HENRY W. PENOYAR, Secretary.

BOWDITCH.—At Jamaica Plain, Mass., March 13, Dr. Henry Pickering Bowditch, aged 70 years. Funeral services at Appleton Chapel, Cambridge, Mass., on Wednesday, March 15th, at 12 o'clock.

BUTTLING.—On Sunday, March 12, 1911, William J., beloved husband of Clara A. Buttling. Funeral from his late residence, 841 Carroll St., at 10 A. M., Wednesday, March 15, thence to St. Francis Xavier Church, 8th Av. and Carroll St., where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment in Holy Cross Cemetery.

CHAFFEE.—Suddenly, on March 12, Mary Baker, beloved wife of Edward James Chaffee. Funeral services at her late residence, 135 West 73d St., at 10:30 A. M. Tuesday. Interment at convenience of the family.

CROOKSTON.—On Sunday, March 12, William H. Crookston, beloved husband of Katherine Faulhaber. Funeral from his late residence, Central and Myrtle Avs., Richmond Hill, L. I., on Wednesday, March 15, 1911, at 10 o'clock. Requiem mass St. Benedict Joseph's Church, Johnson Av., near Atlantic. Interment Calvary.

CUMMINGS.—On Monday evening, at his late residence, 340 West 87th St., Richard Cummings, in the 75th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FARMER.—On March 12, 1911, Swithin S., eldest son of Emma F. and the late Henry Farmer, aged 47 years. Funeral services will be held at his mother's home, 84 3d Av., Newark, N. J., on Wednesday afternoon, March 15, at 2:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends are kindly invited. Interment at Fairmont Cemetery.

GRANT.—Clara Grant. Funeral at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St., (FRANK E. CAMPBELL BUILDING.)

HAYES.—Frank H., at Pasadena, Cal., on Feb. 27, 1911, age 37. Chicago papers please copy.

HOLDEN.—Norwalk, Conn., March 12, Fidelia E. Holden, in her 80th year. Funeral will be held from the Pine Memorial Chapel, Ansonia, Tuesday, at 12:30 P. M.

HOLLIS.—On Monday, March 13, 1911, Emma F., wife of the late Hiram H. Hollis, in her 61st year. Funeral services at Mount Auburn Chapel, Cambridge, Mass., on Thursday, March 16, at 10:30 A. M. Boston papers please copy.

JOHNSON.—On March 12, 1911, J. Robert Johnson, beloved son of Matilda Johnson, in his 25th year. Funeral from his late residence, 370 Broadway, Brooklyn, Wednesday, March 15, 1911, at 2 o'clock. Interment Lutheran Cemetery. Liberty and Lake George, N. Y., papers please copy.

KNETZER.—On March 12, 1911, Mrs. K. Knetzer, beloved mother of Edward T. and John E. Knetzer. Funeral service at her home, 110 Vanderveer Place, Woodhaven, L. I., on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

KOHNSTAMM.—On March 13, in her 4th year, Gertrude Sarah, beloved daughter of Otto and Flora Kohnstamm. Funeral from her late residence, 1,867 Monroe Av., near 176th St., Tremont, on Wednesday, March 15, at 9:30 A. M.

MANWARING.—On Sunday, March 12, 1911, Carrie Allason Manwaring, widow of William M. Manwaring. Funeral private. Interment at Woodlawn.

PATTERSON.—On Sunday, March 12, James J., beloved husband of Letitia Patterson, aged 61 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 137 Edgecombe Av., Wednesday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock.

PEYTON.—At her residence, 151 East 61st St., Monday morning, March 13, 1911, Hester Bussing, beloved wife of William K. Peyton. Funeral services at her late residence on Wednesday, 15th inst., at 3:30 P. M.

PFAEHLER.—Robert, March 12. Funeral March 14 at 1:30 P. M., 488 2d Av., New York.

RICHMOND.—Suddenly, in his 82d year, on March 12, 1911, John B. Richmond, M. D., beloved husband of Margaret Devereux. Funeral on Wednesday morning, March 15, at 10 o'clock, from St. John's Church, Mulberry, near Center St., Newark, N. J. Kindly omit flowers.

STREETT.—At Summit, N. J., March 13, 1911, Marjorie Osbourn, aged twelve years, only child of Ada Westlake and Ralph Shields Streett. Funeral private. Baltimore papers please copy.

SYLVESTER.—Suddenly, March 13, 1911, Mae K., beloved wife of James Sylvester. Interment private. Chicago and Milwaukee papers please copy.

BRADY.—Jacob, 58 Carroll St., City Island, March 12, aged 83. Funeral to-morrow.

BROWN.—Mary J., 411 West 35th St., March 12. Funeral to-day, 1 P. M.

CALLAHAN.—Henry P., 206 West 80th St., March 12. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

CASEY.—Joseph, 301 East 75th St., March 12. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.

CONAGHAN.—Patrick, 240 West 11th St., March 12. Funeral notice later.

DONOVAN.—William, 158 East 99th St., March 12. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.

FLAVEN.—Johanna, 39 West 45th St., March 11.

FRIEDLANDER.—Abraham, 80 West 112th St., March 10, aged 58

SPORTING NEWS

Continued from Page 9.

PITTSBURG BOXER STOPS IN SEVENTH

Frank Moran, a "White Hope," No Match for Jim Savage at Olympic A. C.

The army of "white hopes" suffered another drop in its membership roll last night when Frank Moran of Pittsburg drew his discharge papers and qualified as a bona fide member of the Order of Exploded Phenoms. The scene was staged at the Olympic A. C., and Moran's exit began about the time the bell announced it was time to start something. Jim Savage, the Orange heavyweight, was the "gent" who greased the toboggan for Frankie, and he did such a neat piece of work that Moran never stopped sliding—didn't even hesitate. He went back further ever minute as the fight progressed, and finally Joe Jeannette, who, with Manager Dan McKetrick, seconded the Pittsburg heavyweight, threw a towel into the ring as the bell sounded at the end of the seventh round.

Moran was touted as a promising heavyweight with speed and punch, but all he displayed last night was a tight haircut. Savage simply toyed with his heavier opponent from the time the first bell sounded until the distress signal floated through the ropes. In the first two rounds Moran had both eyes at his service, but he could not connect with Savage hard enough to make a mark on the Orange heavyweight. In the third round Moran's right optic passed away for the evening and with only one eye to work with his efforts were more futile than ever, if such a thing is possible. Six times during the fight Moran rushed clumsily at his opponent and swung so hard at the spot where he figured Savage's head was resting that he fell to the floor, twice going part way through the ropes.

In the early rounds Savage seemed to have all kinds of speed, but as the fight wore on he appeared to tire. It was not from any hard work he did, as he had a very easy time landing on Moran's face and he did not exert himself in this regard. He did not have to do any defensive work, as Moran's swings were so wild that it would have been a trick to get in their path. Moran's weight took more of Savage's strength than any hard work on the part of the Orange fighter. The Pittsburger clung to his opponent like a long-lost brother as much as possible, and that was the time that he was not collecting wallops on his face.

The story of rounds was the same from first to last, Savage leading all the way without extending himself. He jabbed Moran with his left hand, swung with his right, or used the latter for short uppercuts, and before the fight had gone three rounds Moran's face was badly bruised and cut. But the Pittsburger was strong, and did not once hit the canvas, though it seemed that he was on the way several times. Jeannette's action with the towel was the best bit of work shown by the McKetrick stable during the bout.

The semi-final was a six-round session between Johnny Dundee and Eddie Sherman, and, although the latter led all the way, Dundee deserves considerable credit. In a bout a few nights ago his face was cut just below the right eye, and two stitches were necessary. He covered the wound and went into the bout last night so as not to disappoint a large number of followers who had been looking for this bout for some time. He made the protection of that wound his principal object, and got away safely, although outpointed.

TOMMY HOUCK WINS.

Young Goldman Defeated in Ten Rounds at the Postman A. C.

Tommy Houck of Philadelphia, after going along for four rounds on even terms last night with Young Goldman of the east side in the star bout of the Postman A. C., in a give-and-take struggle for the remaining six rounds had the better of the east sider. Goldman had a host of followers who constantly cheered him, but even the cheers could not aid him against the clever, hard-hitting Quaker, and when Tommy fully got into his stride it was only play for him to send over hard hooks at close range, and when at a distance he found an easy landing place for his clever jab.

Goldman set sail in the opening rounds to finish Houck by the knockout route, and succeeded in getting over the necessary kind of blow, but it only served to arouse the Quaker and made him fight all the stronger. After seeing that he could not dispose of Houck as first anticipated the east side idol started to bore in and fight for the body and stay until the end himself.

In the fifth round the Philadelphian brought the blood from Goldman's nose by jabbing, and it flattened out and bled during the rest of the contest. Houck did not show a sign of punishment.

The first four rounds were only ordinary, with each boy getting one in his favor, while the other two were even breaks, but after this it became a real bout in which both came to each other and exchanged freely. At all styles of the game Houck proved to be the master of Goldman, and invariably beat him to the punch and landed two to every one of Goldman's, which were always the cleanest.

The fifth was the beginning of the victory for Houck, as he started off in fast style and landed in one, two fashion, rarely missing his aim. Then he shot a hard right hook to Goldman at close quarters. The latter came back with a right to the jaw, which was well scored, but Houck did not mind it and sprang back, landing a right on Goldman's stomach. Goldman began to miss in his anxiousness and locked with the Quaker on the ropes where Houck beat him on the ribs as the bell sounded.

The remaining rounds were repetitions of the fifth, with Houck getting the better of the argument in each, but Goldman steadily bored in and took the work willingly.

MORAN-McFARLAND BOUT.

Clever Ring Generals Come Together at Fairmont A. C. To-night.

Owen Moran and Packy McFarland meet to-night in the ring at the Fairmont A. C. to decide which is entitled to the premier boxing honors among the little men. Although not a championship contest the interest is just as intense. It will be the first time that Packy McFarland has clashed with a man that classes with him as a ring general and artist, and the same can be said about Moran.

In all their battles during the past two years these boys have had things their own way, because they have never fought boys that could make them extend themselves. Now it is a case where Greek meets Greek, so to speak, and all New York and sporting men generally are anxiously awaiting the result.

Moran's greatest achievements in the squared ring are three drawn battles with Abe Attell. The latter has always been an ideal boxer, and if Moran could hold him even in three long battles then Moran must be equally as clever as the featherweight champion. Then, again, Moran is the only man that ever really stopped Battling Nelson. This victory alone places him on the highest pedestal among the little boxers.

McFarland has never been beaten. He has a string of victories over men of his weight and heavier, that extends through half a dozen pages in the record book. He came here a few months ago and stopped Jack Goodman, who it was thought was invincible. And he did it so easily that the sports sat up and rubbed their eyes. He fought a memorable battle with Freddie Welch in England last year and clearly outpointed the British champion, but the referee called it a draw. The decision was so unpopular that the Englishmen, around the ring hissed the decision.

Moran is at a disadvantage in weight to-night, but even at this the experts figure that Moran has an even chance with the Chicagoan.

DISCORD OVER NEGRO RUNNER

Michigan University Authorities Put Ban on a Colored Student.

At the annual 'Varsity indoor games of Michigan University, Ralph Craig, the intercollegiate champion and record holder at 220 yards, won the 35-yard dash from Lapsley, a negro runner, whose ability has been the cause of a serious controversy relative to the rights of colored athletes to run on Michigan teams.

Lapsley ran in the games against the wishes of the authorities, and in the first heat of the short dash beat Joe Horner, supposedly Michigan's best indoor sprinter. In the final Lapsley finished second to Craig, after it was fancied that the negro sprinter would win easily.

Michigan has a dual set of games on this week with Syracuse, and it is said that the negro runner may yet have to be taken on the trip. As only a limited number of men can be taken, however, it is doubtful if the authorities will consent to give him a place.

Some remarkable performances were registered at the games, Hanavan doing the mile in 4.26 2-5; Allen Garrels, a brother of the former intercollegiate champion hurdler tied with Joe Horner in the 40-yard hurdle event, doing 0.05 2-5, while the latter did the fine distance of 46 feet 5½ inches in the shot put.

FLORIDA BEACH RACES.

World's Fastest Cars and Drivers to Compete March 27 to 30.

The racing cars which are now engaged in practice trials over the Florida sands preparatory to the March 27-30 Atlantic-Pablo Beach races are attracting thousands of spectators from Jacksonville and the vicinity to the water-washed course. Cars and drivers entered in the speed carnival are arriving daily, and the success of the tournament is assured by the large representative entry list and interesting programme of events that the Jacksonville Motor Club has scheduled.

Without difficulty the cars are attaining upward of 75 miles an hour in practice, which is indicative that the winner of the one-mile record trial from a flying start will lower the beach record and capture the world's championship in addition to the $1,000 cash prize offered by the promoters.

The A. A. A. suspension of the Case cars will expire March 27, which is the opening day of the beach races, thus making the Case cars which have been entered eligible to compete.

The four days' programme contains twenty-eight events, and additional amateur events will be added if sufficient entries warrant the same.

The largest list of cars and drivers ever nominated for a beach meet will compete and fast time is assured in every event. The cars which are to vie for supremacy represent the best-known American and foreign makes and include the Benz, Darracq, Knox, National, E. M. F., Pope-Hartford, Warren-Detroit, Cole, Lancia, Buick, Mercedes, Lozier, Simplex, Case, Marmon, Fiat, and Herreshoff.

Entries close Wednesday with Racing Secretary R. Howard Gamble, Director of Contests E. A. Moross of The Jacksonville Motor Club, or Motor Contest Association.

HARRY LEWIS WINS IN LONDON

Jimmy Horman Knocked Out by American in Second Round of Bout.

LONDON, March 13.—Harry Lewis of New York knocked out Jimmy Horman of London in the second round at the National Sporting Club to-night.

The bout was scheduled to go fifteen rounds for a purse of $1,750.

The first round was Horman's, who did all the leading, landing blow after blow without a return. A vicious right to the jaw just as the bell rang sent Lewis to his corner with a puzzled look. At the advice of his seconds Lewis changed his plan of campaign in the second round and he rushed at the Englishman as soon as the gong again started hostilities. The Britisher, evidently awaiting these new tactics, caught Lewis coming with a stiff uppercut, which partly dazed the American. However, his advantage was short-lived, for during the clinch which followed, Lewis drove his fist into Horman's stomach and the Englishman went down and was counted out.

NOTES OF THE BOXERS.

Tommy Barrett, the Chicago featherweight, makes his Eastern debut to-night in a ten-round bout with Eddie Powers of Brooklyn before the Brighton Beach A. C. Powers has been winning quite regularly of late and is regarded as one of the best boys of his weight in this section. The record which has preceded Barrett from the West would indicate that he is a clever boxer. Young Collins of Coney Island and Ray Bliss of Brooklyn will come together in the semi-final event of six rounds.

The Princess A. C. has changed its quarters to the O'Brien-Lussier Gymnasium, Seventh Avenue and Twenty-third Street, and will hold the first entertainment there to-morrow night, with Young Dyson of Pawtucket and Knockout Smith of New York as principals in the main bout of ten rounds. A semi-final of six rounds and five four-round preliminaries complete the bill.

Leach Cross has shifted his training quarters to the Union Settlement Club, 104th Street and First Avenue, where he will complete his training for his ten-round bout with Joe Bedell before the Whirlwind A. C. in Brooklyn Thursday night. There are a number of excellent boxers at this club and Cross can get some good workouts. Cross is still after Knockout Brown or Ad Wolgast. He says that Brown promised him a match at 133 pounds at 6 o'clock and now insists on ringside weight. According to Sam Wallach, Leach's brother-manager, there is a side bet of $1,000 ready if Brown will take Leach on, even at 133 pounds ringside.

Harry Ferns, the east side lightweight, and Paddy Sullivan, the Fighting Irishman, have been matched for ten rounds at the Sharkey A. C. to-morrow night. Both are game and aggressive, and the bout should be interesting. Soldier Delaney, the Sharkey Club's "White Hope," will clash with Jack Williams of Philadelphia. Mickey Devine of Buffalo and Jack Elliott will also come together, and there will be two other preliminary bouts.

At the Long Acre A. C. Thursday night two local boys and former rivals will clash. They are Frankie Madden, who has just returned from a successful tour through the Middle West, and Harry Ferns. Madden has defeated some of the best boys in the lightweight division, and will leave in a few days for Akron, Ohio, where he is matched to fight Phil Brock. Besides the main event the programme contains a six-round semi-final and three four-round preliminaries.

Jim Barry, the best white heavyweight now actively engaged in the ring, declares that he will stop Joe Jeannette when they box at the National Sporting Club on Thursday night in a ten-round contest. Barry has been training for this contest for a month, in fact, ever since the night he boxed Jeanette six rounds in Philadelphia, when they supplied the sensational preliminary to the Brown-Wolgast match. On that night, after an exciting contest, Barry declared from the ring that he would agree to stop Jeannette in six rounds. He is anxious to make good his boast, and has trained faithfully with this ambition in view.

John McCormack of Harlem, the amateur 115-pound champion who has won the last three amateur championships, will make his first professional appearance against Harry Phillips in one of the preliminaries at the New Polo A. A. on Friday evening, March 17. Artie McGovern and Young Rago will clash in a six-round go. The final bout will bring together Jim Mitchen and Ray Hatfield for ten rounds.

Paddy Sullivan, the rugged local lightweight, and Young Evans, the lightweight champion of the South, will be the principals in the feature bout of ten rounds at the Brooklyn Beach A. C., South Brooklyn, Thursday night. This will be a fight between a slugger and boxer. Sullivan is known as a knockout boxer, while Evans has a big reputation in the South, where he recently made a clean-up tour. Sullivan has been having the best lightweights in the East with marked success. The Gothamite has never been forced to take the long count in his career. A bout which promises to be equally as interesting as the main go is the semi-final of six rounds between Billy Lewis, the Jersey welter, and Eddie Collins, the recent amateur metropolitan welterweight champion.

Jack Johnson In 100-Mile Auto Race.

CHICAGO, March 13.—Arrangements were completed last night for an automobile race between Emile Brouard, the French driver, who is in Chicago now, and Jack Johnson, the heavyweight champion fighter. The race will take place at either Los Angeles or Oakland within four weeks. It will be for 100 miles, and both contestants are to drive ninety horse-power machines.

STEPHENSON TAKES HONORS AT TRAPS

Crescent A. C. Gunner Makes 96 in Finals for the Indoor Championship.

Frank B. Stephenson of the Crescent Athletic Club won the indoor amateur trap shooting contest yesterday at the Sportsmen's Show in Madison Square Garden with a score of 96 out of a possible 100. This event narrowed down to ten experts who had qualified for the final honors by their work of last week, these being, in addition to Stephenson, F. D. Kelsey, C. L. Frantz, J. S. Speer, W. Simonson, G. H. Pumpelly, C. de Quillfeldt, H. P. Herrmann, J. H. Hendrickson, and Miss Annie Ricker.

Stephenson started off with 23 breaks in his initial 25, supplementing these with a clean string as the result of his second 25, which really put him out of harms way as far as the ultimate possession of first prize and the premier honors were concerned, as he ultimately won by a margin of six over the next highest man, F. D. Kelsey. Frantz and Herrmann tied at 88 for third place, and the latter won the shoot-off by 24 to 22. The other scores were Speer, 84; De Quillfeldt, 83; Simonson, 81; Miss Ricker, 77; Pumpelly, 77, and Hendrickson, 75.

Neaf Apgar was returned the winner of the professional championship, with a total of 240 out of a possible 250; Lester German, the former ball player, finished second, with a tally of 233, while Jack Fanning and H. H. Stevens were third and fourth with 211 and 205, respectively.

E. B. Rice won the bait casting for accuracy contest, with quarter ounce weights with a percentage of 98 2-5; J. L. Kirk was second, with 98 1-5; E. M. Prunn, third with 97 14-15; G. M. La Branche, fourth with 97 14-15, after a tie; H. L. Horton, fifth with 97 6-15, and A. J. Marsh, sixth with 95 5-15.

HYDE WINS FLORIDA TITLE.

Vincent Longley Makes Poor Opponent for State Golf Championship Winner.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, March 13.—J. R. Hyde of the South Shore Field Club had an easy victory to-day in the finals for the championship of the State, when he opposed Vincent C. Longley of Wannamoisett for the State championship cup and title. Longley lost five down and four to play in the thirty-six hole contest after being down from the first hole. The summary:

J. R. Hyde, South Shore Field Club, beat V. C. Longley, Wannamoisett, 5 and 4 in 36 holes, finals of first division; Joseph G. Thaw, Allegheny County, beat Thomas Sildell, Newport Golf Club, 2 and 1, in the finals of second division; J. D. Cady, Block Island, beat H. Brust, Wannamoisett, 4 and 3, in finals of beaten eight contest for first division; A. F. Southerland, Essex County, beat D. O. Wickham, Euclid, 5 and 4, in finals of beaten eight, second division.

No Date Yet for Harvard-Yale Regatta

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 13.—Harvard and Yale rowing managers to-day held another conference regarding the date of the Harvard-Yale boat race at New London next June, and were unable to reach any agreement. Capt. Cutler attended the conference for Harvard and, therefore, missed the first work that his men have done on the river this Winter. There was a good open space in front of the boathouse, and three 'Varsity squad crews put in a good afternoon's work.

N.A.A.O. Meeting Here on Saturday.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen will be held in the New York Athletic Club house, Sixth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, on Saturday evening next, at 8 o'clock. Among the important matters to be considered is the date and location of the next annual championship regatta.

Clan MacDuff Football Victory.

The Clan MacDuff Football Club of New York, (winners of the Inter-State League championship in 1909-1910,) now at the head of the New York State League, defeated the Washington Athletic Club Association football team of West New York, N. J., in a well-contested game at the Monitor Park grounds, Seventeenth Street, West New York, Sunday afternoon, by a score of 2 goals to 1.

Hackenschmidt Throws Olsen.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., March 13.—George Hackenschmidt, the "Russian Lion," defeated Charles Olsen of Indianapolis in an exciting bout here this evening, winning by two straight falls. The first fall came in 30 minutes and 30 seconds, on an arm-and-body hold, and the second in a like manner in 16 minutes and 30 seconds.

Americans Win Two Races.

PARIS, March 13.—American race horse owners carried off two victories at Saint Cloud to-day. The Prix des Pierriers, for three-year-olds, value $1,000, distance ten furlongs, was won by Eugene Fischof's Tas. The Prix des Trecnes, selling, of $400, distance six and a half furlongs, was won by Nash Turner's Alby.

BURR BROS. IN BANKRUPTCY.

Stock Floaters Forced Out by Creditors to the Amount of $800.

Burr Brothers, Inc., were forced into involuntary bankruptcy yesterday by claims totaling less than $800. When the firm was raided by Post Office Inspectors Nov. 21 last, Postmaster General Hitchcock stated that the Burrs—Eugene and Shelton—with their partner, F. H. Tobey, had floated stocks of the par value of $50,000,000, which were practically valueless. Most of the money from these sales, the Postmaster General then said, had gone into the pockets of the Burrs.

It was stated yesterday that the Burrs had been stripped of their rich pickings by the shrewder promoters of Wall Street, and in stock gambling. It was recalled that the two Burrs spent the night after their arrest in the November raid in the Tombs, unable to raise $20,000 bail apiece, and did not obtain their release until their bail was reduced to $10,000.

Three creditors united on the petition to put the Burrs into bankruptcy—the Federal Printing Company, $718; Tower Brothers' Stationery Company, $8, and William J. Thompson of Mount Vernon, $80. The bankruptcy petition charges that on Nov. 21 and 30 the Burrs withdrew their corporation account from the Union Exchange and other banks, and that the money was turned over to themselves and other persons who are unknown.

MATTHEWS FILES SCHEDULES

Soda Water Man Owes $85,340, and His Assets Are $849.

George Matthews of 471 Park Avenue, who was President of John Matthews, Inc., manufacturer of carbonated waters at 332 East Twenty-sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $85,340 and assets of $849, including 624 shares of stock of the Matthews Soda Water Company of Chicago of nominal value and seventeen shares of stock of John Matthews, Inc., no value.

Of the liabilities, $11,770 are personal debts, and $73,570 are indorsements on notes of John Matthews, Inc., and the Matthews Soda Water Company of Chicago.

Among the creditors are the Knickerbocker Trust Company, $16,693; Market & Fulton National Bank, $12,329; Fifth National Bank, $11,208; Chatham National Bank, $6,500; Union Bank of Brooklyn, $4,032, and National Bank of the Republic, Chicago, $9,000.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

CARL FLEISCHBACKER.—Carl Fleischbacker, grocer, 1,284 Madison Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,545 and assets of $310.

MARTIN SCHUCK.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Martin Schuck, furniture dealer at 141 Willis Avenue, show liabilities of $2,758 and nominal assets of $1,500 stock, which has been sold by the receiver.

MARY BURKHARDT.—Mary Burkhardt, grocer, of Mount Vernon, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,965 and nominal assets of $3,226, consisting of stock and fixtures, $2,000; horse and wagons, $435, and accounts, $789.

FRANCIS NOYES.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Francis Noyes, (corporation,) fish dealer at 24 Fulton Fish Market, by these creditors: American Net & Twine Company, $379; Edward West, $330, and John C. Crate, $41. Liabilities are $34,766, and assets, $6,372.

FRITZ RUDER.—Fritz Ruder and Alexander Schoenan, doing business as Fritz Ruder, who have the saloon and restaurant privilege in Odd Fellows' Hall, at 47 and 49 St. Mark's Place, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $23,163, of which $7,000 is secured, and nominal assets of $14,078.

PARAMOUNT FILM COMPANY.—Judge Holt has appointed E. B. Hamlin receiver in bankruptcy for the Paramount Film Company of 61 West Fourteenth Street. It was stated that on Jan. 18 a part of its property, worth $15,000, was sold by a City Marshal for $500. The company had branch offices in Bridgeport, Conn., and Harrisburg, Penn.

EDWIN H. WENDELL.—Edwin H. Wendell, real estate broker of 522 West 156th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $5,376 and assets consisting of books and prints, $31, and 40 shares of stock of the E. H. Wendell Company, par value, $4,000. Of the liabilities $2,768 is for pictures, prints, and books, some of which were bought in London and Liverpool.

EASTERN SAFE AND VAULT COMPANY.—Judge Holt has appointed William F. Forepaugh receiver in bankruptcy for the Eastern Safe and Vault Company of 400 Broadway, with a bond of $20,000, and authorized him to continue business twenty days. Liabilities are $72,000, of which $52,557 is to the Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Company, for which the alleged bankrupt acted as sales agent. The assets are $42,000, consisting of safes, $7,000, and accounts, $35,000.

HENRY W. FISHEL.—Henry W. Fishel of Fishel, Nessler & Co., manufacturing jewelers of 556 Broadway, has filed individual schedules showing liabilities of $220,000, part of which is on account of the firm, and assets of $3,800, consisting of thirty-six lots at Shoreham, L. I. He carried personal insurance of $62,500, on which there are loans of $14,018, and carried copartnership insurance of $80,000, on which there are loans of $24,880. Among the creditors are D. E. Sicher & Co., $45,189, secured; International Trust Company, Boston, $43,286; Lincoln Trust Company, $15,000; Chelsea Exchange Bank, $15,000; Northern Bank, $11,298, and Mercantile National Bank, $8,000.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Holt in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

POTTER & FOUBISTER, builders, 108 Park Avenue; liabilities, $60,276.

W. H. BEERS, 3,575 Broadway, Secretary of the Circle Publishing Company; liabilities, $21,545.

JOSEPH KLAR, dealer in gowns, waists, and furs, 639 Sixth Avenue; liabilities, $19,158.

JOSEPH MATTISON, dealer in cloaks at 1,600 Third Avenue; liabilities, $13,479.

C. EVERETTE SMITH, bookseller, 90 Morningside Avenue; liabilities, $17,088.

JOHN M. RAFTERY, liquor dealer, 960 Amsterdam Avenue; liabilities, $10,348.

FREDERICK L. BECKERLE, 213 Pearl Street, merchandise broker; liabilities, $5,879.

LILLIAN M. EISENHARDT, liquors, 1,440 Amsterdam Avenue; liabilities, $5,986.

HARRY HAMMERSCHLAG, women's neckwear, 19 West Houston Street; liabilities, $3,883.

JOHN D. HAFFNER, liquors, formerly 501 Sixth Avenue; liabilities, $4,729.

JACOB JOSLOVITZ, clerk at Kingston, formerly cloak manufacturer, New York City; liabilities, $2,093.

BUNIN & ROBBINS, as the Grand Button Company, 259 Greene Street; liabilities, $587.

HARRES PERELMUTER, 400 Grand Street; liabilities, $5,029.

STEIGMAN & CO., clothing manufacturers, 110 Bleecker Street; liabilities, $8,698.

SIGMUND WACHTER, 540 West 165th Street; liabilities, $1,540.

JOHN J. WILSON, batting contractor, 1,358 Lyman Place; liabilities, $1,602.

HYMAN WILDAVER, broker, 149 East Broadway; liabilities, $2,008.

Judgments.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Apperson, Richard—Spencer & Co., $368.
Amato, Haidee M.—Christian Moerlein Brewing Co., $350.
Abramowitz, Harry S.—B. Burgheimer et al., $129.
Apter, Harry—A. Kahn, $113.
Abeles, Henry—J. E. Linde Paper Co., $136.
Byrnes, Phillip—A. Hoeffling, $101.
Blair, William S.—C. Bonynge, $739.
Blauner, Harry—A. Rusch et al., $1,841.
Bernheim, Mathew—W. Hirsch, $180.
Blum, Jacob L.—W. A. McKenna, $205.
Bissell, Joseph B.—E. L. King, $1,121.
Butler, Thomas F.—Henry Ducasse & Co., Inc., $443.
Same—Same, $443.
Same—Same, $448.
Same—Same, $448.
Same—Same, $448.
Becker, John J.—Flatiron Restaurant Co., costs, $128.
Becker, John J.—C. Weissmann, costs, $108.
Clinton, Owen J.—F. Pistone, $1,880.
Cohen, Beckie, guardian—Beakes Dairy Co., $116.
Cody, William J.—Monarch Road Roller Co., $389.
Carley, Earle E.—C. Fox, $334.
De Jesu, James, et al.—W. A. Wallett Co., $117.
Same—Same, $419.
Same—Same, $419.
Denton, Alice—L. Cashman, $355.
Enthoven, Rose—American Fidelity Co., costs, $154.
Elliott, James W., Jr.—M. S. Paine, costs, $871.
Fox, William J.—J. Neu et al., $518.
Fairchild, Harry—B. K. Bloch, $122.
Frankel, Maurice, et al.—Brooklyn Fireproof Sash and Door Co., $321.
Fuchs, Gittel, administrator—A. H. Joline et al., costs, $123.
Goldstein, Charles—People, &c., $119.
Goldman, Herman—G. I. Fox, $128.
Gilbert, William C.—L. E. Blackwell, Jr., $219.
Gilleran, Michael J.—J. Custance, $275.
Grossman, Michael, et al.—S. Russek, $146.
Goldstein, Louis—S. Goldstein, $319.
Ginsburg, Simon, and Harris—Knoxville Woolen Mills, $122.
Hazen, Marshman W.—E. Woods, $296.
Hanley, James M.—J. E. Hunt, $1,509.
Hiscoe, Charles C.—E. M. Knox, $112.
Howell, William S.—C. Wicklife Throckmorton, $1,324.
Joline, Adrian H., et al., receivers—E. Scott, $279.
Jurkowitz, Betsey—S. S. Glauber, $190.
Johnson, John C.—A. Freund, $112.
Kelly, Theresa—W. J. Allingham, costs, $111.
Levi, Abram M.—J. D. Steefel et al., $157.
Muller, Nina, (not summoned,) and Conrad et al.—F. Pistone, $1,989.
Maher, James S.—P. Reilly, $423.
Morrison, James M.—City of New York, $113.
Morrow, Thomas P.—Same, $209.
McKetnick, Daniel—S. Watchinsky, $519.
Michel, Leopold—L. Gilliams et al., $269.
Munz, John—M. Marcuse, $163.
Minutello, Luciano, et al.—W. A. Mallett Co., $117.
Same—Same, $419.
Same—Same, $419.
Monk, George, et al.—Cross, Austin & Ireland Lumber Co., $101.
McGhnn, Frank—Cook & Bernheimer Co., $315.
Same—Same, $361.
Nathanson, Benjamin—Reading National Bank, $1,108.
Oliva, Vincent, (not summoned,) et al.—N. Cerussi, $204.
Ottenheimer, Alfred—J. Holdom et al., $146.
Picone, Joseph, et al.—M. Cerussi, $204.
Potter, Martin—S. Levy et al., $352.
Same—S. Baer, $116.
Robinson, Douglas, et al., receivers—E. Scott, $279.
Rottenberg, Ignatz M.—B. Ginsberg, costs, $113.
Rhodes, Oscar—Phelps Brothers Co., $251.
Seabrook, Thomas A.—J. B. Williams, $128.
Simon, Sol—Fowler & Hopkin, Inc., $375.
Swatts, Leo—W. Fuller, $200.
Sutera, Anthony, et al.—H. G. Silleck, Jr., $375.
Solomon, Max—M. Gutman et al., $185.
Secker, Louis—W. S. Johnson et al., $147.
Siebert, Andrew—C. S. Whitney, $107.
Schratt, Charles—W. Klein, $115.
Schultz, Gustave—George E. Conley Co., $168.
Tallanoff, Benjamin—A. Josephson, $190.
Tierner, Merwin W. W.—City of New York, $121.
Townsend, Charles D.—E. J. Adams, $1,474.
Trigger, Samuel H.—M. S. Muffson, $1,518.
Todd, H. Daniel—G. D. Hobson et al., $101.
Ungar, John—S. Neiman, $634.
Unwerzagt, Charles H., et al.—S. J. Allsop, costs, $103.
Van Allen, Ward W.—William B. Riker & Son Co., $180.
Voss, William H. N.—E. S. Shannon, $216.
Vache, George R.—M. Levenson, $107.
Vermilyea, Francis H.—Cross, Austin & Ireland Lumber Co., $101.
Welch, Ernest M.—City of New York, $374.
Whitridge, Frederic W., receiver—M. B. O'Dea, $630.
Welch, Thomas P.—S. V. Albro, $520.
Helene Realty Construction Co. et al.—Fowler & Hopkin, Inc., $375.
German Improvement Co.—Person & Co., $321.
Savoy Improvement Co. et al.—H. G. Silleck, Jr., $375.
Cascade Hotel Co.—Owens & Co., $714.
Samurel Co.—City of New York, $164.
Victor Electric Mfg. Co.—Same, $365.
Musgriller & Mangels Co.—Same, $936.
Multiphone Co.—Same, $525.
Mulrhead Corporation—Same, $119.
American Straw Board Co.—W. A. Marshall & Co., $2,476.
Howes Mfg. Co.—H. Herrmann Lumber Co., $580.
M. F. Construction Co.—Brooklyn Fireproof Sash and Door Co., $321.
Co-operative Construction Co. et al.—W. A. Mallett Co., $117.
Same—Same, $419.
Same—Same, $419.
M. Grossman Co. et al.—S. Russek, $146.
Keppler & Haas Co. et al.—Cross, Austin & Ireland Lumber Co., $101.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor, and the date that on which judgment was filed.

Cullo, John—White Marble & Terrazo Co., Jan. 18, 1911, $363.
Gallo, Giuseppe, and Francisco Ritelli—A. Baum, Feb. 11, 1910, $11,740.
Halstead, Augustus M.—Orange Judd Co., July 6, 1891, $160.
Henry, Robert, Charles Henry and City of N. Y.—V. Jellison, March 28, 1911, $2,658.
Knockenhauer, Rudolph F., and Anthony Morelli—C. L. Miller et al., Feb. 28, 1911, $272.
Maas, Louis—Volk House Wrecking Co., Jan. 31, 1911, $140.
New York Taxicab Co.—M. Bayone, Jan. 11, 1910, $1,500.
Bloom, Solomon—City of N. Y., Jan. 12, 1910, (canceled,) $208.
Pirk, Amalia—F. V. Morrison, Jr., March 6, 1911, $253.
Sadowsky, Benjamin—H. B. Endicott, Feb. 2, 1911, $127.
Shaine, Isaac M., and Joseph—S. Brinn et al., Feb. 6, 1911, $1,032.
Bloom, Sol—City of N. Y., April 22, 1910, (vacated,) $284.
John A. McCarthy & Bro.—Hudson River Lime Co., March 3, (vacated,) $214.
Baer, Alfred—S. Sheingold, Feb. 6, 1911, (vacated,) $538.
Westner Nat Co.—A. Whitford et al., Feb. 25, 1911, (vacated,) $297.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Local rains have been reported during the last twenty-four hours in the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio and Tennessee Valleys, and the north portion of the South Atlantic States attending the passage of a slight barometric depression seaward.

To-night the weather was fair throughout the entire country except in Virginia and North Carolina, where there were thunderstorms.

There has been a general rise in temperature from the Central Mississippi Valley westward, but it is colder over the entire Atlantic and Gulf States.

The indications are that the weather will continue generally fair over the greater portion of the country during Tuesday and probably Wednesday.

Winds along the New England Coast will be moderate west, becoming variable; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate east, becoming south and variable; South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate variable.

Steamships departing Tuesday for European ports will have moderate variable winds, mostly east and south, with generally fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY

Eastern New York, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; moderate east winds, becoming variable.

New Jersey—Generally fair Tuesday and probably Wednesday; light to moderate variable winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1910.	1911.		1910.	1911.
3 A. M.	36	45	4 P. M.	47	47
6 A. M.	35	43	6 P. M.	43	46
9 A. M.	36	41	9 P. M.	46	44
12 M.	44	43	12 P. M.	41	43

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 44; for the corresponding date last year it was 42; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 36.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 41; at 8 P. M. it was 43. Maximum temperature, 47 degrees at 3:30 P. M.; minimum, 41 degrees at 9 A. M. Humidity, 70 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 48 per cent. at 8 P. M.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Col. E. M. Weaver, General Staff, and Lieut. Col. W. D. McCaw, Medical Corps, detailed as members of retiring board to meet at Washington, D. C., vice Brig. Gen. H. G. Sharpe and Lieut. Col. H. P. Burmingham hereby relieved.

Capt. J. A. Woodruff, Corps of Engineers, will relieve Capt. Smith of duties now in his charge pertaining to the Vicksburg Engineer District and to the Third District, Mississippi River improvement.

Resignation First Lieut. F. E. Sidman, Twelfth Cavalry, accepted, to take effect March 15.

Lieut. Col. E. Burr, Corps of Engineers, from Houston to San Antonio, for observing the engineer troops and equipment.

First Lieut. J. R. Mount, Medical Corps, to St. Louis, and report to officer in charge of the Medical Supply Depot for temporary duty.

Capt. C. A. Ragan, Medical Corps, relieved from treatment and assigned temporary duty Walter Reed General Hospital.

Special Orders Jan. 24 directing certain officers of the Coast Artillery Corps to report for examination for promotion is revoked.

The resignation by First Lieut. B. Cole, Medical Reserve Corps, accepted to take effect March 11.

Lieut. Col. W. D. McCaw, Medical Corps, detailed a member of the Examining Board at Army Medical Museum Building, Washington.

Following officers Medical Reserve Corps Newport News, Va., to Galveston: First Lieut. H. W. Elliot and First Lieut. T. C. Walker.

Lieut. Col. F. R. Keefer, Medical Corps, relieved treatment Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will return to his proper station.

The Navy.

Commander U. T. Holmes, commissioned a Commander in navy from Feb. 15.

Lieut. Commander C. P. Nelson, commissioned a Lieutenant Commander from Jan. 9.

Lieuts. W. C. Barker, Jr., L. F. Welch, H. Roberts, L. D. Causey, R. P. Scudder, J. P. Olding, J. S. McCain, and H. Jones commissioned Lieutenant (junior grade) from Feb. 15.

Ensign C. C. Clark to the Yorktown.

Ensign W. H. Walsh, retired, commissioned an ensign from March 3 and placed upon retired list from March 3.

Ensign Foy to the Lancaster.

Ensign W. F. Cochrane, leave granted for two months.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Worden, De Long, and Foote at Mayport, Fla.; Sterret at Seawall Point; Delaware at Valparaiso, Saturn at Bremmerton, Pentucket and Louisiana at Norfolk, Lawrence and Buffalo at San Diego, and Vicksburg at Panama.

Sailed—Worden, De Long, and Foote from Mayport for Charleston, El Cano from Olongapo for Shanghai, Princeton from Panama for Salina Cruz, Dixie from Hampton Roads for Guantanamo, Hector and Yankton from Guantanamo for Hampton Roads, Paulding from Seawall Point for Navy Yard, New York; Drayton and Terry from Norfolk for Navy Yard, New York; Ajax from Lambert Point for Galveston, Des Moines from Boston for Navy Yard, New York; Chester from Tampico for Tuxpan, Mexico, and Yorktown from San Diego for San Blas, Mexico.

The mail address of the Princeton has been changed from "In care of the Postmaster, New York City," to Pacific Station via San Francisco.

The Solace, now en route from Guantanamo to Hampton Roads, has been directed to proceed direct to the Navy Yard, New York.

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Table d'H

STATE CONTROL OF INFANTILE PARALYSIS

The Society of Medical Jurisprudence Debates Means to be Taken to Fight the Disease.

NO OCCASION FOR A PANIC

Proportion of Fatal Cases Is Small—Method of Infection Has Not Yet Been Determined.

The possibility of the regulation of epidemic infantile paralysis by the State was discussed last night at the regular meeting of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence at the Academy of Medicine, and incidentally many points concerning the present state of the medical profession's knowledge of the diseases were brought out.

All the speakers agreed that most of the information they possessed was due to the labors of Dr. Simon Flexner of the Rockefeller Institute. There was some hesitation, however, to accept his conclusion, set forth in an interview with him in the Sunday issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES, that the malady is a germ disease, or the theory that it is communicated directly from one person to another. It was agreed that another epidemic might be looked for next Summer, but that there was no need for the public to be panic-stricken when it appeared.

The paper that furnished the basis for the discussion was read by Dr. B. Sachs. He said in part:

"Infantile paralysis is not a new disease, as many imagine, but has long been known to physicians. In 1907 New York was startled by its appearaance in epidemic form. It had appeared in this country, however, as early as 1840, when there was an outbreak in Louisiana. In 1907 at least 2,000 cases occurred in this city.

"Researches, especially through Dr. Flexner, have shown that the disease may occur without paralysis, that there may be recovery, leaving no trace of paralysis, and that the disease may be more rapidly fatal than has been supposed.

"There is no question that it is infectious or contagious, though not violently so. The theory is that the disease was carried from Sweden to New York and to Minnesota, where there is a large Swedish population. It appeared in 1908 in the Adirondacks, probably coming from Canadian centres. Another proof that it is communicable is the occurrence of several cases in the same family or the same house.

"In Dr. Flexner's experiments the disease has been carried through a series of monkeys. The exact nature of the virus has not been determined but some of its peculiarities have been made out. Since this paper was prepared the Department of Health of Pennsylvania has reported finding in the blood an organism responsible for the disease, but on this point further proof is needed. Our present knowledge would indicate that chemical control of the disease is more likely to be discovered than control by an immune serum.

"Little is known as to the nature of the contagion. Apparently healthy persons may be the means of carrying the disease to others. It is believed that the nose and throat are a chief means of entry, as well as a source of infection. This raises the question of the disinfection of children's noses and throats in schools by the public authorities.

"The State authorities should consider the manner in which the epidemic spreads from town to town. Provision should be made for tapping the spinal column, and the fluid should be sent to State laboratories for diagnosis. Dr. Flexner found that the fluid from the spinal columns of his monkeys showed an opalescent appearance before paralysis developed, and later became normal. The State should require that all cases be reported, and schools should be closed where more than one case occurs.

"There is no reason for the public to become panic-stricken if an epidemic recurs. Research shows that the proportion of fatal cases is small, that the proportion of mild cases is greater than was supposed and that improvement can be made in other cases."

"Without the sacrifice of a few monkeys," said Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe, "we shouldn't have gained our present information. One point that has not been mentioned is that the epidemic seems to attack certain trades more than others. It is a strange fact that shoemakers and their children seem to be most affected. It seems to attack handworkers who come in contact with apparel worn by victims or in actual contact with the individuals.

"In considering the means of communication we can lay aside food, water, and milk supply. They have been eliminated by observations in Sweden, where every house has its own well and its own cow. It is carried by some form of contact with the sick person, either mediate or intermediate. The person affected is not so likely to communicate it as the person who comes in contact with the patient. For this reason it is possible that the abortive cases—those that do not result in paralysis—should receive more care than we have given them in the past.

"As to the nature of the contagion itself, it is effected not only through the nose and throat. The virus is found in the glands of the gastro-intestinal tract as well.

"We may now have to look in another direction for the means of communication. Little progress was made in the prevention of yellow fever until infection by the mosquito was discovered. Infantile paralysis seems to have a close relationship to hydrophobia, and to some maladies akin to yellow fever. So we may have to look for a carrier, like the mosquito in yellow fever."

Dr. Henry W. Berg was decidedly of the opinion that knowledge of the disease had not yet reached a point where the State could well be called on to take its prevention in hand. The germ, if there were a germ, he said, was so minute that it could not be seen with any microscope, and it could not be filtered from the liquid taken from the monkey's spinal column with the finest filter known to medical science. The virus might turn out to be a chemical poison, and he believed Dr. Flexner had nowhere made the positive statement that it was not a chemical poison.

"We have not yet much power to do anything by way of prevention," he said. "The victim is overwhelmed as by a thunderbolt. A perfectly healthy infant may go to bed without a symptom of illness and in the morning may be paralyzed. There is a stage where the virus can be found in the fluid of the spinal column, but there is nothing to indicate that this should be examined in the case of any individual.

"Dr. Flexner, by examining the fluid of his monkeys every day, was able to find the virus before paralysis took place. But Dr. Flexner had artificially infected these monkeys and knew that the virus was there. In the human being there is no symptom apparent before the onset of the disease, and the damage is done when paralysis supervenes. After that, except in fatal cases, the process is one of recovery.

"How would you diagnose a case by this means? Would you enter the spinal cord of a healthy child because another child on the next block had been paralyzed? Remember that this wonderful symptom can be found only by such a puncture.

"As to closing the schools, it must be borne in mind that the epidemic here occurred in the Summer, when the schools were not in session. There is no connection whatsoever between the disease and the schools. Dr. Flexner's infected monkeys were in the same cages with other monkeys, and not one of the others was infected. In my experience of the epidemic of 1907 not a single instance came to my knowledge where one member of a family gave the disease to another.

"The contagion is not direct. There must be a carrier for the infection. There is no reason to suppose that the nose and throat play a greater part in conveying infantile paralysis than any other infectious disease. Give Dr. Flexner and the medical profession a little more time before you attempt to outline any plans for State supervision and prevention."

DIDN'T BRING ALIENS BACK.

Uranium Line Left Seventeen Undesirable Ones at Rotterdam.

The officials of the Uranium Steamship Company, whose vessels ply between this port and Rotterdam, received word yesterday from Holland that the German Government had lifted the embargo prohibiting passengers booked on the Uranium steamships from crossing Germany to and from Russia. The line is outside the conference of the transatlantic lines and the officials here have openly charged that the rival lines were trying to force them to the wall.

The action of Germany in not allowing passengers to pass through her territory into Russia put the Uranium Line in a peculiar position. Aliens brought here and deported could not be landed on the other side because Germany refused her permission for them to pass through to Russia, and Holland was not disposed to receive them. Not knowing what to do, seventeen of them were put on board the steamship Volturno before she sailed for this port. The line considered it cheaper to give them ocean voyages than to keep them under surveillance on land.

The immigration authorities here and in Halifax, where the vessel touched, were notified and took steps to prevent the undesirables from being landed. Their precautions were not needed. When the Volturno arrived yesterday her skipper notified the agent that as negotiations were then under way toward a settlement of the trouble, the seventeen were taken off the vessel just before she sailed from Rotterdam.

MARRIED HIS HOUSEMAID.

The Young Bride Believes His Liking Began When He Ate Her Apple Pie.

It became known yesterday that Lines L. Fletcher, one of the wealthiest residents of Lowerre, N. Y., was quietly married on last Saturday to Miss Margaret Vanderbush, his housemaid. The marriage was performed in the Little Church Around the Corner by the Rev. Charles Cowles. Mrs. Margaret Tyrell of Yonkers, aunt of the bride, was the only attendant.

Mr. Fletcher is the head of the Yonkers Electro Plating Company and the West Chester Electric Equipment Company. He is 58 years old. His bride is 19. In speaking of her marriage Mrs. Fletcher said:

"It was a romance. The old gentleman got smitten with me, and when he popped the question I accepted."

Mr. Fletcher is a widower, his first wife having died several years ago. His daughter, Mrs. William M. Barlow, is much older than her step-mother.

Miss Vanderbush is an orphan. A year ago she accepted the position of servant at the Fletcher home, 117 McLean Avenue. Fletcher liked her cooking, and Mrs. Fletcher ventured the belief that her husband's liking for her dated back to the time he first ate her apple pie.

Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher are not going on their honeymoon until April. They are having their home here newly painted and renovated in honor of their nuptials.

SAYS BOY PLANNED ROBBERY.

Conductor Chased One and Companion Tried to Rifle the Fare Box.

Twelve-year-old Hiram Kirby of 1,661 Madison Avenue was arrested yesterday afternoon and locked up in the East 104th Street Station, charged with attempted robbery. Herbert Ferry, a conductor on a Madison Avenue car, says the boy boarded his car at 110th Street, and immediately after another had "hooked on behind." The conductor got off to chase the other boy away from the car, when, he said, Kirby attempted to rob the box under the slot fare machine, into which nickels drop when deposited by passengers. These boxes are open so that the conductor can use the money for change after it is registered.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 13.—The local market opened fractionally lower, but trading soon quieted down, and fluctuations during the balance of the day were confined within narrow limits. Copper Range was under some pressure and lost over a point, but outside of this there was no feature. The undertone in the general list showed some improvement during the afternoon and the market closed steady.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$48,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	89¾	89¾	89¾
2,000	Am. T. & T. conv 4s	107	107	107
3,000	Am. Zinc 6s, 1915	102¼	102¼	102¼
500	A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
20,000	A., G. & W. I. S. S. 5s	71	71	71
65,000	C., B. & Q. jt. 4s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
1,000	Central Vt. 1st 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾
1,000	C. J. R. & S. Y. 4s, 1940	89¾	89¾	89¾
500	D., G. R. & W. 4s	87½	87½	87½
2,000	Ill. Steel 5s, 1913	100½	100¼	100½
500	K. C., M. & B. inc. 5s	88	88	88
11,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	99¾	99¾	99¾
6,000	United Fruit 4½s	96½	96¼	96½
3,000	U. S. Steel 5s	105¼	105	105
500	Western T. & T. 5s	98½	98½	98½

RAILROADS.

45	Atchison	107⅝	107	107⅜
13	Boston Elevated	129	128½	128½
30	Boston & Albany	225	224½	225
140	Boston & Maine	117¼	116½	116⅝
12	C., J. & S. Y. pf.	108½	108½	108½
20	Mass. Electric pf.	88	88	88
306	N. Y., N. H. & H.	150	149½	149⅝
5	N. Y., N. H. & H. sub. 75 per cent. pd.	147¼	147¼	147¼
10	Union Pacific	172¼	172¼	172¼
112	West End	92	91⅞	92
44	West End pf.	103	103	103
10	Wor., Nash. & Roch.	146	146	146

TELEPHONES.

1,188	American	145¼	144¾	144⅞
28	Cumberland	151¾	151¼	151¼
10	Mexican	4	4	4
36	Mexican pf.	6½	6	6
21	New England	145	144½	145
35	Western pf.	93¼	93	93

MISCELLANEOUS.

610	Am. Agr. Chem.	54¾	54½	54⅝
124	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	105	104	105
10	A., G. & W. I. S. S.	9¾	9¾	9¾
10	Am. Pneu Service	4½	4½	4½
100	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf.	15½	15⅜	15⅜
85	Am. Sugar Refg.	118⅜	118	118⅜
43	Am. Sugar Refg. pf.	117	116	117
50	Am. Woolen	34½	34½	34½
142	Am. Woolen pf.	93¼	93	93
60	East Boston Land	10	9¾	9¾
100	Eastern S. S.	79½	79½	79½
151	Edison	291	288	291
15	Georgia Ry. & Elec.	133	133	133
86	General Electric	149¼	149	149
10	Mackay pf.	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
273	Mass. Gas	93¾	93¼	93⅜
132	Mass. Gas pf.	97	96¾	96⅞
36	Minn. Gen. Elec. rts.	4½	4½	4½
12	N. E. Cotton Yarn.	118½	118	118
23	N. E. Cotton Yarn pf.	116½	116	116½
61	Pullman	150¼	158⅞	159
20	Rotary Ring	5	5	5
50	*Seattle Elec. pf.	98½	97½	98½
159	Swift	100¾	100	100¾
2	Torrington pf.	27¾	27¾	27¾
249	United Fruit	181	180	180½
275	United Shoe Mach.	57⅛	57	57
35	Un. Shoe Mach. pf.	28½	28½	28⅝
2,375	U. S. Steel	77	75⅞	76⅞
34	U. S. Steel pf.	118⅝	118	118¼

MINING.

75	Adventure	5¼	5¼	5¼
90	Algomah	7½	7⅛	7½
21	Allouez	34	34	34
517	Amalgamated	63½	62⅝	63½
50	Am. Zinc	23½	23½	23½
60	Arizona Com'l	14¾	14¾	14¾
260	Atlantic	4	4	4
100	Butte Balaklala	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
293	Calumet & Arizona	51½	51	51
46	*Calumet & Hecla	497	494	496
156	Copper Range	65¾	64	64½
590	East Butte	12¼	12	12¼
445	Giroux	5 15-16	5⅞	5 15-16
10	Granby	34	34	34
340	Greene-Cananea	5 15-16	5¾	5 15-16
70	Hancock	22¼	22	22
100	Helvetia	1¾	1¾	1¾
10	Indiana	12¼	12¼	12¼
135	Inspiration Copper	7¾	7¾	7¾
50	Island Creek Coal pf.	88¾	88¼	88¼
10	Isle Royale	13	13	13
63	Kerr Lake	6½	6½	6½
240	Lake	35	34¾	34¾
15	La Salle	4¼	4¼	4¼
425	Miami	7	7	7
817	Miami	19¼	19	19¼
10	Michigan	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
10	Mohawk	43	43	43
91	Nevada	19¼	18¾	18¾
50	Nipissing	11	10⅞	10⅞
300	North Butte	28¼	28	28⅛
20	North Lake	6	6	6
50	Old Dominion	39	38¾	39
30	Osceola	110	110	110
10	Quincy	68	68	68
100	Ray Consol	17	17	17
122	Shattuck-Arizona	19¼	19	19
50	St. Mary's Land	49	49	49
15	Superior	36½	36⅛	36⅛
105	Superior & Boston	4⅛	4	4⅛
1,939	Superior & Pittsburg	15	14⅞	15
50	South Utah	95c.	85c.	95c.
3	Tamarack	44	42	44
30	Trinity	4¼	4	4
275	U. S. Smelting	35	35	35
14	U. S. Smelting pf.	48	47½	48
30	Utah Apex	2½	2½	2½
35	Utah Consol	13½	13⅜	13⅜
8	Wolverine	118	118	118
100	Wyandotte	1¼	1¼	1¼

*Ex div.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Happenings of a Day in London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, March 13.—Money was a shade easier to obtain and discount rates were steady to-day.

The latest Mexican news caused losses of from one to two points in Mexican securities on the Stock Exchange, but otherwise the markets were quietly cheerful. The chief advances were in home rails, Kaffirs, and Peruvian securities, Paris supporting the latter.

American securities opened about unchanged. Irregular price movements followed until Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé jumped over a point in the afternoon on Wall Street buying. The rest of the list, however, continued to move irregularly and the market closed undecided.

Bar silver firm, 24½d per ounce.

Money, 2¾@3 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝@2¾ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2½@2 1-16 per cent.

Bar silver firm at 24½d per ounce.

Gold premium at Madrid, 8.40; at Lisbon, 8.

Bullion amounting to £$1,025,000, including $1,000,000 from Brazil, was taken into the Bank of England to-day, and £100,000 was withdrawn for shipment to France and £30,000 to Batavia.

PARIS, March 13.—Prices were generally heavy on the Bourse to-day. Mexican securities closed weak.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f. 57½c. for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f. 29c. for checks

BERLIN, March 13.—Prices opened firm on the Boerse to-day. Later the market weakened on unfavorable reports on the Mexican situation.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47 pfennigs for checks.

Money, 3 per cent.

Private discount rate, 3⅜ per cent.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	80 15-16	..	..	—1-16
Consols, account	81 3-16	..	..	—1-16
Anaconda	37½	38½	..	..
Atchison	110⅜	107¾	106½	+ 1¼
Canadian Pac.	220⅝	214⅜	215½	— 1½
St. Paul	124	120⅝	120¼	+ ½
Erie	28⅞	28⅛	28¾	— ⅛
Erie 1st pf.	49	47⅜	47½	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	138	134	..	..
Louis. & Nash.	148	143⅞	..	..
N. Y. Central	109¼	106½	106½	..
Pennsylvania	64⅝	125¾	125¼	+ ½
Reading	79½	154⅝	154⅝	+ ⅛
Southern Pac.	116¾ ex	115	115½	— ⅛
Union Pacific	177⅜	172½	172¼	— ⅛
U. S. Steel	76⅞	76½	76⅝	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	121½	118¼	118¼	..
Exchange, 4.86⅛.				

American Mining Stocks in London.

	£ s.d.		£ s.d.
Camp Bird	1 12 6	Esperanza	1 13 9
Tomboy	0 15 4	Dolores	1 10 0
El Oro	1 4 9	Stratton's Ind.	0 1 9

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Consular and Trade Report will note the following foreign trade opportunities. Further information regarding these may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of item referred to:

6,364. MINING ENGINEER.—Consul Julian H. Arnold of Amoy reports that local American interests holding mining concessions located in his district may soon be in need of the services of a mining engineer of reputation to examine the properties in question and report on their value. The properties are supposed to be rich in deposits of high-grade iron ore. It is possible that the services of an American engineer already in the Far East may be secured, but in case it is necessary to look to the United States for some one competent to do the work further advices will be given to that effect.

6,365. ARMS FOR POLICEMEN.—An American Consular officer in Mexico reports that there should be a good field for American manufacturers of up-to-date arms to endeavor to interest the Chief of Police in any of the largest Mexican capitals along the line of introducing new equipment. This matter has been taken up with one official and a request has been received to have manufacturers send catalogues and prices, as it is intended to purchase 300 police revolvers and 100 carbines for the rural police.

6,366. PEANUT MACHINERY AND TURPENTINE OIL.—A business man in India writes that he would like to secure catalogues, discount sheets, and price lists from American manufacturers of peanut machinery, such as peanut diggers, hullers, thrashers, and separators. He would also like to secure the name of a first-class manufacturer of turpentine oil.

6,367. AGENCY FOR AMERICAN GOODS.—A report from an American Consular officer in Italy states that a business man in his district desires to act as agent for American manufacturers for the following classes of goods: Nickelware, kitchen utensils, water filters, electric heating and cooking stoves.

6,368. HARDWARE SPECIALTIES AND CLOCKS.—The Bureau of Manufactures is in receipt of a communication from a manufacturer's representative in Canada stating that he would like to obtain agencies from American manufacturers of hardware specialties and alarm clocks and fancy clocks. He writes that a good trade exists in these lines, and he feels sure that satisfactory returns can be secured if the necessary arrangements can be made.

6,369. AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—A foreign Government has requested an American Consul to procure catalogues and full information as to tools, machinery, and complete equipment for dry farming. The Government will make purchases of the machinery for experimentation and for recommendation to farmers, who are being encouraged to improve and extend crop culture. Complete equipments are also desired for ensilage making. The Consul, who is now on a trip in the United States, adds that in the country in question there is also a good market for plows with steel shares, which are preferred.

6,370. DEVICES FOR AMUSEMENT PARK.—An American Consul in Germany reports that a company with a capital of $180,000 has been recently formed for the purpose of building an amusement park for the pleasure-seeking public of the vicinity. The main attraction is to be a scenic railway, and the company is particularly desirous of having offers made to them from American manufacturers of such equipment. The estimates call for a railway about 1,600 yards long. It would be advisable for American companies offering to erect this railway to give as favorable terms as is possible, as it is highly probable that if the undertaking proves successful encouragement will be offered for the building of similar parks in other cities of the empire. The company will also be glad to introduce other forms of amusement, if obtainable at reasonable expense. A rough plan of the proposed park accompanied the report and may be obtained from the Bureau of Manufactures.

6,371. AGENCY FOR AMERICAN GOODS.—A business man in Southern Europe informs an American Consular officer that he desires to secure agencies from manufacturers of railway, shipbuilding, and telegraph material.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Following is the forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday, as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North Carolina—Clearing Tuesday. Wednesday generally fair; light to moderate, variable winds.

South Carolina—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; warmer Tuesday night; light to moderate, variable winds.

Georgia—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; somewhat warmer Tuesday night; light to moderate, variable winds.

Florida—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; cooler Tuesday in extreme northern portion; light to moderate, variable winds.

Alabama and Mississippi—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; light to moderate, variable winds.

Louisiana and Eastern Texas—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; light to moderate northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

Western Texas, Utah, Oklahoma, and Arkansas—Generally fair Tuesday and probably Wednesday.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

Ohio—Generally fair Tuesday and probably Wednesday; slightly warmer Tuesday in northern portions; moderate, variable winds, becoming southerly and increasing.

Indiana—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; slowly rising temperature Tuesday.

Illinois and Wisconsin—Generally fair Tuesday and probably Wednesday; slowly rising temperature Tuesday; moderate to brisk south to southwest winds.

Lower Michigan—Fair, somewhat warmer Tuesday. Wednesday partly fair, moderate south to southwest winds, becoming brisk.

Upper Michigan—Fair Tuesday. Wednesday unsettled; warmer Tuesday in northeast portion.

Minnesota—Fair Tuesday and probably Wednesday.

Iowa—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; slightly warmer in eastern portion Tuesday.

Missouri and Kansas—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

North and South Dakota—Fair Tuesday and probably Wednesday; colder Tuesday in western portions.

Nebraska—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

Course of financial markets, movements in wheat, cotton, steel, and copper impartially reported in The New York Times Weekly Financial Review. Best Wall Street information and accurate quotation lists for reference. Every Monday. Mailed to any address in the United States for One Dollar a year.—Holder for The Review sent for One Dollar.—Adv.

COMMODITY MARKETS.

WHEAT.—Favorable crop news was the dominating factor in the market Monday, and prices sold off 1c to 1⅛c from the high of the morning, closing at a fractional rally only from the low point. The decline was accompanied by numerous advices from the Central West and Southwest, nearly all of an extremely optimistic character. The insect damage reports current last week were belittled, and the crop promise was said to be very fine. There was selling of new crop deliveries on a rather liberal scale. The statistical news was moderately bullish. The visible supply decreased 1,646,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 636,000 bushels last year, and the Western receipts were 400,000 bushels under the total last year. The Canadian visible decreased 149,000 bushels, making a decrease in the all-American stocks in two weeks of 3,644,000 bushels. Some of the Western leaders were talking quite bearish on new crop months. Foreign markets were relatively firm, showing an advance in Liverpool, with world's exports less than expected. The total export movement was 12,320,000 bushels, against 12,352,000 bushels the previous week. Russian exports were not as large as anticipated. There was, however, an increase of 1,648,000 bushels in the amount afloat, bringing the total up to 51,224,000 bushels. Cash wheat was inactive and no export business was reported. No. 2 red was quoted 94¾c, free on board; No. 1 Northern, $1.08¾; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.00¾; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.02.

CORN.—The corn market worked off moderately during the session, with final prices at about the low point. The reaction in the market seemed fo be partly in sympathy with the decline in wheat, but the demand for cash corn was reported very slow, and there was an increase in the visible of 810,000 bushels, bringing the total up to 12,614,000 bushels. Western receipts were rather moderate for the day, being less than last week or last year. No export business was reported in corn. Cash corn was very dull. No. 2 was quoted at 53½c, free on board; No. 3, 54½c; steamer, 53½c; No. 4, 49½c, all in elevator, export rate.

OATS.—The market was quiet and slightly easier. There was little stuff for sale, however, and the decline in the market was slow, notwithstanding the heaviness in wheat and corn. Cash oats were quiet, but did not seem to be urged for sale. The visible supply decreased 354,000 bushels. Locally the cash market was quiet, with standard whites quoted at 36½c; No. 2 white, 37c; No. 3 white, 36c.

PROVISIONS.—The hog receipts were about 20,000 in excess of Saturday's estimates, and under the heavy movement the live hog market was down 15c to 20c. Future prices opened off on the stock yard news, but the selling at the decline was limited, and prices slowly improved on predictions of rather moderate receipts for the next day or two. The close was fairly steady.

NEW YORK FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—				
May	97½	96⅛	96⅝	96⅛
July	95¾	94⅝	95	95½
Corn—				
May	..	..	56½	57
Oats—				
May	..	..	36	..
Lard—				
Spot	..	9.15	9.20	9.25
March	..	9.14	9.20	9.25
May	..	9.20	9.35	9.30
July	..	9.15	9.30	9.30
September	..	9.15	9.30	9.30
January	..	8.85	8.95	8.95

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—				
May	91⅝	90	90¼	91⅛
July	90	88⅝	88⅝	90
September	89½	88	88⅛	89⅜
Corn—				
May	50	49¼	49½	50
July	50⅝	50¼	50¼	50⅝
September	51⅝	51⅛	51⅛	51⅝
Oats—				
May	31½	30⅞	30⅞	31¼
July	31	30⅜	30⅜	31
September	31	30⅜	30⅝	30⅞
Lard—				
May	9.12½	9.05	9.12½	9.12½
July	9.05	9.00	9.05	9.07½
September	9.05	9.00	9.05	9.05
Ribs—				
May	9.47½	9.40	9.47½	9.47½
July	9.07½	9.00	9.05	9.07½
September	9.05	8.97½	9.02½	9.05
Pork—				
May	17.47½	17.37½	17.42½	17.50
July	16.50	16.40	16.50	16.62½

COTTONSEED OIL.

Trade continues generally of a professional character, with the undertone of the market steady. The holding tendency on the part of crude mills continues unabated, and this fact is against bullish enthusiasm; while, on the other hand, sentiment is generally against values. This feeling is encouraged by the sagging tendency of the lard market, weakness in competing oils to cottonseed oil, which factors apparently result in a slow demand. Buying by shorts and a little bull support constituted the bulk of the demand during yesterday's session. Quotations follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.70@6.80	6.65
March	6.71	6.70	6.70@6.73	6.68
April	..	..	6.73@6.79	6.74
May	6.83	6.81	6.82@6.84	6.81
June	..	..	6.88@6.92	6.87
July	6.90	6.90	6.92@6.93	6.91
August	6.94	6.93	6.93@6.95	6.93
September	..	..	6.92@6.94	6.92
October	..	..	6.40@6.50	6.40

COTTON.

Interest was generally focused on the May option during yesterday's session, but it was thought that, while this month was relatively firm, its strength was utilized in disposing of other deliveries. The move in May was impressive during the early trading, and seemed to be at the expense of shorts, but when the more urgent covering had been completed a sagging tendency prevailed. Reports in circulation were that May cotton would be advanced to 15 cents this week, and, as spot interests and other bulls were on the buying side, the uneasiness on the part of shorts was comprehensible. Late, however, there was selling, thought to be profit taking for Memphis account, while ring traders also sold. The fact, however, that May maintained its premium over July was thought to indicate that bulls were in control, and it was the gossip that tenders would be taken up.

Liverpool furnished the incentive for a lower market at the outset, with foreigners affected by the weakness at New Orleans late on Saturday. The failure of Kepplinger & Brown of that city was thought to be responsible for the heaviness there, but later details were to the effect that the suspension was unimportant, as there were but few outstanding commitments. It is evident, however, that the Liverpool market is closely following the lead of America, as speculation is said to be of a perfunctory character abroad, probably restricted by the liberal stocks.

Weather advices were conflicting, but after official reports were received it was believed that conditions in Texas had not been relieved materially, and there were also some dry weather advices coming from parts of Mississippi, stating that planting was being delayed. Some authorities ventured the opinion that, owing to the experience of the South last year, there may not be so much haste in rushing planting this season, while then again there is also a disposition to believe that the unfavorable conditions complained of can be remedied in ample time. Private Southern spot advices are conflicting. Official quotations were unchanged to ¼ cent advance from Saturday, with New York spot market quiet and unchanged. Middling uplands, 14.65.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	14.45	14.28	14.35@14.37	14.37
April	14.43	14.43	14.40@14.42	14.46
May	14.63	14.47	14.51@14.53	14.56
June	..	..	14.27@14.30	14.38
July	14.38	14.25	14.26@14.27	14.37
August	13.86	13.76	13.80@13.81	13.91
October	12.73	12.64	12.66@12.67	12.73
December	12.63	12.54	12.56@12.57	12.63
January	12.54	12.54	12.54@12.56	12.60

The market closed steady at 2 to 11 points decline.

COFFEE.

Coffee contract market trading was the smallest for any day's business so far this year, sales amounting to 10,750 bags; in spots there was little or no demand and similar conditions prevailed in the cost and freight market. Prices for futures closed at 7 to 12 points decline. Havre closed at ¼@½f. net lower, while Hamburg was ¼ pfennig higher to ⅛ lower. Rio was 100 reis higher, and Santos showed an advance of 50 reis. Shipments from Santos so far this season aggregate 7,712,000 bags, against 10,227,000 bags for the corresponding time last year. Spot coffee, 12¼c for Rio No. 7. Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Sat. Close.
March	10.35	10.35	10.31@10.35	10.38
April	..	..	10.31@10.35	10.38
May	10.36	10.30	10.31@10.35	10.38
June	..	..	10.27@10.28	10.35
July	10.35	10.25	10.24@10.25	10.35
August	..	..	10.13@10.15	10.24
September	10.10	10.03	10.02@10.03	10.14
October	9.96	9.96	9.87@ 9.90	9.99
November	..	..	9.80@ 9.82	9.90
December	9.80	9.73	9.73@ 9.74	9.82
January	..	..	9.73@ 9.74	9.82
February	..	..	9.73@ 9.74	9.82

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for Saturday as follows:

	March 11.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Rcts., customs	$1,510,749	$10,481,673	$222,129,257
Inter. revenue	1,392,942	9,910,807	202,984,638
Corporation tax	10,196	305,270	6,678,608
Miscellaneous	116,781	985,110	33,484,039
Total receipts	3,030,672	21,682,862	465,276,543
Expenditures	3,829,941	24,711,877	472,108,170
Surplus	*799,268	*3,029,014	*6,820,627

*Deficit.

GOING INTO COMMERCE BANK.

Vanderlip of National City and Hine of First National to be Directors.

Following the announcement in THE NEW YORK TIMES last week that J. S. Alexander, Vice President of the National Bank of Commerce, would, if present plans are carried out, be elected President of the bank to succeed Vaalentine P. Snyder, who retires on April 1, it was said yesterday that Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, and Francis L. Hine, President of the First National Bank, will be elected to the Board of Directors of the Commerce in the immediate future. The arrangements under consideration for the election of representatives of the First National and National City Banks to the Commerce are presumed in the financial district to mean that no merger of the Commerce and either the City Bank or the Chase National, projects much discussed in Wall Street, will be effected. It was suggested yesterday that if further strengthening of the banking affiliations of the Commerce beyond that involved in the addition of Mr. Vanderlip and Mr. Hine were undertaken, a move quite possible, Albert H. Wigg

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50 Barney & Smith Com..... 25
50 City & Suburban Homes.. 9¼
50 Borden's Milk Com..... 121½
50 Safety Car Heating & L... 126½
50 Laclede Gas Pfd..... 105
100 Union Typewriter Com.... 41½
Hallowell & Henry
Tel. Br. 4925. 52 Beaver St., N. Y.

American Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
American Power & Light Com. & Pfd.
Pacific Gas & Electric.
Northern States Power Com. & Pfd.
Oil Fields of Mexico
Central Colorado Bonds & Stocks
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong and Quiet—Call Money Rates, 2@2½ Per Cent.

COVERING BY SHORT INTEREST

Buying for This Purpose Reported—Corporation Tax Decision Quietly Received—Banks Losing Cash to Interior.

While trading on the Stock Exchange yesterday was held in check during the early hours of the session by the possibility of decisions from the Supreme Court in the anti-trust suits, the movement of prices was decidedly strong. Under the leadership of Atchison and United States Steel prices moved forward with considerable vigor, but it was generally assumed on the floor of the Exchange that the impulse was derived from a short interest which to all outward appearances is growing somewhat unwieldy. Brokers report a very heavy private borrowing demand for stocks, and traces of nervousness among speculators committed to this side of the market are to be discovered in the fluctuations in certain issues where recent developments of an unfavorable kind failed to provoke the expected decline. At any rate the buying yesterday was obviously composed for the most part of covering, and when this was satisfied early in the afternoon the market again relapsed into its familiar state of dullness, with prices setting back fractionally from the higher levels of the early session.

In place of decisions in the anti-trust suits the Supreme Court handed down its opinion upon the corporation tax law, finding this to be entirely constitutional. While the law had been contested the corporations concerned had paid into the Government the taxes levied under it, and one of the points of interest was the possibility that the Government might be compelled to restore the $27,000,000 or more paid in by the corporations last year. If this had been necessary the Secretary of the Treasury would have had perforce to enlarge the amount of the recently authorized Panama bonds to be offered for public subscription in the near future. It is rather significant that very little discussion was heard yesterday of either the Mexican situation or the coming extra session of Congress. Both contain possibilities of disturbance, but the improved sentiment of the financial community is reflected in its present disposition to minimize the chances in this respect. Judge Lovett's interview, following his return from an extended trip over the Harriman lines, was attentively read, and in spite of the admission that business seemed to be slowing down in the West, was regarded as of cheerful import so far as it dealt with future prospects. Satisfaction was also taken in the news of the success attending the offering of Central Pacific bonds in Paris by a group of French bankers, who purchased the issue through one of the largest of our local banking houses, while a fair demand for good securities at home is testified to by the inquiries for the new 4 per cent. Puget Sound bonds.

Confirming the tendency indicated in last week's bank statement yesterday's further loss by the banks to the Sub-Treasury on routine transactions was not without significance. The Sub-Treasury has received from the banks on balance since Friday last above $3,232,000, the drain being explained by the movement on the part of interior banks to cover obligations of themselves and their clients to the Government by means of drafts upon their New York deposits. On direct movements the local institutions are also losing cash again, but this entire movement of money out is altogether timely, representing the growing demand in land for money for crop planting purposes.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Bethlehem Steel Co. for annual meeting.
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co. for dividend on common.
Capital Traction Co. of Washington, D. C., for dividend.
Union Carbide Co. for annual meeting.
Union Traction & Electric Co. of Providence for dividend.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Missouri Pacific Railway.
Pennsylvania Railroad.
Pittsburg Coal Co.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2@2½ per cent., with the last loan at 2% per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2% per cent.

Time money rates, 2¾@3 per cent. for sixty days and ninety days, 3@3¼ per cent. for four months, and 3¼@3½ per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4@4¼ per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4¼ per cent., for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

Private discount rates abroad: London, 2½ per cent., unchanged; Paris, 2½ per cent., unchanged; Berlin, 3% per cent., up ⅛ per cent.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $207,876,712; balances, $11,819,497; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,024,119.

The local banks have lost $3,232,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Sterling exchange was dull, with demand quoted at $4.8605@$4.8615, sixty days at $4.8365@$4.8395, and cables at $4.8630@$4.8640.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20 less 1-32@5.20 plus 1-64 for cables; 5.20 less 5-64@5.20 less 1-64 for sight; reichsmarks, 95 1-16@95⅛ for cables, and 95@95 1-16 for sight.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, 10c discount; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15c premium; St. Paul 55c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; Montreal, 31¼c discount @ par.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver 3-16d higher in London, at 24½d per ounce, and ⅝c higher in New York, at 53½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45c.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Interest to be Added.

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Cigar "B" 4s, March 15, 1919..	99½	99⅝
Balti. & Ohio 4½s, June, 1913.....	99½	100⅛
Bethlehem Steel Co. 6s, Nov., 1914.	97⅜	98⅛
Chicago & Alton 5s, March 15, 1913.	98¾	99¼
C., C., C. & St. L. 5s, June, 1911..	100¼	100⅜
Erie R. R. 6s, April 8, 1914.....	100¼	100⅜
General Motor 6s, October, 1915....	94⅜	95⅛
Interborough 5s, May, 1911.....	100⅜	100⅝
K. C. Ry. & Lt. 6s, September, 1913.	100	100⅛
Lack. Steel cv. deb. 5s, Mar., 1915.	95¼	95⅝
Minn. & St. L. 5s, February, 1913..	97	97½
N. Y. Central 4½s, M. S., 1914....	99⅞	100⅛
St. L. & San F. 4½s, Feb., 1912....	99¼	99⅝
St. L. & San F. 5s, March, 1913....	98	98¼
Southern Ry. 5s, February, 1913...	99¼	99⅜
Tidewater Co. 6s, June, 1913.....	101⅛	101⅜
West. U. & T. 5s, Feb. 1, 1912....	100⅛	100⅜
West. Elec. & Mfg. 6s, Aug., 1913.	101¼	102¼

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
4s ..May, '58, f'chg...	99⅜	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝
4s ..Nov., '59, f'chg...	99⅜	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝
4½s..May, '57, f'chg...	107½	107¾	107½	107¾
4½s..Nov., '57, f'chg...	107¼	107½	107¼	107½
4½s..May, '17, f'chg...	102⅜	102½	102⅜	102½
4½s..Nov., '17, f'chg...	102⅜	102½	102⅜	102½
4s ..May, '57, f'chg...	99⅜	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝
4s ..Nov., '54, reg....	97½	98	97½	98⅛
4s ..May, '19, f'chg...	99	99⅛	99⅛	99¼
4½s..March, '60	101⅝	101¾	101⅝	101¾
3½s..May, '54, coup...	87½	88⅛	87½	88⅛
3½s..Nov., '54, c'p.f'g.	87½	88⅛	87½	88⅛
3½s..May, '54, reg....	86⅝	87⅜	87	87⅜
3½s..Nov., '41, reg....	88	89	88	89

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Monday.

Total sales March 13, 1911..... 212,308
From Jan. 1, 1911..... 23,652,552
Corresponding period last year..... 47,022,358

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
63	63⅛	4,800	Amalgamated Copper..	62⅞	63¼	62⅝	63⅛	+ ⅝
54⅝	55⅛	1,500	Am. Agricul. Chem....	54	54⅞	54	54½	...
9½	10	20	Am. Can.....	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	...
81	81½	400	Am. Can pf.....	81	81	81	81	— ⅝
52½	53	200	Am. Car & Foundry...	52½	53	52½	53	+ ⅛
110	116	100	Am. Car & Fy. pf.....	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	—1⅞
59⅛	60	900	Am. Cotton Oil.....	60	60	59¾	60	+ ¼
24	24½	3,100	Am. Ice Securities....	22	24⅛	22	24⅛	+1¼
39	39½	100	Am. Locomotive.....	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅝
74½	74⅝	3,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref....	74⅜	75¼	74⅜	75	...
103½	103¾	150	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf..	103⅜	103¾	103⅜	103¾	+ ⅛
144⅞	145	600	Am. Tel. & Tel.....	144⅞	145	144⅞	145	+ ⅛
98¼	98½	100	Am. Tobacco pf.....	98	98	98	98	+ ⅛
34¼	35	200	Am. Woolen.....	33⅝	34¼	33⅝	34¼	+ ⅛
38	38¼	100	Anaconda Copper Co...	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ⅛
107⅝	107½	19,900	Atch., Top. & S. F....	106½	107½	106½	107½	+1⅝
120¼	120½	100	Atlantic Coast Line....	120¼	120½	120¼	120⅛	— ⅝
103¼	103½	400	Baltimore & Ohio.....	103⅛	103⅝	103½	103½	+ ⅛
88	88½	200	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	88	88⅛	88	88⅛	— ⅛
...	...	5	Bank of Commerce....	208	208	208	208	...
31¾	32	800	Bethlehem Steel.....	31½	32¼	31½	31⅞	+ ⅝
61	61¼	100	Bethlehem Steel pf....	61	61	61	61	+1
76⅝	76⅞	1,010	Brooklyn Rapid Tran..	76¼	76⅞	76¼	76⅜	+ ¼
214⅜	214⅝	3,000	Canadian Pacific....	214¼	214⅞	214¼	214⅜	— ⅛
26⅝	27	3,100	Central Leather Co....	27	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
99	99½	1,200	Cent. Leather Co. pf..	99¼	99¼	99	99	— ⅛
82	82¼	2,400	Chesapeake & Ohio...	81⅞	82¼	81⅝	82	+ ⅛
44	45	100	Chi. Gt. Western pf...	44½	44½	44½	44½	...
120⅝	121	3,620	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	120½	121	120½	121	+ ⅝
142	142½	200	Chi. & Northwest. xd..	142⅜	142⅝	142⅜	142⅝	+ ⅝
140¼	141	100	Consolidated Gas.....	140¼	140¼	140½	140¼	...
14	14⅛	100	Corn Products Ref....	14	14	14	14	+ ⅛
81½	82¼	55	Denver & Rio Grande..	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼	...
70	71	800	Den. & Rio Grande pf..	70	70	70	70	...
36¼	37¼	550	Distillers' Securities..	35⅝	36¼	35⅝	36¼	+ ½
84½	86	50	Du Pont Powder pf....	84½	84½	84½	84½	...
28½	28⅝	2,000	Erie	28½	28⅝	28¼	28⅜	— ⅛
48	48	800	Federal Sugar Ref....	40¼	43	40¼	43	+8
125	130	100	General Chemical.....	127½	127⅛	127½	127½	—2½
149	149¼	100	General Electric.....	149	149	149	149	...
6⅞	7	800	Goldfield Consol....	6¾	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
124⅞	125	500	Great Northern pf....	124⅜	124⅞	124⅝	124⅝	...
59¼	59¾	50	G. N. certs. Ore Prop..	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¾	...
18¾	19⅛	800	Interborough-Met.	18¼	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	...
115¾	116½	100	Int. Harvester.....	115½	115½	115½	115½	— ¾
122½	124½	200	Int. Harvester pf.....	124	124	124	124	+ ¾
10	10⅛	800	Int. Paper.....	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
47¼	47¾	100	Int. Paper pf.....	48	48	48	48	+ ½
16	17	200	Iowa Central.....	16¾	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅛
30	31¼	700	Iowa Central pf.....	31	31	31	31	+ ⅛
171½	172	2,700	Lehigh Valley.....	171½	172	171½	171⅝	— ⅛
75	76	200	Mackay Cos. pf.....	76	76	75¾	75¾	— ⅛
...	...	10	Mercantile Nat. Bank..	155	155	153	155	...
20	23	200	Minn. & St. Louis....	25	25½	23	25½	...
36	37	2,800	Minn. & St. Louis pf...	35	39	35	36	—17⅛
148⅛	148⅝	8,400	M., St. P. & S. S. M....	146	148¼	146	148¼	+2½
155	155	200	M., St. P. & S. S.M.pf..	153	155	153	155	+ ½
90	90½	100	M., St. P. & S. S.M.11..	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	...
32½	33	100	Mo., Kansas & Texas..	32½	32½	32½	32½	...
55½	55⅝	3,700	Missouri Pacific.....	55⅝	56½	55⅝	55⅝	+ ⅝
123½	124	100	Nat. Biscuit Co.....	124	124	124	124	+1
53	53⅛	200	Nat. Lead Co.....	53	53¼	53	53¼	+ ⅛
106	106¼	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf.....	106	106	106	106	— ⅛
84⅝	84⅞	800	Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf..	85	85	85	85	— ⅛
18⅞	19	100	Nev. Consol. Copper...	19	19	19	19	...
106⅝	107	4,600	New York Central.....	106⅝	107¼	106¼	106⅞	+ ⅝
147⅜	148	100	N. Y., N. H. & H. sub. certs. 8d paid.....	147⅛	147⅛	147⅛	147⅛	+ ⅝
41	41⅛	100	N. Y., Ont. & West....	41	41	41	41	...
105⅜	106	3,800	Norfolk & Western....	105½	106¼	105¾	106	+1
70⅝	71¼	100	North American	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	— ⅜
41	42⅛	100	No. Ohio Tr. & Light..	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	— ⅜
121⅜	122¼	1,970	Northern Pacific.....	121½	122⅛	121	121⅝	— ⅜
24½	25	100	Pacific Mail	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
52⅞	53¼	400	Pacific Tel. & Tel....	53	53⅛	53	53¼	...
125¾	125⅞	7,550	Pennsylvania R. R....	125¼	126⅛	125¼	125⅝	+ ⅝
73½	75	875	Pittsburg Coal pf.....	74	75	74	75	+1
32½	33¼	100	Pressed Steel Car.....	32¼	32¼	32½	32½	— ½
159	160	465	Pullman Company	159¾	159¾	159	159¾	+ ¾
155½	155⅝	85,400	Reading	154⅞	155¾	154⅝	155⅝	+1
32½	33¼	900	Rep. Iron & Steel.....	32	32	31⅞	32	—1
29¼	29⅞	500	Rock Island Co.....	29¼	29¼	29¼	29⅝	+ ⅛
63	65	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	—5⅛
41⅜	42	470	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	41¼	42	41¼	41⅜	+ ⅛
121½	122	65	Sears-Roebuck pf.....	122	122	122	122	...
52⅜	53¼	100	Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron..	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	+ ⅜
116	116¼	5,800	Southern Pacific.....	115¼	116¼	115	116¼	+1⅛
26¼	26⅞	200	Southern R'way ext....	26⅛	26⅞	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
64	65	100	South. R'way pf., ext..	63½	63½	63½	63½	— ⅛
37¼	38	1,400	Tennessee Copper	37½	37⅝	37½	37½	+ ⅛
134	135	100	Texas Co.....	135	135	135	135	— ⅛
...	...	2,263	Texas Co. rights.....	¾	1	¾	1	+ ⅛
6⅞	7⅜	100	Tol. R'way & Light....	7½	7½	7½	7¼	+ ⅛
22	22⅝	200	Tol., St. L. & West....	22½	22⅝	22½	22⅝	...
51⅝	52	420	Tol., St. L. & W. pf...	51¼	51⅞	51¼	51⅞	+ ⅛
108	108⅝	80	Twin City R. Transit..	108¼	108½	108¼	108⅜	...
173⅛	173¾	20,450	Union Pacific	172¾	173⅝	171⅞	173⅛	+ ⅜
91	91½	100	Union Pacific pf.....	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	+ ⅛
105⅛	106⅛	50	United Dry Goods.....	106¼	106¼	106½	106⅜	...
104⅝	105⅝	200	United Dry Goods pf..	105	105	105	105	+ ¼
98	104	60	U. S. Express.....	98	98	98	98	...
41½	42	1,100	U. S. Rubber.....	41	41⅜	41	41	...
112	113	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf....	112	112	112	112	...
76⅜	76⅞	40,500	U. S. Steel.....	76¼	77¼	76⅛	76⅞	+ ⅜
118¼	118⅝	1,600	U. S. Steel pf.....	118¼	118⅝	118¼	118⅝	+ ⅛
44½	44⅝	300	Utah Copper	44½	44⅝	44½	44⅝	+ ⅛
67	67¼	3,600	Va.-Caro. Chemical	66½	67½	66½	67¼	+ ¾
53	53⅞	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C....	54	54	54	54	...
17⅞	17⅞	300	Wabash	17⅜	17⅝	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
38⅝	38½	1,300	Wabash pf.....	37¾	38⅝	37¾	38	...
158	164	70	Wells Fargo Express..	160	160	160	160	...
49½	50¼	100	Western Maryland....	50	50	50	50	...
5	6	100	Wheel. & Lake Erie....	5	5½	5½	5½	...
65¾	66¾	1,000	Wisconsin Central	65¼	66⅜	65	66⅜	+1⅜

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds and stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	101¼	101⅜
2s, c., 1930	101¼	101⅜
3s, r., 1918	102½	103½
3s, c., 1918	102½	103½
4s, r., 1925	115½	116½
4s, c., 1925	115½	116½
Pan. 2s, r., 1938	..101	101½
Pan. 2s, r., 1938	..101	101½
Adams Exp.	230	240
Alls-Chalm. pf.	7⅞	8½
Allis-Chalm. pf.	81	83
Am. Ag. C. pf.	..104	...
Am. B. S. pf.	44¼	44¾
Am. B. S. pf.	95	96
A. B. S. & Fdy.	95½	96
A. B. S. & F. pf.	..188	188
Am. Coal	60	100
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	102	105
Am. Exp.	240	250
A. H. & L. pf.	4	4½
A. H. & L. pf.	23	24
Am. L. Co.	10¾	11
Am. L. Co. pf.	30	31
A. Loo. pf.	108	110
Am. Malt.	3½	4
Am. M. pf.	31	35
Am. S. pf.	86	86½
Am. Snuff.	275	...
Am. Sn. pf.	99½	100
Am. Sug. pf.	46¾	47½
Am. S. Ref.	117½	118
Am. S. Ref. pf.	115	118
A. T. & C.	80¾	85
Am. W. Co.	92½	94
Am. W. Pa. pf.	29	30
Ann Arbor.	20	40
Ann A. pf.	65	85
Asso. Oil	45	52
A. T. & S. F. pf.	..102½	103
Batopilas M.	2½	2¾
B. Un. G.	139	140½
Bruns. Ter.	9¾	10½
B., R. & P.	110	120
B., R. & P. pf.	..120	150
But'k Co.	28½	29½
Canada So.	63½	72¼
C. R. R. of N. J.	..270	280
C. & S. A. Tel.	..119	121
Chi. & Alt.	24¾	32
Chi. & Alt. pf.	...	52½
C., B. & Q.	200	...
C. & E. Ill. pf.	..107	122
Chi. Gt. W.	21¼	22
C. I. & L. pf.	60	80
C., M. & St. P. pf.	..144	152
C. & N. W. pf., ex d.	198	210
Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	135	140
Chi., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	..150	165
Chi. Un. T. ctfs. sta...	2	5
Chi. Un. T. pf. cts. st.	5	7
C., C., C. & St. L.	80	85
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	110	115
Clev. & P.	167	109
Cleve. & P. Special	96	...
Col. F. & I.	35½	35⅞
Col. F. & I. pf.	..110¾	125
Col. & So.	54	55
Col. & So. 1st pf.	74	76
Col. & So. 2d pf.	72	76
Col. & H. C. & I.	2	...
Col. & H. C. & I. full paid	12	19¾
C. R. & L.	73	...
Corn P. R. pf.	73	79½
Crex Carpet.	66	71
Cuba R. R. pf.	80	...
Cub.-Am. S.	34½	37½
Cub.-Am. S. pf.	88	90½
Del. & H.	166¾	167¾
D., L. & W.	505	540
D., M. & Ft. Dodge	5	12
Det. Edison.	100	110
Det. & M.	82½	90
D. & M. pf.	95	100
Det. U. R.	65	72
D., S. S. & A.	14	14½
D., S. S. & A. pf.	25½	27
Erie 1st pf.	37½	45½
Erie 2d pf.	26	37½
Ev. & T. H.	60	65
Ev. & T. H. pf.	80	85
F. W. & D.	33	35
Ft. W. & R. G.	70	85
Gen. Asphalt	27⅜	28½
Gen. Asphalt pf.	87	95
Grand Av.	9¼	9¾
G., R. & W.	16	...
G. R. & I. pf.	145	...
Gt. N. Ore Ctf.	7	8
Hav. & Dan. pf.	58	59½
Hock. Val.	123	134
Homestake.	84½	87½
Ill. Cent.	134	135
Ill. C. I. L.	93¾	...
Inger.-Rand.	96	...
Inger.-Rand. pf.	94	...
Inter-M. pf.	61¾	62
Int. St. P.	40	41
Int. St. P. pf.	83½	89
Jol. & Chi.	163¼	...
Kan. C., Ft. S. & Mem. pf.	73	75½
Kan. C. So.	33½	33½
Kan. C. So. pf.	66¼	67¼
K. & D. M.	5	8
K. & D. M. pf.	35	40
Lack. Steel.	44	46½
L. E. & W.	15	20
L. E. & W. pf.	35	40
Lake Shore.	325	450
Long Island	60	65
Louis. & N.	144	145
Mackay Cos.	90½	93¼
Mah. C. R.	600	1,200
Man. Beach.	2¾	3
Man. Elev.	138	140
Mer. Marine	4¾	5
Mer. Marine pf.	15¾	18
Mich. Cent.	..	130
Mo., K. & T. pf.	66¾	67¾
N., C. & St. L.	140	150
Nat. B. pf.	124	127
Nat. Enam.	16	17½
Nat. Enam. pf.	87	91
Nat. Rys. of M. 1st pf.	65	70
N. Cent. C.	30	60
N. Y. A. B.	69	70
N. Y. C. & St. L.	57½	59½
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	101¾	107
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	30	37
N. Y. D. Co.	25	30
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	..	67
N. Y., N. H. & H.	140	149¾
Norf. So.	55	60
Norf. & W. pf.	81	91
Ont. Cent.	245	...
Ont. Mining.	1½	2¼
Pac. Coast.	98	108
Pac. C. 1st pf.	88	108
Pac. C. 2d pf.	98	108
Pac. Tel. & Tel. pf.	97	105
Peo. G., C.	105½	106
Peo. & E.	17	22
Pere Marq.	..	30
Pere M. 2d pf.	..	88
Phila. Co.	106½	107¼
P., C., C. & St. L.	95	97½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	110	115
Pitts. Coal.	19¾	20¼
P., Ft. W. & C.	160	...
P., Y. & A.	160	...
Pr. St. Car	..	40
Pr. St. Car pf.	96½	97½
Pub. Ser.	112	116½
Quicksilver.	2	2½
Q'ksil'r pf.	5	8
Ry. St. Sp.	82¼	85
Ry. St. Sp. pf.	96	98¼
Rdg. 1st pf.	87¾	90
Rdg. 2d pf.	96	97
Reps. & S.	185¼	200
R. I. & S. pf.	96½	99¼
Rick. I. pf.	58½	59
R., W. & O.	117	121
St. J. & G. Island	20	21
St. J. & G. 1st pf.	50	55
St. J. & G. 2d pf.	40	45
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	60	65
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	40	45
St. L. & S. F. R. A.	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. I. ctfs.	140	180
St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. new ctfs.	60	62
St. L. & S. F. R. A. pf.	106	108
St. L. & S. F. R. I. pf.	106¼	108¼
St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. pf.	106	108
St. L. & S. F. Gen.	75	80
St. L. & S. W. pf.	110	115
Sears-Roeb.	183	190
So. P. R. S.	83	83
So. P. R. R.	..	122
So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	70	85
Texas Pac.	27¾	28¼
T. P. L. Tr.	87	95
Tenn. Av.	9¼	9¾
T., P. & W.	16	...
T. C. R. T. pf.	136	145
U. R. & P.	7	8
U. R. & P. pf.	58	59½
Un. Cig. M. pf.	101½	104
U. Rys. Tr.	45	46
U. Rys. In. pf.	71	73
U. S. Cl. Pipe	17	18
U. S. C. Y. Pipe pf.	86	89
U. R. & E. Impt.	68	69
U. S. R. & Ref.	3¾	4½
U. S. R. & Ref. pf.	11¾	18
U. S. R. 2d pf.	76	79¾
Va.-Car. C.	..	..
Va.-Car. C. pf.	126	128
West. Md. pf.	73	76
West. U. T.	72¾	73
Westingh'se assenting.	66¼	67
Westingh'se 1st pf.	117	120¼
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	12½	16½
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	6	7¾

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO,

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Decision Day Quiet.

"Decision Day," as Monday has come to be known in Wall Street, had few terrors for the Stock Exchange yesterday in spite of the fact that some of the highly-paid experts retained in Washington to keep their Wall Street principals informed of the progress of the anti-trust suits had sent in assurances on Saturday morning that one or the other of the two big cases would be disposed of by the Supreme Court yesterday. As a matter of fact the plain newspaper reporters at the Capitol had rather the best of the experts in the matter of predictions for yesterday; they informed their papers on Friday last that the corporation tax cases would be decided yesterday and that the anti-trust suits would go over. It seems to be an open question now whether the Tobacco and Standard Oil cases will be decided before the court takes the recess which it announced yesterday will begin on March 20.

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Corporation Tax Situation.

There was no great interest in the corporation tax decision, although bearish traders apparently made a half-hearted effort to depress prices upon its announcement. It had been generally believed that Mr. Taft's measure would stand the test of the courts and few of the larger corporations, at least, had considered seriously any effort to oppose the tax. What Wall Street had wondered in connection with the litigation was how the Government was going to pay back the many millions it had collected if the suit went against it, but that question was answered when Congress, just before adjournment, passed Secretary MacVeagh's Panama bill. It was expected that the Secretary, in case the tax money had to be refunded, would simply make the forthcoming issue of Panama bonds large enough to cover the necessary payments as well as the other objects he had in mind. As it is now, the offering of the new Panamas will probably be not much more than $50,000,000, and this amount, judging by the interest displayed, will be readily absorbed. The bonds have no circulation privilege, but they are available as security for deposits of Government money and can be substituted, therefore, for circulation privilege bonds, which are now up to the extent of some $37,000,000 for such deposits.

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Numbering the Shorts.

While the general belief on the floor was that the strength of prices throughout the greater part of the session was due to short covering the early rise in stocks was led by Atchison, in which no one has suspected any excessive short interest. There were large transactions in Atchison, and market comment was to the effect that the heaviest buying was by a house prominently connected with the syndicate which recently took over from the bankers long holding it a big block of Atchison convertibles. While the pushing up of the price of Atchison might make the convertible issue attractive to investors such a procedure would not be without risks of its own in a market way. As for the short interest, each day sees a new and larger estimate of its extent, and that these progressive calculations are not without some basis in fact seems to be proved by the very heavy private borrowing demand for many stocks.

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Steel Men Gathering.

Steel men are dropping into the city again now from all parts of the country for one of their regular conferences on the trade situation. The heads of departments of the United States Steel Corporation are also scheduled to confer during the week, but the general meeting, which will probably be presided over as usual by Judge Gary of the Steel Corporation, has not as yet been definitely called. There seems to be a feeling that the recent improvement in demand for steel and iron products makes improbable any change in prices. Some of the independent steel companies report exceptionally good business for March thus far as compared with February in spite of the very decided betterment in business last month. Operations of blast furnaces and mills have been largely increased over the past six weeks, and estimates are that at least 80 per cent. of capacity is at work. The Republic Iron and Steel Company, it is said, is operating about 90 per cent. of furnace capacity. It was reported from Pittsburg yesterday that T. W. Guthrie, President of the Republic Iron and Steel Company would probably resign that office on April 1 to be succeeded by Vice President T. J. Bray.

***

Profitable Foreign Trade.

Following last week's exceptional showing of our foreign trade in domestic products a very good report on February's foreign commerce as a whole is looked for, one which will probably add heavily again to the credit balances which have been accumulating in our favor abroad in recent months. Such a showing seems to be foreshadowed also by the report on trade at the Port of New York for February issued by the Custom House yesterday. This shows an increase of $11,822,000 in exports and a decrease of $11,148,000 in imports. The difference of nearly $23,000,000 is highly satisfactory and is quite in line with the excellent returns of January and the third quarter of 1910.

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Missouri Pacific Meeting To-day.

The stockholders of the Missouri Pacific will hold their annual meeting at St. Louis to-day and will put into effect the changes in the directorate which have been the occasion of several spirited interviews between the Goulds and the banking interests which are about to come into a dominant position in the affairs of the company. It has not yet been made known who the new President of the road to succeed George J. Gould, who is to retire from that post, will be. Presumably he has not yet been chosen, for there has been relatively little time to select a new man since Howard Elliott, President of the Northern Pacific, refused last week the offer made to him. Meanwhile the proposed changes in the directorate are to be made at to-day's meeting, and the Directors will be in a position to elect the new President whenever the man for the place has been selected. The chief element of uncertainty regarding to-day's meeeting is the strength which may be shown by the Baltimore committee, headed by R. Lancaster Williams, with which Frank R. Gould is associated. This committee has claimed that it will be able to elect two Directors and possibly three under the cumulative system of voting.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Henry Clews will deliver an address on the subject "Is Individual and Corporate Great Wealth a Menace to the Nation?" at the Young Men's Christian Association Building in West Fifty-seventh Street to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock under the auspices of the Finance Forum.

William A. Read & Co. are offering to investors at 95 and interest, netting the investor 4¼ per cent., Jamestown, Franklin & Clearfield Railroad Co. first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, principal and interest guaranteed by the Lake Shore. The bonds are tax exempt in Pennsylvania and are listed on the New York and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges.

R. E. Leavitt of Leavitt & Grant has just returned from a tour of the Orient and Hawaiian Islands. He reports United States trade interests growing in the Far East.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have received advices from Paris that the issue of Central Pacific 4 per cent. thirty-five-year bonds guaranteed by the Southern Pacific Company, which has been made by the Banque de Paris at Des Pays Bas and the Societe Generale, both of Paris, has been entirely successful.

The Central Trust Company of New York, for itself and in behalf of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and the Guaranty Trust Company, has purchased $6,250,000 5 per cent. receivers' certificates of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, to be issued to take up a like amount of receivers' certificates maturing March 15, 1911.

A Pittsburg dispatch says it is understood that T. W. Guthrie will resign as President of the Republic Iron & Steel Company on April 1 next, and that he will be succeeded by T. J. Bray, who now holds the position of Vice President.

Proctor & Borden are offering $1,000,000 Lackawanna Steel 5 per cent. convertible debenture bonds. The privilege of conversion gives an opportunity to convert the debentures into a 7 per cent. preferred stock.

Tobey & Kirk are offering at par and accrued dividend a limited amount of 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of the American Seeding Machine Company. According to a report of March 1, this company had outstanding crued dividend a limited amount of 6 per cent. stock. The surplus was $1,650,000, total assets $10,000,000, net cash and current assets $4,250,000, net annual earnings $1,000,000, and preferred dividend charge $150,000.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 13.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	.03	Julia	.12
Alpha Con.	.04	Justice	.03
Andes	.08	Mexican	1.62½
Belcher	.25	Occidental Con.	.44
Best & Belcher	.25	Ophir	1.07½
Bullion	.06	Overman	.20
Caledonia	.26	Potosi	.22
Challenge Con.	.08	Savage	.19
Chollar	.10	Sag Belcher	.08
Confidence	.40	Sierra Nevada	.20
Con. Cal. & Va.	.99	Union Con.	.55
Con. Imperial	.02	Utah Con.	.03
Could & Curry	.10	Yellow Jacket	.26
Hale & Norcross	.20		

Silver bars, 53⅜; Mexican dollars, 47@49; drafts, sight, 2@2¼ per cent. premium; telegraph, 4@5 per cent. premium.

TONOPAH.		C. O. D.	.07
Belmont	6.17½	Florence	2.15
Jim Butler	.26	Goldfield Con.	M.6.87½
MacNamara	.13	Goldf. Kewanaa	.06
Midway	.15	Great Bend	.01
Montana	.87	Jumbo Ext.	.43
North Star	.10	Lone Star	.02
Tonopah Ext.	1.20	Red Hills	.02
West End	.52	Silver Pick	.05
GOLDFIELD.		BULLFROG.	
Atlanta	.13	Tramps Cons.	.03
Booth	.11	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Jllueben	.01	Nevada Hills	2.70
Comb. Fraction	.11		

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 13.—Following were the closing quotations on the local Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	7	7¼	Jackpot	6	7½
Elkton	68	68½	Old Gold	3	4¼
El Paso	72	72½	McKinney	40	42
Findlay	6	7	Portland	103	110
Gold Dollar	12¾	13	Vindicator	89½	90
Gastella	14	16	Jen. Sampl.	99	100

BUSINESS GOOD IN WEST.

Not Up to High Levels, Says Judge Lovett, but No Cause of Complaint.

President R. S. Lovett of the Harriman lines has just returned from a month's trip of inspection over his lines and he said yesterday that conditions in the West were satisfactory even though business activity in that section is not keeping quite up to the record breaking level of last year. He said:

The precipitation of snow and rain in the mountain States is much above the average, and in California is almost unprecedented. Our roadbed in some districts of California has been damaged to some extent and the country roads are in bad conditions.

Business has been slowing down to some extent throughout the West. There is not as much building going on in the towns and cities as a year ago. Some merchants complain that trade is dull, but no one offered any explanation, and the cause is not apparent to me. The feeling is good. Every one is expecting better business, and I observe no disturbing factor, nor was any suggested. The outlook for good crops, in view of the unusual rainfall, is very encouraging.

While our earnings have fallen off and probably will continue for some time to run behind last year, yet it must be remembered that last year was with us unprecedented. Compared with previous years we have no cause to complain.

Judge Lovett made his trip of inspection in connection with improvement plans which the Union and Southern Pacific have under way. The improvement and extension programme will require five or six years to complete and will call for the expenditure of upward of $100,000,000.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—At the beginning of business to-day the condition of the United States Treasury was:

Working balance in Treasury offices, $24,544,224; in banks and Philippine Treasury, $32,282,805.

The total balance in general fund, $82,978,243.

Ordinary receipts Saturday were $3,030,673; with ordinary disbursements of $3,829,941.

The deficit to date this fiscal year is $6,826,627 as against $24,839,496 at this time last year.

The figures exclude Panama Canal and public debt transactions.

ROAD DEFAULTS ON BONDS.

Foreclosure Suit Instituted Against Middletown, Unionville & Water Gap Line.

The Middletown, Unionville & Water Gap Railroad, part of the New York, Susquehanna & Western line, has defaulted in the payment of interest and principal on its second mortgage bonds. A committee, consisting of Charles I. Henry, Newman Erb, and Harmon W. Hendricks, has been formed to protect the interests of the second mortgage bondholders and Wollman & Wollman were appointed counsel to the committee.

At the request of the committee, George M. Cumming, formerly Vice President of the Erie Railroad Company, one of the trustees under the mortgage, has instituted a foreclosure suit in the New York Supreme Court, Orange County, through his attorneys, Wilmer, Canfield & Stone, and Wollman & Wollman.

London Takes Mississippi Power Bonds

LONDON, March 13.—The subscription list of the London share of $3,500,000 of the $15,000,000 issue of the Mississippi River Power Company five per cent. sinking fund gold bonds, closed at noon today, having been open only two hours.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 13.—Following were the transactions on the local Exchange to-day:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
	STOCKS.			
10	Consol. Ice pf.	45½	45½	45½
140	Crucible Steel	13⅝	13½	13½
105	Crucible Steel pf.	81	80½	80½
100	Fireproofing	6	6	6
60	Fireproofing pf.	25⅝	25¼	25¼
150	M'facturers' L. & H.	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜
100	Pittsburg Brew.	24½	24½	24½
190	Pittsburg Coal pf.	74⅞	74½	74⅞
100	River Coal	8⅝	8½	8½
155	River Coal pf.	22½	22¼	22⅜
70	Sewer Pipe	12	12	12
1,000	Tonopah Extension	1.20	1.20	1.20
84	W'house Airbrake	142	142	142
	BANKS.			
156	Colonial Trust	187½	187½	187½
	BONDS.			
$2,000	Mfrs' L. & H. 5s	95½	95½	95½
$3,300	Ohio Fuel Supply 6s	97	97	97
	UNLISTED.			
25	Oklahoma Gas	55⅝	55¾	55¾
4,437	Pure Oil	6¾	6¾	6¾
	SCRIP.			
$100	Crucible Steel	71	71	71

OUT OF UNITED METALS.

U. H. Broughton Goes to the Rogers Virginia Railway to Manage It.

In keeping with reports published a fortnight ago Urban H. Broughton, son-in-law of the late Henry H. Rogers, has resigned as General Manager of the United Metals Selling Company to give his time exclusively to the management of the Virginia Railway, which Mr. Rogers promoted with his own resources. It was said yesterday that R. M. Stuart-Wortley, a former Stock Exchange member and son-in-law of Admiral Schley, who is now Treasurer of the United Metals Company, will succeed Mr. Broughton.

There is also under way, according to credible reports, a discussion of a plan for turning over control of the United Metals to either the Amalgamated or Anaconda Copper Companies, but so far nothing definite has developed. It is believed that control of the company is now with the Lewisohns, who have been identified with it since its organization, when it took over the business of the old firm of Lewisohn Brothers.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday business continued quiet. Tin improved ¼c in the bid, but receded 1c in the asking price. Copper was a shade easier for all deliveries to May. Other commodities were unchanged.

The closing bid and asked prices follow:

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.
Spot	11.85	11.95	11.90	12.00
March	11.85	11.95	11.90	12.00
April	11.85	11.95	11.90	12.00
May	11.85	11.95	11.90	12.00
Lead	4.40	4.50	4.40	4.50
Spelter	5.55	5.65	5.55	5.65
Tin	40.25	41.00	40.00	42.00

On the Metal Exchange in London yesterday transactions in spot and future deliveries of copper and pig tin, are here noted in the following table. These prices are the closing figures for the day, and compare with the close on Friday:

	Monday. £. s. d.	Friday. £. s. d.
Copper, spot	54 16 3	54 17 6
Copper, futures	55 10 0	55 10 0
Pig tin, spot	179 12 6	179 15 0
Pig tin, futures	179 12 6	179 0 0

The market ended quiet. Spanish pig lead was steady and unchanged at £13 3s 9d. Cleveland warrants were quoted at 48s 4½d. Spelter was steady at £23.

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Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railway Co

First Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds

Due January 1, 1949

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED BY ENDORSEMENT BY THE

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY

Roswell Miller, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company in a letter to the undersigned, writes in part as follows:

"The bonds of the issue will be secured by an absolute direct First Mortgage on the entire railroad line and appurtenances thereto, now owned by the Chicago, Milwaukee and Puget Sound Railway Company (including its franchises, terminals, equipment and operating contracts).

"The bonds sold to you will be unconditionally guaranteed as to the payment of both principal and interest thereof by endorsement by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company.

"The Chicago, Milwaukee and Puget Sound Railway is the continuation of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway from Mobridge, South Dakota, to the Pacific Coast, with extensive terminals at Seattle and Tacoma.

"Although the Chicago, Milwaukee and Puget Sound Railway was opened for traffic only on August 1, 1909, it is already earning a large surplus over the interest on its First Mortgage Bonds. For the six months ended December 31, 1910, the surplus income of that company, after the payment of all charges, including interest on the $123,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, amounted to $1,635,952.

"The total authorized amount of the First Mortgage will be $200,000,000; $123,000,000 bonds will be presently issued, of which the $25,000,000 bonds sold to you form a part, the balance, $98,000,000 bonds, remaining in the treasury of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company. The $77,000,000 bonds to be issued hereafter are to be reserved for the construction or acquisition of new lines, additional tracks, terminals or interests in terminal companies, equipment, betterments, improvements, etc., under the restrictions of the mortgage.

"All additional lines of railroad acquired with the proceeds of bonds of this issue will become subject to the mortgage as a first lien thereon or in case the extinguishment of any then existing liens thereon is not practicable, an equal principal amount of bonds of this issue will be reserved by the Trustee until such extinguishment.

"The bonds will mature January 1, 1949, and will bear interest at the rate of four (4) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on January 1st and July 1st of every year. Bonds will be issued either as Coupon Bonds or Registered Bonds and will be interchangeable.

"No further bonds of this issue will be sold (except to the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company) for at least the balance of the present calendar year.

"Application will be made to list the Bonds on the New York Stock Exchange."

A LARGE PART OF THE ABOVE BONDS HAVING BEEN SOLD, THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER THE REMAINING BONDS, SUBJECT TO PREVIOUS SALE, AT 95½% AND ACCRUED INTEREST TO DELIVERY,

the right being reserved to reject any application in whole or in part.

Payment for bonds purchased must be made on March 28, 1911, at the offices of either of the undersigned. The right is reserved to require a deposit of $50. per bond. Pending the engraving of the definitive bonds (which are to be issued in accordance with a supplemental or a new mortgage to be approved by our counsel), receipts of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company (or temporary bonds), exchangeable for the engraved bonds when ready, will be delivered.

The bonds are also being offered for sale in **Boston** by **Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co.**

KUHN, LOEB & CO. NEW YORK
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

March 13, 1911.

$1,000,000

LACKAWANNA STEEL COMPANY

5% CONVERTIBLE GOLD DEBENTURE BONDS

Dated March 1, 1910 Due March 1, 1925

Interest payable March and September

New York Trust Company, New York, Trustee

Redeemable at par and interest March 1, 1913, or at any time thereafter, upon 60 days' notice.

Convertible at holder's option at par, on and after March 1, 1912, into 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock.

LISTED ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

AUTHORIZED AND OUTSTANDING, $10,000,000

For the period from 1906 to 1910, inclusive, earnings available for interest on Lackawanna Steel Company securities averaged over $4,000,000 yearly. Present yearly interest charges on Lackawanna Steel Company First Mortgage 5's and First Consolidated 5's amount to $1,250,000. Interest on the Debenture Bonds amounts to $500,000. The average earnings available, therefore, have amounted to over three times the interest on the two classes of bonds, and the **balance remaining for interest on the Debenture Bonds, after payment of interest on the First and Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, has averaged over five times the amount required.**

In the report for the year ending December 31, 1910, President Clarke states that after liberal allowance for depreciation there still remained a surplus equal to about 7.25% on the outstanding $34,978,000 Capital Stock of the Company, which stock was subscribed for at par in cash.

There is now no Preferred Stock outstanding. The amount authorized is simply the $10,000,000 necessary for conversion of the Debenture Bonds. **The surplus for 1910, after fixed charges, amounted to over 30% on this stock, had the conversion of the Debentures into the Preferred Stock taken place.**

There is a strong demand for good Industrial Preferred Stocks. At present market prices the Lackawanna Steel Debenture 5's net over 6¼%, if held to maturity, **with the privilege attached of conversion at the market price of the Debentures, about 95½, into a Preferred Stock on which over 30% was earned last year.**

WE OWN AND OFFER THE ABOVE BLOCK AT THE MARKET.

PROCTER & BORDEN.

Telephone 6460 Cort. Equitable Building, New York City.

6% Cumulative Preferred Stock

THE AMERICAN SEEDING MACHINE CO.

Preferred as to Both Assets and Dividends.

The Company was incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio, March, 1906, and **has paid six per cent. per annum dividends continuously on the Preferred Shares.**

Official Data, March 1, 1911:

Capital: Preferred 6% Cumulative	$2,500,000
Common	5,000,000
Surplus	1,650,000
Total Assets over	10,000,000
Net Cash and Current Assets	4,250,000
Net Annual Earnings	1,000,000
Preferred Dividend Charge	150,000

No Bonds, Mortgages or Underlying Liens and none can be created except with consent of holders of two-thirds of the Preferred Stock.

Plants: Two plants at Springfield, Ohio, and one at Richmond, Ind. Over $1,000,000 has been expended for betterments and additions and manufacturing facilities are of the highest character.

Sales in 1910: 33 1-3% greater than largest previous year, and 1911 promises to exceed 1910 by 25%.

We offer a limited quantity of the above mentioned issue at ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS PER SHARE AND ACCRUED DIVIDEND.

Both from the standpoint of security and yield, we regard this issue as an absolutely safe and conservative investment.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

TOBEY & KIRK
25 Broad Street, New York
'Phones: 4294-5-6-7-8-9 Broad.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.

Opposite Penna. R. R. Ferry and McAdoo Tunnel Terminals, Jersey City, N. J.

Capital, Surplus and Profits over - $3,000,000.00

Savings Department pays four per cent. interest on all amounts up to $3,000. Accounts may be opened in names of husband and wife and either or survivor has power to withdraw funds.

JOHN W. HARDENBERGH, President.
ROB'T S. ROSS, Vice President. WM. J. FIELD, Secretary and Treasurer.
JAY S. PERKINS, Assistant Treasurer. J. RICHARD TENNANT, Assistant Secretary.

$500,000

GULF & SHIP ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY

General and Refunding 6% Mortgage Bonds

$200,000 DUE APRIL 1, 1913
$200,000 DUE APRIL 1, 1914
$100,000 DUE APRIL 1, 1915

SECURED BY GENERAL MORTGAGE ON ENTIRE PROPERTY OF COMPANY. AVERAGE ANNUAL SURPLUS FOR PAST TEN YEARS EQUAL TO 4 TIMES INTEREST CHARGE ON TOTAL AUTHORIZED ISSUE OF $1,000,000. PRESENT EARNINGS OVER 6 TIMES THIS INTEREST CHARGE.

HAVING SOLD THE ENTIRE AMOUNT OF BONDS MATURING APRIL, 1915, WE OFFER, SUBJECT TO PREVIOUS SALE, THE UNSOLD PORTION OF THE APRIL, 1913, MATURITY AT **100.93** AND ACCRUED INTEREST, AND THOSE MATURING APRIL, 1914, AT **101.37** AND INTEREST.

At which prices the bonds yield 5½%

Circular on request.

FISK & ROBINSON

26 Exchange Place. New York.

THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK

Organized 1853
Member of New York Clearing House
Capital and Surplus - - $8,438,677
Resources - - - - $73,841,925
TWENTY-SIX BRANCHES
William A. Nash, Chairman of Board
Walter E. Frew, President
William H. Nichols, Vice-President

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Big Loan Saves the Liberty Tower from Being Sold Under the Hammer—Another Silk House to Move Uptown —Many Private Dwellings Sold and Leased.

The financial difficulties which have pursued the Liberty Tower almost from the time of its inception are about to be satisfactorily adjusted by the retirement of two mortgages aggregating $1,700,000, and the taking of a $1,600,000 loan by the syndicate controlling the building from one of the leading life insurance companies.

The 31-story structure on the northwest corner of Nassau and Liberty Streets, extending through to Liberty Place, has been in the hands of a receiver for over three months. In that time the rentals have materially increased, the rent roll now being about $175,000 as against $80,000 early in December, and this brighter financial outlook for the future of the building has led to the willingness to make the loan.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company holds a first mortgage on the property of $1,300,000 and the Bryant estate, which sold the site to the promoters, has a second mortgage of $400,000.

The inability to pay the interest on these loans led to the appointment of the receiver, Maurice Deiches being named. Charles Pasche is President of the company, and among the stockholders are several St. Louis financiers, who soon after undertaking the erection of the Liberty Tower projected the Heidelberg Tower and the Fitzgerald Building in Times Square, both of which have been in financial difficulties.

A short time ago the Lankershire Realty Company took over the interests of the Heidelberg Tower, some of the capitalists in the original company remaining in the new concern, and plans have been made for tearing down the unsightly tower in the near future and by the addition of several stories make the building a presentable office structure for Times Square.

Quick Resale on Forty-fifth Street.

Herman F. Bindsell has resold to Henry O. Heuer the northwest corner of Eleventh Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, a five-story flat on a lot 25 by 75. The seller acquired the parcel a week ago.

Twelve-story Lambs Club.

Plans are being prepared for a new Lambs Club by the architects, Freeman & Hasselman. It will be erected on the plot 132 and 134 West Forty-fourth Street, adjoining on the West the present Lambs Club. The new structure will be twelve stories high, and will be, when completed, one of the finest clubhouses in the city. Among its interesting features will be a miniature theatre. In Forty-third Street, almost in the rear of the Lambs Club, but on the south side of the street, the new $1,000,000 Elks Club is nearly completed.

Silk House to Move Uptown.

The northward movement of trade was shown in a lease negotiated by Heil and Stern yesterday, for the Roscorn Realty Company, for the store and basement in the new building now being erected by that company at 15-19 East Twenty-sixth Street, (Madison Square North,) running through to 10-14 East Twenty-seventh Street, on plot size 84 by 200, to Smith & Kaufman, manufacturers of silks and ribbons, many years located at Prince Street and Broadway.

This is the most northerly move of any important silk house up to date.

The lease extends over a period of 10 years at a total rental of $250,000.

Buyers for Private Dwelling.

The three-story and basement private dwelling, 154 West Eighty-eighth Street, has been sold by Mrs. W. S. Erneman. The building, which was purchased last Fall from Dr. L. S. Wise, stands on a lot 1[illegible] by 100.8.

H. B. Laidlaw has sold 463 West 14th Street, a three-story dwelling on a lot, 18.9 by 99.11.

Senator P. A. Choquette of Quebec, has sold 265 West Fifty-second Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 14 by 100. Pocher & Co. negotiated the sale.

Investor Buys 125th St. Parcel.

The S. H. Raphael Company has sold to an investor for Henry O'Neill, 107, 109, 111, and 113 West 125th Street, a two-story building, on lot 100 by 99.11, together with 102 West 126th Street, a dwelling on lot 20 by 99.11, abutting. The buyer will erect a six-story business building, and has leased from the plans the top floor to the Dairymaids Country Club Company for showroom purposes.

Realty Co. Buys the Bonnefoi.

The Bonnefoi, a five-story apartment house at the southwest corner of Audubon Avenue and 170th Street, has been sold by the George A. Fisher Company to the Cladem Realty Company. The building, which was recently completed, occupies a plot 50 by 100.

Bronx.

H. J. Radin has sold to a client of J. D. Tobias a plot 200 by 39 on the east side of Bathgate Avenue, about 100 feet north of Wendover Avenue. The purchaser will at once improve the entire plot with stores and flats.

Kurz & Uren, Inc., have sold for the Bronx Heights Land Company eight acres on Mamaroneck Road, beginning at the Mamaroneck River, where it crosses Mamaroneck Avenue, and having a frontage of 1,100 feet by a depth of from 200 to 350 feet.

Brooklyn.

John F. Kennedy & Co. have sold the three-story double apartment house, on a plot 40 by 100, known as 545 East Twenty-sixth Street; also, the private dwelling on the southwest corner of Marlborough Road and Church Avenue, known as 80 Marlborough Road, 105 feet on Church Avenue and 71 feet on Marlborough Road.

New Jersey.

Reed & Foos have sold to William Gallmeyer two three-story brick houses at 551 and 553 Ocean Avenue, Greenville, N. J. They also report the sale of six two-family houses on Wilkinson Avenue. The price is said to have been $64,000.

J. & W. Cahill have just sold to Emil Bonnett of Jersey City the property known as 188 Newark Avenue, between Jersey Avenue and Bay Street, and adjoining the Mercantile Trust Company, Jersey City. The building is of brick and has a frontage on Newark Avenue of 27 feet and a depth of 62 feet, and contains stores on the ground floor, with apartments for two families above.

Suburban.

I. J. Auerbach has sold at Murray Hill, near Summit, the $50,000 estate of Mrs. R. Schultz, to Ralph B. Peck of Greenhut, Siegel Cooper Company. Also at Niverville, Columbia County, N. Y., the 175-acre farm owned by Prof. Drumm of Sparkill, N. Y., to a client, and at Lakewood, Ocean County, N. J., the seventy-acre farm of Charles Lomax to James Thompson of London, England.

Charles Scribner a Buyer.

Charles Scribner is the buyer of the residence at 10 East Thirty-eighth Street, sold last week by Henry Steers. Mr. Scribner owns the adjoining house, 12 East Thirty-eighth Street, and purchased the property to protect his old home. He is now erecting a new house at 9 East Sixty-sixth Street.

Private Dwellings Leased.

The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company has leased for Josephine Drexel Emmet, 688 Park Avenue to George A. Meyer; for Mary C. Nichols, 66 East Fifty-sixth Street to Adrian H. Larkin; for John D. Locke, 11 West Fifty-second Street to Henry T. Richardson; for Edward D. Bird, 22 East Sixty-third Street to Morris W. Kellogg, and, in conjunction with Post & Reese, 58 East Sixty-eighth Street to Eugene H. Outerbridge.

John Jacob Astor has leased the dwelling 7 East Sixty-fifth Street to Mrs. John R. Livermore. Plans were filed recently for converting the house into an American basement at a cost of $20,000.

Leases.

The Warner Realty Company has leased through G. P. Butterly to the Basolio Ink and Color Company 516 to 524 West Twenty-fifth Street, for a term of years at a net rental of about $250,000, with an option to purchase.

Marcus Loew has leased through J. Arthur Fischer and H. D. Baker the property 142 to 146 Delancey Street, northwest corner of Suffolk Street, for a term of twenty-one years. A theatre will be erected on the site, with a seating capacity for 1,750 persons. The aggregate rental for the term will be about $1,250,000.

Alter Dwellings for Business.

Plans have been filed for altering the two four-story and basement private dwellings at 238 and 240 West Fifty-sixth Street into offices and studios, at a cost of $10,000, for F. J. Kelly, owner. Bernstein & Bernstein are the architects.

Notes.

C. P. H. Gilbert has filed plans for a new residence, to be built at 45 East Sixty-eighth Street, for Emily B. Frelinghuysen of Raritan, N. J., on property 25 by 100. The building will be of the American basement type, five stories in height, thoroughly equipped with all the modern conveniences of first-class residences. The exterior will be of limestone and red brick. Work will be begun immediately. The cost will be $45,000.

Emanuel Van Raalte is the buyer of the Annamere Court, 600 to 615 West 115th Street, sold last week by the Oppenheim estate.

Smith & Phelps have secured for Bernard Gruenthal a building loan of $44,000, for the purpose of erecting two five-story flats, 37.6 by 78 by 90 each, situated on the east side of Webster Avenue, beginning 158.3 feet north of 169th Street.

Bryan L. Kennelly announces that on April 8 he will hold a receiver's sale, by order of the Rockland County Trust Company of Nyack, N. Y., receiver, of the well-known Fort Comfort Inn and cottages, located on the Hudson at Piermont, N. Y.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

The following plans for new structures were filed in Manhattan. No plans were filed in the Bronx.

Norfolk St, s e corner of Delancey St, for a stand and sign 8x100; S. Silberman, 83 Canal St, owner; S. Cohen, architect; cost....$1,000

66th St, 45 East, for a five-story brick dwelling, 25x71.3; E. M. Frelinghuysen, Raritan, N. J., owner; C. P. H. Gilbert, architect; cost.....$45,000

Alterations.

(Items under $5,000 omitted.)

West St, e s, 44 ft s of Jay St, to a five-story brick warehouse, estate of T. E. M. Randolph, 252 West 91st St, owner; Mark & Hammacher, lessee; W. T. Gooch, architect; cost.....$5,200

58th St, 238 and 240 West, to two four-story and basement dwellings; F. J. Kelly, 1,237 Broadway, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost.....$10,000

4th St, 276 to 290 East, to eight four-story brick tenements; E. L. Winthrop, 242 East Houston St, owner; H. Regelman, architect; cost.....$5,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, MARCH 13.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. Where attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

SIMPSON ST, 1,000 to 1,020, e s, 240x100; Berney Realty Co. to Henry S. Herrman, 54 East 80th St, and another, (mtg $179,000,) March 10; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

151ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11; S. M. S. Co. to Colton Realty Co., 1,801 3d Av, (mtg $111,000,) March 8; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

6TH AV, n s, w ½ of Lot 532, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Rudolph A. Seligman, referee, to Filomena Cipolla, 3,615 Bronx Boulevard, March 9; attorney, Abraham Nelson, 37 Liberty St.....$370

157TH ST, n s, 120 ft w of Bathgate Av, 20x80; Sadie Goldman to Joseph Grundler, 680 East 170th St, (mtg $7,500,) March 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

JACKSON AV, w s, 153.7 ft n of 163d St, 25x75; Joseph Grundler to Fadie Goldman, 1,101 Findlay Av, March 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 72.3 ft w of Brook Av, 24.6x54 2; Isidor Teitelbaum to Sarah Teitelbaum, 532 East 149th St, Jan. 18; attorney, M. M. Becker, 309 Broadway.....$1

66TH ST, n s, 320 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x200.10 to s s of 67th St; The Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm to Charles A. Peabody, 224 Madison Av, B. & S., and all liens, March 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

160TH ST, 520 to 522 West, s s, 50x99.11; Leonard Weill to Lamermoor Realty Co., 604 Broadway, (mtgs $20,500,) March 10; attorney, Saul Bernstein, 149 Broadway.....$100

50TH ST, n s, 50 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.5; Florence C. Satterwhite to New York State Realty and Terminal Co., 45th St and Lexington Av, March 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

171ST ST, s s, 140 ft w of 3d Av, 16x100; Brook Av, 1,522, e s, 25x100.9; Brook Av, 1,468 and 1,465, 44x36x42x34, s s; Abraham Shatzkin to A. S. Realty Co., 50 Church St, March 13, all liens; A. Shatzkin, 496 East 171st St.....$1

63D ST, n s, 108 ft e of East End Av, 91x102.2x irregular, with all title to land under water, &c; International Bank Note Co. to United Bank Note Corporation, 70 Broad St, Feb. 16; attorneys, Sullivan & Cromwell, 49 Wall St.....$100

177TH ST, e s, 134.6 from e s of Tremont Av, 39.2x61.8x irregular; John Massimino Co. to Jeannette Weiss-Grosenberger, 510 West 147th St, all liens, March 13; attorneys, Greenberger & G., 320 West 145th St.....$1

127TH ST, s s, 443.8 ft e of Avenue A, 18.8; Beckie Goldstein to Max Sann, 1,041 Bathgate Av, and another; correction and confirmation deed; same to same; attorneys, Money & Sands, 31 Nassau St.....$1

AVENUE D, [illegible] ft s of 127th St, 100.8; Unionport; [illegible]

B. Hill, 767 Home St, March 11; attorney, Gustav Frey, 3,429 3d Av.....$100

51ST ST, 201 East, n s, 16.4x100.5; Henry W. Unger to Isabella Unger, his wife, 139 West 130th St, (mtg $6,000,) March 11, B. & S...$1

ARTHUR AV, e s, 58.4 ft n of William St, 16.2x85.2; Almerinda Colangelo to Luigi Colangelo, 2,378 Arthur Av, all title, quitclaim, March 6; attorney, M. Schneiderman, 40 Pine St.....$1

97TH AV, s e corner of 2d St, 105x114, Wakefield; Hale J. Berlinsky to Herman L. Rosenthal, 57 East 95th St, ½ part, (mtg $3,000,) Sept. 10, 1910; S. Rosenthal & Co., 75 Canal St.....$100

LOTS 39 and 44, map of David S. Cocks, at Woodlawn Heights; William Wilson to Annie C. Shanley, 2,543 Decatur St, (mtg $800,) March 2; attorney, Charles B. McLaughlin, 165 Broadway.....$1

181ST ST, 134 West, s s, 20x99.11, foreclosure Feb. 23, 1911; Martin C. Ansorge, referee, to Louise C. Mariotte, 34 West 12th St, Feb. 28; attorney, Miron Winslow, 129 Broadway, $13,000

DECATUR AV, 3,287, w s, 25x100; William Ehrlich to Martha Ehrlich, 3,287 Decatur Av, ½ part, 1st mtg $5,000, 2d mtg —, and all liens, March 9; attorney, Martin Gollubier, 18 Nassau St.....$1

205TH ST, n s, Lot 531, Map 926 of George P. and Henry B. Opdyke, 25.11x131x25x124.9; William J. Emery to Emma Van Raust, Brooklyn, all liens, June 15, 1910; attorney, Samuel Keeler, 132 Nassau St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Emma Van Raust, widow, to Annie D'Ambra, 8,082 Decatur Av, (mtgs $8,000 and all liens, March 13; attorney, same.....$1

AUSTIN PLACE, n s, 297.8 ft e of 164th St, 20x100, release mtg; John E. Simons and another to Borough Cut Stone Co.; attorney, Mayer, 52 William St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Borough Cut Stone Co. to John E. Simons, 1,312 Madison Av, March 10; attorney, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; John E. Simons to Charles Califano, 109 West 102d St, B. & S., March 11; attorney, Max Keve, 61 Park Row....$1

CATHARINE ST, n w s, Lots 246, 247, and Lot O, map of Washingtonville, 116.8x100x 100x —, (partition Oct. 20, 1910;) Charles F. MacLean to Elsa Kaiser, 4,374 Bronx Boulevard, March 13; attorney, John Davis, 38 William St.....$5,000

100TH ST, 215 East, n s, 25x100.11; Hy. C. Fredericks to H. C. Fredericks Realty Co., 41 Union Square West, (mtg $10,500,) March 7; attorney, Edward H. Burger, 99 Nassau St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; H. C. Fredericks Realty Co. to Isidor Hecht, 490 Columbus Av, (mtg $10,500,) March 8; attorney, same.....$100

100TH ST, 217 East, n s, 25x100.11; same to same, (mtg $10,500,) March 8; attorney, same.....$1

RIDGE ST, s w s, at s e s of Williamsbridge Road, Lot 6, Map 163, Westchester County, except parts for 196th St and Valentine Av; George E. Buckbee to August Nelson, 103 West 168th St, March 10; G. E. Buckbee, 507 East Tremont Av.....$100

BOSTON ROAD, n w s, adjoining the Baptist Church lot, 58.9x149x irregular; Lewis A. Mitchell to Gertrude Kane, 454 West 151st St, all liens, Jan. 5, 1909; attorney, L. N. Levy, 29 Pine St.....$1

DECATUR AV, 3,081, w s, 25x110; Francesco Miglionico to Adele Kneeland, executrix, and Charles Kneeland, West St, Lenox, Mass., all liens, March 6; attorney, Henry L. Bogert, 99 Nassau St.....$100

119TH ST, 135 East, n s, 18.9x100.11; Hattie Postman to Jennie Rosenthal, 128 West 117th St, one-third part, (mtg $9,500,) Jan. 30; attorney, C. A. Rosenthal, 152 Nassau St..$100

3D AV, 176 East, e s, 25x83.9; Cherner Epstein to Stephen H. Jackson, 53 East 67th St, (mtg $22,500,) March 13; address 53 East 67th St.....$1

73D ST, 122 East, s s, 18.9x102.2; Edgar M. Smith to Nanine I. Smith, his wife, B. S., May 17, 1910; attorneys, Nanine & M., 31 Nassau St.....$100

58TH ST, s s, 365 ft w of 8th Av, 20x100.5; Lorin S. Bernheimer, executor of Simon Bernheimer, to Henry Herzog, 2,252 7th Av, March 10; attorney, S. Wechsler, 32 Broadway....

150TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 75x99.11, (foreclosure Jan. 10, 1911;) George S. Mittendorf, referee, to American Mortgage Co., 31 Nassau St, March 10; attorney same..$18,000

151ST ST, s s, 175 ft w of 7th Av, 75x99.11, (foreclosure Jan. 10, 1911;) Thomas J. L. McManus, referee, to American Mortgage Co., 31 Nassau St, March 9; attorneys, Bowers & Sands, 31 Nassau St.....$18,000

48TH ST, 625 West, n s, 25x74.6, (foreclosure March 6, 1911;) Abraham Stern, referee, to Rosa Peck, 125 West 88th St, executrix of Leopold Peck, (mtg $10,000,) March 10; attorney, Joseph Tillmann, 160 Broadway.$4,779

48TH ST, 627 West, n s, 25x74, (foreclosure March 6, 1911;) same to same, (mtg $10,000,) March 10; attorney same.....$4,779

48TH ST, 629 West, n s, 25x73.6, (foreclosure March 6, 1911;) same to same, (mtg $10,000,) March 10; attorney same.....$4,779

48TH ST, 631 West, n s, 25x73, (foreclosure March 6, 1911;) same to same, (mtg $10,000,) March 10; attorney same.....$4,779

66TH ST, 153 West, n s, 30.9x100.4; Jonas V. Spero to Edward Aaron, 8,301 19th Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $35,500,) March 10; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Edward Aaron and others to Nathan Mayer, 619 Halsey St, Brooklyn, (mtg $35,500,) Feb. 23; attorney same...$100

Recorded Mortgages.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

STOLZ, Joseph, and John Stash to John Urban, 1,352 Wilkins Av; Jackson Av, w s, 100 ft n of 158th St, 25x76.11x25x76, March 7, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, John Stash, 815 Jackson Av.....$1,900

COLTON REALTY CO. to S. M. & S. Co., 50 Church St; 151st St, 502 and 504 West, s s, 75x99.11, March 11, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Edward A. Brown, 50 Church St..$4,000

LECOUVER, Alice L., to Helene Heydt, 27 West 91st St; Vesey St, 51, s s, 25x82, prior mtg $50,000, March 11, due Jan. 1, 1913, 6 p. c.; attorneys, H. A. & C. E. Heydt, 27 William St.....$5,000

CIMILLO, Antonia, to Julia E. Dennerlein, 2,504 Lorillard Place; Hoffman St, old line, s s, Lot T on Map of 70 lots of Cedar Hill plot on Powell Farm, March 11, 25x120.2x25x 120.1; attorneys, Bergman & Davis, 3,219 3d Av.....$1,000

MEAD, Katherine C., Mary L. Abney, and Charles W. Mead to George W. Folsom at Lenox, Mass., as committee; West St, 60, e s, 56.8 ft n of Rector St, 19.4x88.5, Feb. 10, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$12,000

GOLDMAN, Sadie, to William V. Simpson, Matawan, N. J.; Jackson Av, w s, 158.6 ft n of 163d St, 25x75, March 10, due, &c, as per bond; address, 41 Park Row....$3,800

BERTE, Louis A. and Frederick C., and Julie B. O'Connor to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; Mt Hope Place, 232, s s, 17.4x—x16.6x112.6, March 11, due as per bond; address, 176 Broadway.....$1,500

LEVINSON, Leo, to Dennis T. Flynn, 14 Toledo Av, Elmhurst, L. I., and another; Intervale Av, e s, 541.11 s e of 167th St, 50x 95.2x50x88, March 2, due June 3, 1911; attorneys, Rasquin & R., 141 Broadway..$2,000

COLWELL, Michael, to James L. Moore, 455 6th Av, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Crotona Av, n w corner of Lebanon St, 25x100x23.11x100, March 11, due as per bond; attorney, P. H. Delahanty, 302 Broadway.....$3,500

McKENNA, Daniel E. and Ellen L., to Patrick F. Richardson, 3,016 Tibbetts Av; Riverdale Av, s e s, old line, at n e s of 230th St, 100x80x122.6x25, Feb. 9, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, C. C. Ferris, 35 Wall St.....$2,000

WALDECK, Johanna M., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St; 48th St, 602 West, s s, 26x irregular, March 13, 5 years; attorney, M. J. Scanlan, 51 Chambers St.....$13,500

RAGUSA, Benedetto, to Anna A. Kimber, 1,103 Forest Av; Pilgrim Av, e s, 296.8 ft n of Middletown Road, 25x95, March 1, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,500

LAMERMOOR REALTY CO. to Leonard Weill, 104 West 120th St; 160th St, 520 and 522 West, s s, 50x99.11, (prior mtg $20,500,) March 10, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Arnstein, L. & P., 128 Broadway.....$18,000

SAME to same; same property, March 10, 1 year, 6 p. c.; same attorney.....$5,500

MAAS, Sophie, to Louis Tanz, 63 West 117th St; Division St, 97, s s, 24.11x64.10, March 10, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. Cohn, 19 Avenue A.....$1,600

VITALE, Maria, to Charles Regnault, 2,258 Hughes Av; Samuel St, s w s, 100 ft s e of Grant Av, 25x123, March 5, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Vitale & V, 58 Park Row....$2,000

RIED, Jacob, and another, to Gustave F. Zeisig, 867 Forest Av; Lots 81 to 86 of map of Fronx Terrace, March 11, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, J. Heiderman, 783 Elton Av...$3,000

JAPANESE FAN CO. to Charles W. Millard, trustee, 644 East 170th St; Broadway, 2,533 to 2,539, s w corner of 85th St, 102.5x100.10, March 13, due as per bond; attorneys; Steele & C., 25 Broad St.....$80,000

HECHT, Isidor, to John Kemp, 59 East 108th St; 100th St, 215 and 217 East, n s, 2 lots each 25x190.11, (2 prior mortgages each $10,500,) March 9, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. H. Burger, 99 Nassau St.....$2,500

ROSENTHAL, Sarah, and another, to Louis Katz, 125 east 116th St, and 1064th St, 62 East, leasehold, March 11, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. Block, 300 Broadway.....$2,470

SCHORN & SCHADT CONSTRUCTION CO. to German Savings Bank, 167 4th Av; Crotona Park North, s w corner of 173th St, 54x96, March 11, 5 years; attorney, M. Auerbach, 42 Broadway.....$42,000

CALIFANO, Charles, to John E. Simons, 1,312 Madison Av; Austin Place, n s, 297.8 ft e of 144th St, 25x100, (prior mtg $16,000,) March 11, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. Mayer, 52 William St.....$2,500

FREUND, Emanuel, to Francis Speir, at South Orange, N. J., and another; Tremont Road, n e corner of Edison Av, 123x100, and Madiron Av, n s, 300 ft w of Robin Av, 25x 152.6, March 8, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Speir & B., 52 Wall St.....$4,000

LYTTON, Henry C., to Esperanto Mortgage Co., 37 Liberty St; Bosoobel Av, e s, corner of 169th St, 20x100, Feb. 28, 5 years; attorney, J. C. Levi, 37 Liberty St.....$2,000

NELSON, August, to Paragon Mortgage Co., 507 East Tremont Av; Ridge St, s w s, Lot 16, map of farm of John Cromwell, Fordham, March 10, due Dec. 1, 1911, 6 p. c.; address, 507 East Tremont Av.....$26,000

MICHAEL BRIGANTE CO. to Sender Jarmulowsky, 16 East 93d St; Delancey St, n w corner of Mulberry St, 100.1x45.7x99.3x59.8, prior mtg $60,000, March 13, due Jan. 1, 1912, 6 p. c.; attorney, Morris Clark, 54 Canal St.....$13,500

MALLETT, William A., to Commercial Finance Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Railroad Av, n s, at w s of land of William Adee, 100x—; Railroad Av, n s, adjoining land of Thomas Gore, 60x—; 3d St, s s, 50 ft e of Washington Av, 50x100; Union Av, n e s, at n w s of New Haven R. R. avenue, 82x 87, March 4, due as per bond; attorney, Pl. Arnold, 120 Westchester Square....$5,000

POPOF, John M., to Matilda C. Cassasa, 38 City Hall Place; 82d St, s s, 231.4 ft w of 2nd Av, 33.4x102.2, prior mtg $33,000, March 10, due Nov. 1, 1914, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Charles Firestone, 115 Broadway, $1,200 and Otis, to Maria Mafels, 3,381 3d Av;

Catharine St, n w s, Lots 246, 247, and Lot O, map of Washingtonville, 116.8x100x100x—, March 10, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, John Davis, 38 William St.....$2,000

DEAN, Florence, to American Mortgage Co., 31 Nassau St; Hoe Av, e s, 75 ft s of Freeman St, 50x100, March 9, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Bowers & Sands, 31 Nassau St.....$10,000

DONAGHY, Mary A., to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St; 41st St, s s, 280 ft w of 8th Av, 20x98.9, March 13, 5 years; attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$40,000

EHRET, Charles, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St; Dawson St, e s, 175 ft n of 156th St, 25x100, March 13, 5 years; attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$7,500

FEINER, Joseph, and Sarah Baker to Margaret A. Howard, 25 East 57th St; 109th St, 204 and 206 East, 37.6x100.11, March 13, 5 years; attorneys, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$36,000

MAYER, Nathan, to Charles Martin at Monticello, N. Y.; 66th St, 153 West, n s, 30.9x 100.4, March 10, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. H. Ostrander, 99 Nassau St.....$4,000

Satisfied Mortgages.

With name and address of lender's attorney.

163D ST, s s, 115 ft e of Ogden Av, 100x99, July 28, 1910; Summit Building Co., owner, 116 West 161th St, to the New York Trust Co.; Frederick A. Snow, 15 Wall St...$34,000

MADISON AV, 17, e s, 24.8x100, May 23, 1910; Pullman Holding Co., owner, 141 Broadway, to Emanuel Heilner, 35 West 19th St; Moses J. Wolf, 1,111 Madison Av; Samuel H. Stone, 141 West 120th St, and A. L. Mordecai & Son, Incorporated, 135 Broadway; Wolf & Kohn, 203 Broadway.....$32,000

SAME PROPERTY, May 23, 1910; Lina Weil to William Augustus Spencer; owner, Pullman Holding Co., 141 Broadway; Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$27,625

SAME PROPERTY, May 23, 1910; same to same; owner and attorney, same.....$27,625

SAME PROPERTY, May 23, 1910; same to same; owner and attorney, same.....$27,625

MORTGAGE on lease of premises St. Nicholas Av, s e corner of 181st St; Aug. 6, 1908; August Obrock, 1,416 St. Nicholas Av, to Timothy J. Shine; Edward M. Burghard, 120 Broadway.....$15,000

WADSWORTH AV, s e corner of 181st St, 100x25, March 7, 1908; Edward Rafter to Celia M., his wife, to Frederick Ambrose Clark, Cooperstown, N. Y.; owner, Wadsworth Building Co., 165 Broadway; Verplanck, Prince & Flanders, 149 Broadway.....$12,000

35TH ST, n s, 23.10 ft w of 7th Av, 23.11x38.9, June 23, 1893; John G. Lindemann to Julia E. Cameron; owner, Helena M. E. Lindemann, Hillview, Old Jerome Av., Yonkers, N. Y.; E. R. De Grove, 145 Nassau St..$11,000

CAMBRELING AV, w s, 196.7 ft s of Pelham Av, 100x50, April 28, 1906; John W. and Mary A. Davis, 2,495 Cambreling Av, to Alphonsine N. Lecuyer, trustee for Elmire G. Lecuyer; Charles H. Collins, 280 Broadway.....$3,000

SAME PROPERTY, April 28, 1906; same to same; attorney, same.....$2,000

CAMBRELING AV, w s, 221.7 ft s of Pelham Av, 100x24.6, Feb. 7, 1903; same to same; attorney, same.....$1,800

52D ST, s s, 275 ft e of 11th Av, 100.5x25, Feb. 28, 1882; Charles G. Saxe to Katharine Bissell, 265 West 81st St; Ellison, Intyre & Davis, 71 Broadway.....$7,000

87TH AV, 2,262, e s, 100x24.3, Sept. 10, 1908; Charles and Adele Petroll, 700 West 178th St, to Marshall L. Kohlman; E. Louis Jacobs, 150 Broadway.....$7,000

LOTS 71 and 72, map of 131 lots, estate of Thomas O. Woolf, fronting upon Grand Boulevard and Concourse, &c., July 8, 1907; John Winters to Estelle Comer, 11 Boulevard, Rochelle Park; John W. Hart, 31 Nassau St...$2,240

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, 318.11 ft n of Kossuth St, being known as Lot 88, map of Washingtonville, 151.10x20.5x130.8x26.5, Aug. 28, 1908; William D. Miller to Florence S. Well of Brookiyn; S. J. Freudenheim, 132 Nassau St.....$2,500

63D ST, n s, 291.9 ft w of Columbus Av, 100.5x 18.6, July 7, 1910; C. N. Shurman Investing Co., Exchange Place, to Carl Ernst, 310 West 95th St; Park Ernst, 170 Broadway...$2,250

BRYANT AV, e s, corner of Jennings St, 100x 25, Oct. 20, 1909; Elie Beline and Hyman Glasser to Minnie Glasser; Arthur Knox, 198 Broadway.....$2,000

LOT 78, map of Van Nest Park, Aug. 28, 1909; Angela Guagnini to David Zoglin; Joseph Michael, 73 Nassau St.....$1,000

COLUMBUS AV, n s, 78.4 ft e of White Plains Road, (map of portion of 127 Hunt estate, Van Nest,) 100x16.8, July 31, 1909; C. A. and R. D. Helm to John E. Eustis, 257 Broadway.....$1,000

LOT 146, Map 1 of Olinville, May 29, 1908; Adelaide Burlando, Williamsbridge, to Angelo Zanfardino; Robert C. Burlando, Williamsbridge Square.....$1,500

N 37½ ft of Lot 146, Map 1, Olinville, 150x 37.6x146.3x37.6, June 29, 1905; same to Mary A. Ferris, 324 West 23d St; attorney same...$1,500

Recorded Leases.

With name and address of lessee.

1ST AV, 2,283, basement; Geltrude Paulantonio to Vincenzo Vocile, 337 East 114th St, 5 years from May 1, 1911; Louis Leo, 337 East 114th St.....$216

HUDSON ST, 261, all; Daniel and Newbold Edgar to Emma and Katie Benes, 309 Hudson St, 3 2-12 years; Thomas Benes, 309 Hudson St.....$1,000

49TH ST, 804 and 806 West, all; G. Waldo Smith to William Mack and others, 309 West 41st St, 10 years from May 1, 1911; attorney, S. A. Singerman, 38 Nassau St...../ $8,500 and $9,000

UNIVERSITY PLACE, 94, store and rear basement; Ida Kempner to Samuel Weisberger, 214 Avenue B, 5 years from Jan. 15, 1911; James Everard's Breweries, 12 East 133d St.....$2,000

AUDUBON AV, 263, store; L. Michel to Samuel Jonas, 551 West 178th St, 3 years from Feb. 1, 1911; address party of the second part.....$456

105TH ST, 302 to 308 East, four buildings; Giovanni E. Fagnano and another to Luigi Repetti, 315 East 104th St, 5 years from May 1, 1911; attorney, Charles Zerbarini, 345 Broadway.....$4,128

PARK AV, 1,097, s e corner of 89th St, store; Lewis Samuels to Samuel Bernstein, 1,729 Fulton Av., 2 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, Jacob Bernstein, 280 Broadway....$1,400

SAME PROPERTY, consent to assign lease, (which expires May 1, 1914;) Samuel Bernstein to Louis Samuels to L. G. Gies, March 13; same attorney.....$1

67TH ST, 375 to 379, n e corner of 2d St, 84x 74.9x irregular, all; Anna A. Murtland to United Merchants' Realty and Improvement Co., 44 West 18th St, 10 years from May 1, 1911; 1l years renewal at $22,500 to $25,000; attorney, S. M. Stroock, 44 West 18th St... taxes, &c., $20,000

WEST ST, 197, corner store; John W. Griggs, trustee of Paterson National Bank, to Sebastiano Radili, 83 Elizabeth St, 5½ years from April 1, 1911; H. Koehler & Co., 501 1st Av.....$2,000

2D AV, 1,762, north store; Kalman Popper to Charles Bakal, 190 East 104th St, 4 years from May 1, 1910; address, 1,762 3d Av.....$860

ELIZABETH ST, 148, first and second lofts; Henry J. and Joseph Cohen to Giuseppe Diguardi, 184 Mulberry St, 5 years from May 1, 1911; attorney, P. L. Romano, 35 West 32d St.....$1,380

PARK ROW, 29, the basement; Albert Rankin Co. to Maurice Stierer, 416 East 135th St, 5 years from May 1, 1911; attorneys, Otterbourg, S. & H., 487 Broadway.....$2,100

ELDRIDGE ST, 115, corner store and basement; Henry M. and Louis Bloch to Adolph Wagmen, 285 Broome St, 5 years from May 1, 1911; H. Koehler & Co., 501 1st Av..$2,400

BROADWAY, s e corner of 162d St, store and basement; Clementine M. Silverman & Son to United Merchants' Realty and Improvement Co., 44 West 18th St, 5 years from May 1, 1911; attorney, S. M. Stroosk, 44 West 18th St.....$1,250

Mechanics' Liens.

164TH ST, 105 and 107 West; Frederick W. Cohn against American Purchasing Co., owner; Rosenberg Brothers, contractors..$530

AUDUBON AV, n e corner of 175th St, 100x 100; Moritz Armstein against Simon Improvement Co., owner and contractor.....$320

36TH ST, 53 to 57 West; Michael J. Callahan against Fackner-Coates Construction Co., owner and contractor.....$2,960

19TH AV, n s corner of 207th St, 99.11x100; Harlem Roofing Co., Inc., against Frederick G. Potter, trustee, owner; James H. Walsh and Regan, Collender & McCann, contractors.....$65

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 151; Harry R. Roeder against Lenox Realty Co., owner and contractor.....$485

AV. A, s s, 75 ft s of 56th St, 25x100; Cross, Austin & Ireland Lumber Co. against Charles Meisezahl, owner; Frederick Burghardt, contractor, (renewal).....$772

5TH AV, 586; H. W. Johns-Manville Co. against Trustees of Columbia College, owner; Harrison Engineering Co., contractor.....$30

35TH ST, 147 to 151 West; Isaac Sonnenberg against Maxwell S. Mannes, owner; James D. Races, contractor.....$108

BATHGATE AV, n e corner of 191st St, 209x 75.8; John Pinches Co. against Fordham University, owner; Thomas J. Reilly Co., contractor.....$4,124

BROOK AV, n e corner of 170th St, 45.7x100; William Greenberg against Brook Avenue Construction Co., owner and contractor...$128

TELLER AV, w s, 333.10 ft n of 169th St, 75x 100; Henry H. Meise against Teller Realty and Construction Co., owner and contractor.. $215

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

25TH ST, 146 to 150 West; Laura

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6 ROOMS AND BATH, ELEVATOR, STEAM HEAT.....Rent $47.50
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SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—GUISSIPPI SICLARI, Plaintiff, against MAHALA SICLARI, Defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Action for absolute divorce.
To the above-named defendant:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, Feb. 27, 1911.
M. JESSE HENRY, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address 120 Centre St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To the defendant, Mahala Siclari:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. James W. Gerard, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York and County of New York, dated the 15th day of February, 1911, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York.
Dated New York, Feb. 27, 1911.
M. JESSE HENRY, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address 120 Centre St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JOSEPH ZIMAND, Plaintiff, against EVA ZIMAND, Defendant.—Summons.—Action for absolute divorce.
To the above named Defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated, October 10th, 1910.
MORRIS SPEVACK, Plaintiff's Attorney; office and Post Office address, 90 Nassau Street, New York County.
TO EVA ZIMAND: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Vernon M. Davis, Justice of the Supreme Court, of the State of New York, County of New York, dated the 22d day of November, 1910, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County at the County Court House, City and State of New York, on the 8th day of December, 1910 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.
MORRIS SPEVACK,
Attorney for Plaintiff, 70 Thatford Av, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Famous as the hotel with every modern convenience and all comforts of home.
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Adriatic,	Mar. 18, 9:30 A. M.	St. Louis,	Mar. 25, 9:30 A. M.
Minnewaska,	Mar. 18, 10:30 A. M.	Lapland,	Mar. 25, 10:00 A. M.
Kroonland,	Mar. 18, 10:00 A. M.	Laurentic,	Mar. 25, 11:00 A. M.

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Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
*Adriatic..Mar. 18; Apr. 19; May 17; June 12
St. Louis..Mar. 25; Apr. 22; May 20; June 17
*Oceanic..Mar. 29; Apr. 26; May 24; June 21
St. Paul...Apr. 1; Apr. 29; May 27; June 24
New York..Apr. 8; May 6; June 3; July 1
Philadel'a.Apr. 15; May 13; June 10; July 8
*White Star Line Steamer, Pier 61, N. R.

Atlantic Transport
New York—London Direct. Pier 58, N. R.
Minnewaska.Mar. 18; May 6; June 3; July 1
Minnehaha..Mar. 25; Apr. 29; May 27; June 24
Minneapolis.Apr. 1; May 13; June 10; July 8
Minnetonka.Apr. 8; May 20; June 17; July 15

Red Star Pier 59, N. R.
London, Paris via Dover—Antwerp
Kroonland..Mar. 18; Apr. 15; May 13; June 10
Lapland....Mar. 25; Apr. 22; May 20; June 17
Vaderland..Apr. 1; Apr. 29; May 27; June 24
Finland.....Apr. 8; May 6; June 3; July 1
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Adriatic...Mar. 18; Apr. 19; May 17; June 12
†St. Louis..Mar. 25; Apr. 22; May 20; June 17
Oceanic....Mar. 29; Apr. 26; May 24; June 21
†St. Paul...Apr. 1; Apr. 29; May 27; June 24
New York..Apr. 8; May 6; June 3; July 1
Majestic...Apr. 12; May 10; June 7; July 5
†American Line Steamer from Pier 62, N. R.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool
Laurentic..Mar. 26; Apr. 23.....
Arabic.....May 30.....
Cedric.....Apr. 11 Apr. 29; May 27; June 24
Teutonic.....May 3 (2 & 3 class only)
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Celtic.....Apr. 15; May 13; June 10; July 8

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To the **MEDITERRANEAN**
The Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Romanic, Mar. 18, noon | Cretic.....Mar. 29
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S. S. Koenig Albert
Sails March 18 for Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Connections for Egypt, India and Far East.
S. S. Kronprinz Wilhelm
Sails April 11 for London, Paris, Bremen

LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN
TUESDAYS
10 A. M. Express Sailings.
K'prinz Wm.Mar. 14
K'prinz Wm..Apr. 11
Kaiser Wm. II.Apr. 18
Kr. Wm. d. G.Apr. 25

THURSDAYS
10 A. M. Twin-Screw and Fast Mail Sailings.
*Rhein.....Mar. 16
*Zieten.....Mar. 23
Geo. Washington.Mar. 30
*Roon .....Apr. 6
*Bremen Direct.

GIBRALTAR—ALGIERS—NAPLES—GENOA
SATURDAYS, 11 A. M.
K. Albert .....Mar. 18 | Berlin (new).....Apr. 1
†K. Luise.....Mar. 25 | Fried'h d. Gr....Apr. 8
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DIRECT via FISHGUARD
Fishguard and Liverpool
MAURETANIA LUSITANIA
March 15, 9 A. M. March 22, 9 A. M.
MAURETANIA
Apr. 5, 9 A. M.
Queenstown—Fishguard—Liverpool
Campania, Mar. 29, 10 A. M. | Caronia, Apr. 12
GIBRALTAR *ALGIERS GENOA
NAPLES TRIESTE FIUME
Ultonia.....Mar. 23, noon | Pannonia.Apr. 13
*Saxonia.....Mar. 30, noon | Carpathia.Apr. 27

ANCHOR LINE
GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY
California..Mar. 18, 10 AM | Caledonia..April 1, 9 AM
Columbia..Mar. 25, 3 PM | Furnessia..April 8, 3 PM
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¶ITALIA Societa di Navigazione a Vapore.
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†Oceania..Mar. 14, n'n
*DD. Genova..Mr. 18, n'n
¶Ancona.....Mar. 23 †Europa.....Mar. 28
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Sun rises..6:15|Sun sets..6:06|Moon rises..—

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:16	7:47	1:10	1:34
Governors Island	7:43	8:12	1:42	2:08
Hell Gate	9:33	10:02	3:22	3:48

Arrived—Monday, March 13.

SS Martha Washington, Algiers, March 3.
SS Roma, Marseilles, Feb. 25.
SS Cestrian, Liverpool, March 2.
SS Virginia, Palermo, Feb. 19.
SS California, Glasgow, March 4.
SS Minnewaska, London, March 2.
SS Floride, Havre, Feb. 26.
SS Manhattan, Antwerp, Feb. 22.
SS Antonio Lopez, Cadiz, Feb. 28.
SS Currier, Ponce, March 6.
SS Boomberg, Manzanillo, March 3.
SS Joseph Cuneo, Port Antonio, March 7.
SS Flora, Macoris, March 3.
SS Cherokee, Turks Island, March 8.
SS Oceana, Bermuda, March 11.
SS Bella, San Antonio, March 6.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, March 11.
SS Spiral, San Domingo, March 4.
SS Alleghany, Jeremie, March 8.
SS Rylands, Nuevitas, March 4.
SS Carolina, San Juan, March 8.
SS Senator, Bluefields, March 4.
SS Tuscarora, Bermuda, March 10.
SS Suruga, Boston, March 11.
SS Panama, Cristobal, March 7.
SS Winyah, Jacksonville, March 10.
SS Proteus, New Orleans, March 8.
SS El Mundo, Galveston, March 7.
SS Dakotah, Baltimore, March 11.
SS Katahdin, Georgetown, March 10.
SS Ligonier, Port Arthur, March 4.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Senator, Bluefields	8:00 P.M.	8:00 P.M.
Crown of Grenada, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Oceania, Genoa	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Mauretania, Liverpool	5:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Philadelphia, Curacao	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court Decisions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Following were the Supreme Court of the United States decisions to-day:

280—Stuart Lindsley, appellant, vs. Natural Carbonic Gas Company et al.—Affirmed, with costs.

407—Stella P. Flint, as general guardian, &c., vs. Stone Tracy Company et al.;

409—Wyckoff Van Derhoef, appellant, vs. The Coney Island & Brooklyn Railroad Company et al.;

410—Francis L. Hine, appellant, vs. Home Life Insurance Company et al.;

411—Fred W. Smith, appellant, vs. The Northern Trust Company et al.;

412—William H. Miner, appellant, vs. The Corn Exchange National Bank of Chicago et al.;

415—The Cedar Street Company, appellant, vs. Park Realty Company;

420—Lewis W. Jared, appellant, vs. The American Multigraph Company et al.;

425—Joseph E. Day, appellant, vs. The Baltic Mining Company et al.;

431—Percy H. Brundage, appellant, vs. The Broadway Realty Company et al.;

432—Paul Lacroix, appellant, vs. Motor Taximeter Cab Company.

442—Arthur Lyman et al., as trustees, &c., appellants, vs. The Interborough Rapid Transit Company et al.

443—George Wendell Phillips, appellant, vs. Fifty Associates et al.;

446—Oscar Mitchell, appellant, vs. Clark Iron Company et al.;

456—William F. Fluhrer et al., appellants, vs. New York Life Insurance Company, and

457—Katherine Cary Cook et al., &c., appellants, vs. Boston Wharf Company et al.—Decrees affirmed, with costs.

448—Amory Eliot, appellant, vs. James G. Freeman et al.;

496—Maine Baptist Missionary Convention, appellant, vs. Charles E. Cotting et al, trustees, &c.—Decree reversed, with costs.

627—Mary E. Zoune, appellant, vs. The Minneapolis Syndicate et al.—Decree reversed, with costs.

504—The United States, petitioner, vs. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad.—Judgment affirmed.

536—Hygeia Egg Company, claimant, &c., plaintiff in error and appellant, vs. The United States—Decree affirmed.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court: 83—Ada Elmira Hirst Van Syckel et al, appellants, vs. Juan Jose Arsuaga et al, partners as Sobrinos De Ezquiaga et al. Per curiam: Dismissed for want of jurisdiction—St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad Company vs. Express Company, 108 U. S. 24, 28; Southern Railway Company vs. Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, 179 U. S. 641, 644; Covington vs. First National Bank, 185 U. S. 270, 277; Heike vs. United States, 217 U. S. 423, 429.

90—Ira Perryman, by O. H. Perryman, his next friend, plaintiff in error, vs. Thomas W. Coleman, Jr., Judge, &c. Per curiam: Dismissed.—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. McGrew, 188 U. S. 291, 308; Farrell vs. O'Brien, 199 U. S. 100; Kaufman vs. Ferris, 216 U. S. 610.

91—Jessie Nichols, plaintiff in error, vs. City of Cleveland. Per curiam: Dismissed—Great Western Telegraph Company vs. Burnham, 162 U. S. 339, 341; Schlosser vs. Hemphill, 198 U. S. 173.

94—Box Elder Power and Light Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Brigham City. Per curiam: Dismissed.—Mutual Life Insurance Company, vs. McGrew, 188 U. S. 291, 308; Farrell vs. O'Brien, 199 U. S. 100; Kaufman vs. Ferris, 216 U. S. 610.

862—The Home for Destitute Children et al., appellants, vs. The Peter Bent Brigham Hospital et al., trustees, &c. Per curiam: Dismissed.—Farrell vs. O'Brien, 199 U. S. 100; Kaufman vs. Ferris, 216 U. S. 610.

264—Frank H. Waskey et al., petitioners, vs. Joseph Hammer et al.; and

464—Frank H. Waskey, petitioner, vs. J. J. Chambers. Motions to dismiss denied.

758—The United States of America ex rel. Herman Knight, plaintiff in error, vs. Richard A. Ballinger, Secretary of the Department of the Interior.—Motion to dismiss or affirm postponed.

835—Carl Adamson, petitioner, vs. The United States.—Certiorari denied.

897—Malinda Tanner, petitioner, vs. William H. Murphy et al.; and

898—William H. Shea et al., petitioners, vs. William H. Murphy et al.—Certiorari denied.

Order—It is ordered by the court that the provisions of Rule 31 of the rule of this court shall apply to all records to be printed as provided in the act of Congress entitled "An act to diminish the expense of proceedings on appeal and writ of error or of certiorari," approved Feb. 13, 1911.

944—Leibel Pincusov Glucksman, appellant, vs. William Henkel, United States Marshal, &c., et al.—Motion to advance submitted for the appellant.

941—W. H. Coyle, plaintiff in error, vs. Thomas P. Smith, Secretary of State of the State of Oklahoma, et al.—Motion to advance submitted for the plaintiff in error.

952—The Baker Transportation Company, petitioner, vs. the steam tug John E. Hughes, &c.—Certiorari submitted.

906—Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, appellant, vs. Adam T. Siler et al.—Motion to advance submitted for the appellant.

596—Globe Printing Company of St. Louis, plaintiff in error, vs. Samuel B. Cook.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted for the defendant and for the plaintiff in error in opposition.

102—Vicente Garcia Gavieres, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States—Submitted pro se.

Jo—Rafael Enriquez, in his own name and as administrator, &c., et al., appellants, vs. Francisco Saez Go-Tiongco et al.—Commercial

96—The State of Oklahoma on the relation of Charles West, Attorney General, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company.—Commenced.

98—Theresa Arnett et al., appellants, vs. D. M. Reade.—Commenced.

Day call March 14—Nos. 98, 99, 101, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Noyes, JJ.—General Calendar. 220—Krantz Mfg Co v. Altman. 226—Gold v. Gold. 123—Lawler v. Loewe. 149—Addieg v. Tull. 152—Matter of United States Restaurant Co. 185—Matter of McIntyre. 193—Saitta v. Italia. 194—Ludvig v. Am Woolen Co. 209—McCarthy v. U. S. 217—O'Donnell v. N Y Transp Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Admiralty. 97—Tremly Transport Co v. Erie. 37—Hammond v. Barge Ironwood. 114—Cunningham v. Cornell Stbt Co. 111—N Y Cont & Truck Co v. Tugs W N Bavier. 83—Arbuckle v. U S Shipping Co. 86—U S Ship Co v. Arbuckle. 152—R & H Transp Co v. Tug Transfer No 19.

STATE.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Supreme Court.—Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Miller, and Dowling, JJ.—Enumerated Motions. 436—Presky v. Degnon-McLean Cont Co. 444—Schwartz v. Klar. 431—Butts v. Carey. 452—Coventry v. McCreery. 447—O'Hara v. Murray. 445—Freeman v. Harmon. 396—Friedlander v. Lanier. 454—People v. Wohl. 460—Oppenheimer v. Billings. 462—McEnery v. Bingham. 463—Herron v. Cameron. 464—Goldstein v. Schwarzchild & Sulzberger Co. 465—Smith v. Allen. 466—Rothbart v. Edey. 467, 468—Same v. Herzberg.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Litigated motions. 1—Geiger v. Geiger. 2—Johnston v. Ridgway Belt Conveyor Co. 3—Maneely v. City of N Y. 4—Mullin v. Curtis. 5, 6—In re City of N Y. 7—Dodd v. Ritchings & Soutor Co. 8—Von Hagen v. Con Canadian Mines Co. 9, 10—Prachett v. Aeolian Co. 11—Bruno v. Cent Bldg Imp, &c., Co. 12—Korngut v. Nassau Newspaper, &c., Co. 13—Bilder v. Ellis. 24—Jarvis v. Lindner. 15—Roesfeld v. Barrett, 16—Gordon v. Sulzberger & Sons Co. 17—Fisher v. Bowne. 18—Twomley v. McKennell. 19—Du Pont Powder Co v. City of N Y. 20—Moser v. Moser. 21—Farmer v. Keller-Farmer Co. 22—Seelinger v. Henke. 23—35 Per Cent. Auto Supply Co v. Ruby. 24—McCord v. Thompson. 24½—Robinson v. Star Co. 25—Robertson Sales Co v. Spiegel. 26—Guzy v. Guzy. 27—In re Columbia Trust Co. 28—In re Harron. 29—Huber Co v. Rogers. 30—Wellbrock Co v. Di Simone. 31—Deil Aira v. Neri. 32—Holm v. Holm. 33—Mutual Life Insurance Co. v. Ellis. 34—James v. James. 35—In re McDonough. 36—Solomon v. Silber. 37—Reed v. Clark. 38—Same v. same. 39—Labe v. Labe. 40—Rosenzweig v. Moshkowitz. 41—Schelling v. Western Elec Co. 42—Christopher v. Hollister. 43—Knick Trust Co v. Llewellyn Realty Co. 44—Piper v. Hayward. 45—Tauber v. Kings County Iron Foundry. 46—Klingenbeck v. Singer. 47—Miller v. Nichols. 48—Wiener v. Sibbert. 49—O'Reilly v. Hofstatter. 50—Baldwin v. Hess. 51—Asphalt Const Co v. Kelly. 52—In re Empire Life Ins Co. 53—Moser v. Moser. 54—Rubens v. Met Opera Co. 55—Wiesenberg v. Lieberman. 56—Payne v. Chadwick. 57—Nannes v. Levy. 58—Greenwich Sav Bank v. Corn. 59—Interboro Bank v. Prendergast. 60—Jacoby v. Jacoby. 61—Dolan v. Co-op Const Co. 62—Huff v. Huff. 63—Ludewig v. Bosselman. 64—Miller v. N Y & H R R. 65—Featherstone v. same. 66—Thee v. same. 67—Guggenberger v. same. 68—Harris v. same. 69—Baird v. same. 70—Marks v. same. 71—Coleman v. Lincoln. 72—Parnes v. Roth. 73, 74—Rankin v. Hardie. 75—Fritsch v. Segal. 76—In re Siegel. 77—Wabnich v. Carpenter. 78—Whiteley v. Whiteley. 79—Purcell v. Bates. 80—Biggeo v. Biggeo. 81—McCord v. Thompson. 82—Mulligan v. Lamberti. 83—Hudwall v. Hudwall. 84—Horner v. Flagg. 85—Stenson v. Stenson. 86—Stevens v. Olus Mfg. Co. 87—Mutual Life Ins Co v. Ellis. 88—Bilder v. Ellis. 89—Kelley v. Smith Co. 90—Herrmann v. Leland. 91, 92—N Y County Nat Bank v. Herrman. 93—Hamilton v. Hamilton. 94—McConihee v. Schnee. 95—Marstir v. Marstir. 96—Freehold Co v. City of N Y. 97—In re Fletcher. 98—In re European-Am Bank. 99—Citizens' Cent Nat Bank v. Rothschild. 100—Elbert v. Gehrieg. 101, 102—Witmer v. Horwitz. 103—In re Thomson. 104—Henderson v. Ralling.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Guy, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J. Motions. Demurrers. 186—Conavan Bros v. Bendheim. 173—Ellsworth v. Shirmer. Preferred causes. 2745—Greenman v. Kalisky. 2509—Henkel v. Northern Bank. 2744—Wolf v. Wolf. General calendar. 1822—Bianchi v. Leon. 393—Lord Elec Co v. Tull. 1944—Barber Asphalt Paving Co v. City of N Y. 168—Harding v. Conlon. 431—Leonard v. Hydeman. 1630—Danaher v. Hildebrand. 1140—Johnson Service Co v. City of N Y. 1618—Elbert v. Gehrig. 1168—Barton v. Barton. 2649—Beinhauer v. Morris. 1237—Builman Co v. Fitzgerald Construction Co. 1498—Geram v. Polish Nat. Alliance. 1405—Gredinger v. Higgins. 1519—Nat Surety Co v. De Cicco. 522—Sire v. Browning. 744—Wood v. Laurelton Land Co. 1665—Hamlin v. Arbolino. 1827—Monte v. Guiliano. 1836—Kiehls v. City of N Y. 1842—Uhler v. Uhler. 1843—U S Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co v. City of N Y. 1853—Schaefer v. Schaefer. 1873—Moritz v. Moritz. 1874—Moritz v. Moritz. 1877—Jager v. Jager. 1899—Thurston v. Thurston. 1905—Bigelow v. Artificial Ice Co. 1906—Jacobs v. Levin. 1928—Spadaccini v. Wirth Realty & Const Co. 1932—Ferment Co v. Drayton. 2x5—Leavitt v. Enos. 1423—Lamport v. Polansky. 1424—Lamport v. Borowitz.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Davis, J. (Criminal Term.) 1—Robert J Haire. 2—Edmund J Kelly. 3—Israel Dunn.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J. 2505—Koles v. Borough Park Co. 3414—Preas v. Nathan. 1800—Wullner v. Hammerstein. 2118—People ex rel. Loughran v. Prendergast. 3561—People ex rel. Collins v. McAneny. 3500—Martin v. McLaughlin. 3441—Riehl v. Switzer. 3521—McIntyre v. Werthmann. 3600—Jungman v. Cooper. 3418—Cashriel v. Greenbaum. 3358—Pecoraro v. Pecoraro. 2290—Herman v. Seitz. 3397—Thompson v. Carpenter. 3604—O'Grady v. Ward. 3720—Kramer v. Jacobs. 3804—McKenzie v. Williams. 3786—Taneser v. Schomen. 3769—Parker v. Ranger. 3770—Noble v. Boutelman. 2011—Paquin v. Barnes.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Hendrick, J. 85—Woeckener v. Richmond Lt & R R. 196—Jackson v. Whitridge. 202—A Brook v. B U Elev R R. 204—J Brook v. B U Elev R R. 37—Weissner v. Cent Park, N & E R R. 125—J Foley v. same. 126—M Foley v. same. 626—Peers v. B H R R. 161, 162—S Anon v. Whitridge. 205—Foley v. Cent Park, &c, R R. 222—De Santis v. Joline. 223—Rosen v. same. 224, 225—Frank v. same. 226—Castle v. D, L & W R R. 178, 179—Aron v. B H R R. 180—Allenstein v. Nassau Elec R R.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Brady, J. 1191—Harman v. City of N Y. 1397, 1398—Bernstein v. Rodgers. 1410—Axelbank v. Ironclad Mfg Co. 909—Iwanski v. Man Brass Co. 390—Rosenberger v. Baff. 3894½—Same v. Lechinsky. 1349—Huriock v. Makever. 1325—D'Andrea v. Baker Vehicle Co. 1249—Misgretta v. N Y Cont Co. 887—Lazos v. N Y Cont Co. 1317—O'Brien v. N Y Cont Co. 1373—Gleason v. Merchants Refrigerating Co. 1272—Foskett v. Thompson & Starrett Co. 1274—Gilmore v. City of N Y. 1276—Winston v. Silleck. 1279—Perrington v. Ludin. 1292—Anselmo v. Brown. 1306—Connors v. Galbraith. 1407—Smith v. City of N Y. 1202—Cronin v. Martin. 1091—Sweeney v. Hecker-Jones-Jewell, &c., Co. 1243—Lyon v. Roebling Const Co. 1200—Lynch v. Keahon. 1285—Borland v. Goldschmidt. 283—Fox v. Cunard S S Co. 1425—Saul v. Shatzkin. 1405—Fuller v. Reed. 1382—Crappell v. N Y Transp Co. 1330—Nelsen v. Berkowitz. 1392—Martin v. N Y Taxicab Co. 1393—Graham v. Post & McCord. 1401, 1402—Oker v. White. 957—Riley v. Seaich Co. 915, 916—Flaherty v. Hautsche. 998—Dobbs v. N Y Times Co. 1041—Viogorito v. Press Pub Co. 4530—Wells v. Celluloid Co. 1305—Blumenfeld v. Wagner. 1313—Hamburger v. Cohn. 1319—Koplick v. Am Ice Co. 1321—Foley v. N Y Taxicab Co. 1329—Kelly v. Export & Domestic Can Co. 1381—Arthur v. Miller. 1399—Toole v. Fargo. 1423—Cunningham v. Rosensweig. 184—Shannon v. Thorpe.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—O'Gorman, J. 1696—Abel v. Nat Reserve Bank. 1508—Lipsberg v. Unterberg. 1292—Gerber v. Rahway Heights Realty Co. 1743—Mc-Leod v. Crilley. 1786—Cent Union Gas Co v. Browning. 1854—Duryea v. Jamaica Estates. 1431—Watson v. Parse. 716—Abramson v. Edwards. 1654—Cohnfeld v. Stillgebauer. 1566—Same v. Garfield. 1667—Baird v. People's Surety Co. 858—Hasse v. Ullman. 580—H G Vogel Co v. Weber. 1073—Sprague v. Llewellyn. 1764—Korn v. Freedlander. 1819—Gold v. Mandell. 1740—Limberg v. Tooker. 1741—Phillips v. Raritan Woolen Mills. 1775—Lowenstein v. Warnett. 1776—De Mosquera v. Herbert Kaufman & Handy Co. 1798—Taxier v. Berlin. 1811—Moran v. Borchardt. 1842—Farrel v. Stratto. 1855—Warfield v. Moran. 1858—Stein v. Levy. 1864—Gilchrist v. Grand Lodge, &c. 853—Stephens v. Darling. 821—Wood v. Stow. 1353—Cantwell v. Curreau. 1367—Same v. Muller. 1371—Same v. Lazarus. 1405—Same v. Isaacs. 1410, 1411—Same v. Milliken. 2808—Pfister v. Heins. 295—Funger v. Bklyn Bottle Stopper Co. 1961—Royal French Process Co v. Fitts. 1969—Keirns v. Keirns. 1977—Moskan v. Comanor. 1980—Kaval v. Goldman. 1982—B. Altman Co v. Wridgway. 1983—Matschke v. Fidelity & Casualty Co. 1988—Silberberg v. O'Shea. 2012—Ernst v. Johns. 2013—Murphy v. Murphy.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Davis, J. Criminal Term. 1—Robert J Haire.

SURROGATES' COURT — Chambers—Cohalan, S. Motion calendar. Henry Schondorff, Frank B McDonald, Thomas H Cullen, Thomas H. Cullen, Thomas E Chapman, Vito S Perrari, William G Jackson, Harriet Cramsey, Mary L Donnelly, Ann S Van Volkenburgh, Max Moskevietz, Henry Fontan, Frederick Emanuel, Francis P Burke, Meyer Krasnow, Herman Bergdorf, Robert H Arkenburgh, Josephine Kennedy, Hayes, Eva Mildon, Solomon Michael, Charles E Dunn or Dexter, Florence Shalola, Charles H Bryne, Antonino Laura or Giovanni Matera, Jennie Stock, Ann Gorman, Pinckney Marks, Domenico Trimarco, Emily L Thomson, Jacob Ottmann, Katharine M O'Neill, Daniel Shea, Thomas J Ducey, Eugene Schieffelin, Cord Plump, Mary Oatlow, Vincent C King, Paul A E Major, Isidor Wormser, Isidor Wormser, Konrad Waldeitch, Kate Donohue, Fannie Crosby, Emma Blight, Anna O'Neil, Edward A Downey, James W Lawrence, Edward Marrin, Louis Littner, Hudson Hoagland, Sarah V Benson, Charles L Ryan, Amanda A O'Hare, Robert Scott, George Steck, Delia M Dessauer, Emily H Rainey, T P Boland, Samuel Kessler, Thomas F O'Brien, Benjamin C Scott, Amanda E McCarthy, Letitia Cameron, Mary Elizabeth Hill, Kate Frost, Dennis Cahill. Wills for probate. Elizabeth Leddy, Amanda A Stearns, William J Martin, James Lenahan, Augusta Kuntz, Bertha Lissberger, Henriette Lippman, Patrick Gurry, George M Hattler, Lula M Foster.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fowler, S.—Contested wills. Caroline Lederer, William Sperb, John Hock, Estate of Joseph B Hart.

CITY COURT—Part I., Schmuck, J.; Part II., O'Dwyer, J.; Part III., Donnelly, J.; Part V.; Lynch, J.; Part VI., Delehanty, J.; Part VII., McAvoy, J.; Part VIII., Green, J. Calendar called in Trial Term, Part III., at 9:45 A. M. 1730—Levy v. N Y C & H R R R. 1895—Welsh v. Met Trust Co. 1432—Todd v. Standard Gas Light Co. 2067—Simon v. Sherbauer. 5284½—Nicholason v. Compton. 3051½—Stark v. Gaites. 1771—Carimi v. Springer. 2797½—Peters v. Martin. 2165—Bierhoff v. Filt. 1202—Manheim v. Singer. 2412—Adrian v. Greenberg. 2416—Reich v. Levitt. 2430—Nervigiloni v. Bauer. 280—Katz v. Wilt. 3868½—Anderson v. Cont Ins Co. 3867½—Jones v. Ross. 1515—Mutual Life Ins Co v. Polheimus. 2429—Salzman v. Rosenblatt. 594—Folz v. Levy. 639—Balfe v. Cunard S S Co. 640½—Barst v. Kopple. 862—Gleason v. Cunningham Const Co. 363—McCarty v. Willcoff. 250—O'Connon v. Regina Co. 824—Wilbur v. Luna Park Co. 927—Monteco v. Murphy. 1703—Ratsey & Lapthorn v. Darr. 4815½—MacDonald v. Nat. Art Co. 470—Gilliman v. Newland Co. 2460—Jacohowitz v. Singer Sew Mach Co. 2461—Halpern v. Friedland. 2462—Gartinkel v. Josephson & Marautz. 2464—Korennan v. Mendels. 2465—Watman v. Friedman. 2466—Noble v. Preston. 2467—Sklar v. Kraus Realty Co. 2468—Hart & Widder Co v. Utility Car Co. 2469—Bolyer v. Atlantic Boat Co. 2471—Ward v. N Y Taxicab Co. 2472—Halpern v. Rose. 2474—Jaffe v. Whitridge. 2475—Goldenberg v. In & R T Co. 2478—Casualty Co of Am. v. Wittner. 2479, 2480—Frost v. Joline. 2481—Crowe v. Shapiro. 2486—Kol v. Psoty.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Smith, J. 2916—Sobel v. Solomon. 2918—Met Life Ins Co v. Oliver. 2832—Kesilm v. Kevelson. 2804—Menke v. Man Ladies' Hat Co. 2827—Sternstein v. Goldstein. 2941—Kastel v. Neuman & Wisher Const Co. 2620—Scognamillo v. Sanflipo. 2621—Santamanra v. same. 2622—Montana v. same. 2623—Borea v. same. 2936—Conklin v. Woodward. 2944—Knouth v. Leuma. 2921—Mosialik v. Persin. 2956—Wood v. Alexander Dev Co. 2956—C F Keating Co v. Cent Bronx Realty Co. 2960—Karop v. Cymrot.

Referees Appointed, New York

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—In re Doree—Henry W. Stevenson. Mutual Life Ins Co v. Schweitzer—Louis D. Gibbs. De Forest v. De Forest—James B. Butler.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J. Kutz & Polack Realty Co v. Seff—Henry J. Goldsmith. Cortland Sav Bank v. Jefferson Natl Bank—Mose R. Rytenberg.

SUPREME COURT—McCall, J. Schulang v. Perelman—Henry F. Rabbe. Regal v. Engelhardt—James T. Lynch. Van Praag v. 130th Corp—Royal E. T. Rigas.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J. Chas Strauss v. Alex Axt—Jacob Klein.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Woodward, Rich, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. 365—Collins v. Waterbury Co. 300—People v. Sutherland. 153—Bonert v. L I R R. 202—Ludlow Realty Co v. City of N Y. 94—Stevenson v. Stevenson. 848—Young Co v. Snedeker. 353, M A—Colton v. Smith. 366—Charlestream v. Alton. 371, M A—Foley v. Christopher. 373, M A—Aronson v. Redin. 374, M A—Cohen v. Preston. 375, M A—Jelin v. Singer. 376, M A—Koransky v. B H B R R. 378, M A—Speaight v. People's Trust Co. 380, M A—Converse v. Joline. 381, M A—Dept of Health v. Smallman. 382—Rian v. Bromell. 383, M A—Nolan v. Drescher. 384—Jackson v. Met Life Ins Co. 385, M A—Curtis v. Pennington. 387, M A—Somken v. Blake. 388, M A—Sirota v. Dornbush. 389, M A—Dick v. L I R R. 390, M A—Burlington Co v. Rich. 391—Hicinbothem v. Village of North Pelham. 392, M A—Blum v. Pearsall. 393—Iron Workers Co v. Levingson. 394, M A—Wexler v. Rust. 396—Quigley v. Thatcher. 397, M A—Karsch v. Kalabza. 398, M A—Lovett v. Gibb.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Marean, J. 430—Boyer v. Horton. 556—Held v. Fick. 585—Miller v. Lemberg. 590—Wieland v. Wieland. 597—Burkham v. Burkham. 622—Latt v. Latt. 642—Harkins v. Supreme Council, C B L. 645—St. John v. Collins. 656—Strachstein v. Goldstein. 658—Koppel v. Feldman. 661—Schaeffer v. Schaeffer. 662—Astor Mortgage Co. v. Milton Construction Co. 669—Handy v. Handy. 670—Cohn v. Helfer. 674—U S Title Guar Co v. Thumen. 677—Klein v. Gallin. 679—Norwegian Luth Church v. Krelsovitch. 697—Millet v. Millet. 701—Petrucci v. Lombardo. 708—Finnigan v. Woolsey. 712—Breslow v. Schumacher. 738—Goldinger v. Jacobs. 739—Salvato v. Ruocco. 747—Candee v. Candee. 752—Stamatakas v. Janas. 762—Knothe v. Knothe. 766—Glauber v. Bates. 770—Schrich v. Schrich. 771—Edmead v. Goldsmith. 772—Ulrich v. Lemberg. 773—Clark v. Meredith. 774—Latterle v. Latterle. 775—Furay v. Nassau Elec R R. 776—Hamilton v. Nassau Elec R R. 527—Strabbe v. Levin. 407—Cottrell v. Cottrell. 628—Kostant v. Kostant.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call. 788—Schoenijahn v. Nassau Elec R R Co. 780—Desmond-Dunne Co v. Coney Island & Brooklyn R R Co. 781—Morreale v. Kendl. 782—Welwood v. Stevenson. 783—Cullen v. New York and Brooklyn Brewing Co. 784—Freund v. Freund. 785—Moscovitz v. Klein. 786—Rummelsburg v. Newmark. 787—Ellsworth v. Ellsworth. 788—Willensky v. Wominsky. 789—Elsen v. Elsen. 790—Rabinowitz v. Chevra-Chamach. 791—Barton v. Sawkins. 792—Rothenberg v. Zernansky. 793—Lamberti v. Saunderson. 794—Merchant v. Ryall. 795—Donges v. Donges. 796—Zilber v. Zilber. 797—Windsor Realty Co v. Keane. 798—Hamilton Trust Co v. McClinchy. 799—Heppel v. Heppel. 800—Day v. McElhinney. 801—Graf v. Cairnes. 802—Raby v. Greater N Y Devel Co. 803—Curcio v. Antoniello. 805—Dieffenbach v. Ingram. 806—Jusella v. Jusella. 807—Terrone v. Kennedy. 809—Ciancimino v. Olmsted. 810—Hayes v. Boyco. 811—Kelsey v. Distler. 812—Squiers v. L. Boyers' Sons Co. 813—Bauman v. Edelmuth. 814—Kaplan v. Reiser. 815—St. John v. Mertz. 816—Parshelsky v. Krasnow. Highest number reached on regular call, 816.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term.—Part I., Maddox, J.; Part II., Putnam, J.; Part III., Blackmar, J.; Part IV., Garretson, J.; Part V., Kelly, J.; Part VI., Scudder J.; Part VII., Clark, J. 3505, 4221—Galligan v. B H R R. 3739, 3741, 3742, 3743—Oberlander et al v. Sperling. 3328—Riley v. Nassau R R. 3629—Herman v. Coney I & B R R. 4252—Kuegel v. Schaufele. 1823—O'Brock v. Busch. 4199—Hannah v. Morse Dry Dock Co. 11076—Strobel v. Liebman. 10649—McAllister v. Miller. 1815—Schwartz v. Gelb. 3800—Kahanovitz v. Hurwitz. 4554, 4683—Johnson v. B H R R. 4992—Mullen v. Welr. 10707—Grace v. Brenner. 11075—Kuttner v. Ulman. 3615—Lazarus v. Elsler. 4263—Shapiro v. Post & McCord. 4694—Mastick v. Kovalski. 4796—Knolle v. Fischer. 10943—Douglass v. Teale. 5252—Dreyer v. Brooklyn El R R. 5254—Blomquist v. Carlson Hoisting Co. 5255—Graham v. B H R R. 5259—Fischer—B H R R. 5262—Ringcloth v. B H R R. 5278—Sayers v. Schreier. 7560—Steinbach v. Lang. 5270—Wieman v. B, Q Co & Sub R R. 5278—Beyer v. Transit Development Co. 5279—Kowalski v. City of New York. 5283—Iannca v. Miller. 5293—Clews v. Brooklyn El R R. 5294—Carlson v. Miller. 5295—Lange v. Clayton. 2873—Nilsson v. Shaper. 4376—Lee v. Agricola. 4779—Busener v. B H R R. 10839—McCue v. Cohn et al, 5303—Ryan v. Litwak. 5305—Smith v. Rosenstein.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call: 5307—London v. Senff. 5309—Austin v. Maufer. 5310—Iser v. Wicks. 5311—Neubauer v. Pearson & Son Co. 5316—Cuttler v. Sperry & Beale Co. 5321—Davis v. C I & B R R. 5322—Finger v. Max. 10082—Abell v. Watson. 10996—Slauson v. Keller. 9481—Title Guarantee Co v. Halpern. 9116—Bartow v. Lanksbury. 8602—Ritchey v. Pakas. 8717—Perrine v. B H R R. 4963—Mitchell v. same. 4083—Rais v. Hatton. 8456—Nadler v. Moore. 3081—Haring v. Nassau R R. 4421—Kanner v. same. 4818, 4814—Polito v. Wick. 4857—Jacobs v. Koehler Sporting Goods. 5264—Morris v. Heatter. 3869, 8870—Redden v. Martin. 5335, 5336—Carlsen & Rickert v. Ward et al. 5340—Abrams v. Batterman. 5342, 5343—Iser v. City of N Y. 1218—Kist v. Haan & Co. 1360, 1361—Kleitman v. B H R R. 4597—Donnello v. same. 3537—Rohman v. Hetz. 5248—Wolfson v. Int R T. 5349, 5350—Blumberg v. Whitman. 5352—Arnold v. Belford. 5353—Taylor v. Cushman. 5355—Payne v. Klaiber. 5357—Quigley v. Nassau R R. 5358—Kunz v. Sigretto & Mariano Co. 5359—Sterling v. Nassau R R. 5360—Buschnes v. Bklyn Rap Transit. 5361—Bosse v. Senken. 5363—Quattrochi v. B H R R. Highest number reached on regular call, 5363.

Queens County.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Term—Humphrey, J.—8084—People v. Walter Savage. 3074—Same v. Michael Tulle. 2943—Same v. Alfred S Johnson. 8023—Same v. John Vandenbrandt. 8024—Same v. John Cocozza.

SUPREME COURT—Part I.—Stapleton, J.—1249—Leikes, an infant, v. B'klyn Heights R R Co. 1266—Pierpont v. Fifth Av Coach Co. 1348—Classen v. B'klyn, Q Co & Sub Ry Co. 1263—Schmidt v. B'klyn Heights R R Co. 1357—Engstrom v. L I R R Co. 1281—Hubert v. N Y Telephone Co. 1357—Mason v. Stearns. 1358—Murranne v. Pantaleo. 1167—Leather Co. 1168—Seroka v. Stanley Golleik Co. 1236—Kiseday v. B'klyn Heights R R Co. 1896—Hodge v. Babcock, as administratrix. 1897—McArthur v. same. 1325—Meyer v. Lanz. 393—Trieber v. N Y & Q Co R R Co. Reserve Calendar. 1359—Schwoerer, an infant, v. B'klyn Heights R R Co. 1362—Parsons v. B'klyn Heights R R Co. 1363—Schwoerer v. same. 1364—Lucitt v. same. 1365—Rothleder v. Elsmann. 1366—Connolly v. L I R R Co. 1368, 1369—Flood v. Pryor. 1372—Rapiekta v. N Y Tanning Extract Co. 1374—Beyer v. Tracy & Wells. 1192, 1376—Boda v. L I Elec Ry Co. 1875—Duff v. Fuhs. 1380—McMurry v. Velarda & Co. 1387—Independen v. Johnson and others. 1388—Downie v. N Y & East River Ferry Co. 1390—Wishart v. Levering & Garrigues Co. 1274—Yeandel v. Woodside Heights Land Co. 1392—Bruni v. Donalson. 1396—Belle v. B'klyn, Q Co & Sub Ry Co. 1398—Kronman v. B'klyn Heights R R Co. 1399—Braguneti, an infant, v. Transit Development Co. 1400—Kruser v. Nat Stamping & Enameling Co. 1402—Mandell v. Burns. 1403—Rossi v. L I R R Co. 1405—Citron v. L I R R Co. 1409, 1410—Cannon v. American Druggist Syndicate, Inc. 1411—Burchardt v. B'klyn Heights R R Co. 1412—Hummerich v. Frank. Highest number reached on general calendar, 1412.

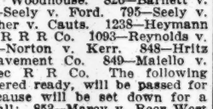
SUPREME COURT—Part II.—Aspinall, J.—Case on: People ex. rel. De Groot v. McLaughlin.

Westchester County.

SUPREME COURT—Part I., Mills, J.; Part II., Tompkins, J. 828—Jacques v. Cochran. 1085—Bunberry v. New Yorkers Railroad Co. 752—Avrach v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 751—Lisant v. Recr West Elec R R Co. 818—Westcott v. The Pres, c, Vil of Ossining. 825—Schenck v. Woodhouse. 826—Barnett v. Connelly. 794—Seely v. Ford. 795—Seely v. Ford. 329—Maher v. Cauts. 1238—Heymann v. N Y C & H R R Co. 1093—Reynolds v. Bushnell. 841—Norton v. Kerr. 848—Fritz v. Hastings Pavement Co. 849—Maiello v. Recr West Elec R R Co. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call: 853—Marcy v. Recr West Elec R R Co. 855—Pellackia v. West Elec R R Co. 856—Vander Schalie v. N Y C & H R Co. 860—Carey v. Cohen. 861—Calanis v. Recrs Met Street Railway Co. 862—Bohan v. Blaisdell Co. 863—Maloney v. Feltman. 866—Boos v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 868—Sweikert v. Derivne. 626—Rishtarchik v. Elliott. 672—Peet v. Fowler. 718—Brainin v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 735—Cuneo v. N Y C & H R R Co. 779—White v. Recr West Elect R R Co. 767—Conklin v. Birdsall. 788—Smith v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 806—Regun v. Walker. 817—Nugent v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 262—Mastromattio v. New York Contracting Co. 498—O'Neill v. Namm. 600—Cooper v. White Fireproof Const Co. 681—Moore v. Central Brewing Co of New York. 748—Hellwig v. Becker. 802—Tierney v. Ruppert. Highest number reached, 870.

COUNTY COURT—Platt, J. People v. Ambrosio de Liuono. People v. Caeteno Cedrons. People v. Mary Kaslowski. People v. William Jackson.

FOR SALE.



**TYPEWRITERS RENTED

LOST

30c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

LOST—Notice is hereby given that Certificate of Deposit No. 20,220 of Central Trust Company, New York, for $13,836.97, has been lost, payment stopped, and application made for the issue of new certificate.

LOST.—THURSDAY, BETWEEN 2 AND 7 P. M., DIAMOND AND PEARL BRACELET, DIAMOND HEART PENDANT; LIBERAL REWARD; NO QUESTIONS. MRS. SPIEGELBERG, 1,017 MADISON AV.

LOST.—$200 reward; in Hotel Astor Thursday evening, Feb. 23; a diamond corsage ornament; the design, wings joined by circular brooch. F. Walter Lawrence, 322 5th Av.

LOST—Diamond and pearl earring, between 148th St, St. Nicholas Av., and 145th St. Broadway Subway station. Liberal reward if returned to Jung & Klitz, 1 Malden Lane.

LOST, Saturday, March 11.—Gold brooch, with lily design, set in pearls, either in Times Building or Tea Room, Knickerbocker Hotel. F 85 Times.

LOST.—Lady's open-face gold watch, with monograph, black ribbon fob and monogram attached; return to owner for reward. F 29 Times.

LOST.—20 shares Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock, Numbers A 51900, A 51901, ten shares each. Please return. Samuel Dorning, 32 Broadway.

LOST.—Silk fob, with diamond locket; monogram J. B. C.; March 13, between 5:45 and 6:30. Reward. J. B. Clark, 50 Church St., Room 572.

LOST.—Saturday, possibly between Lord & Taylor's and Waldorf lady's amethyst pin, surrounded by pearls. Finder will receive reward by returning to R. G. Chace, 46 Wall St.

LOST.—Saturday afternoon, in 34th St., near Lexington Av., or front 8 East 30th St., pin, red stone, pearl and diamond setting. Reward. 189 East 34th St.

LOST—Bank Book No. 568,774 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

LOST.—Amethyst seal watch charm, old gentleman's head carved in amethyst. $50 reward. Return Room 200, 55 Wall St.

LOST.—March 11, large brown envelope, containing legal papers. Return Room 906, 76 William St Reward

LOST.—March 11, fountain pen, 57th St. and 2d Av. to 125th St. and 8th Av.; suitable reward. Wimper, 270 Broadway.

REWARD.—Scarfpin, sapphire, six diamonds; lost Thursday, 79th St., Broadway. Return 260 West 76th St

LOST—Saturday afternoon, Central Park West, string gold beads; reward. Barnett, 146 West 82d.

MISSING—Ten-foot flat-bottom dinghy. C. A. Taylor, Melrose Yacht Club, Barretto Point, Bronx.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Lost, Saturday night, March 11, at Martin's Casino Club Ball, diamond horseshoe pin. T. Kenny, Enterprise Advertising Co., 1,402 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND, CATS, DOGS

25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

LOST—On March 9, French bull; answers name Buster; liberal reward. Binder, 1,068 Simpson St.; Simpson St. Subway station.

LOST—Dachshund, black, brown spots; 1910 tag, 11,754; reward. Payn, 542 West 148th.

FOUND

25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

FOUND, March 4 to March 18, 1911.—POLICE DEPARTMENT. Inquire at Property Clerk's office, 300 Mulberry St.: Ring with key attached, buttonhook, tag marked New York Clipper, Prof. Sharman, Goat and Dog Circus, 1891, and a yellow brass tag, No. 21; three skirts, waist, 2 coats, man's black coat, dress and a black shoe, brown fur muff, gold necklace with cross containing white stones, chauffeur's license No. 25,768, man's gray overcoat, velvet collar; brass automobile lamp, quantity of firecrackers, quantity of soap, and half a pail of colored candy, teapot cover, curtain, nutcracker, &c.; basket marked M. W. L. G. containing quantity of laundry, package containing pair of ice skates, quantity of dog collars, small lock, &c.; automobile license No. M-1,135, N. Y.; gold ring with white stone, man's umbrella, handle broken; miniature headstone marked Abraham Lewis, hand truck, blue horse blanket, box of brass plumb bobs, bunch of keys, pocketbook containing 25 cents and a key, mahogany table, lady's gold hunting case watch, case 6604426, movement 12837080; auto lamp marked Grey & Davis, Amesbury, Mass., U. S. A.; silver-plated chafing dish marked J. C. Jewett, Buffalo Mfg. Co.; brass clock, screwdriver, 4 gimlets, &c.; gold bar pin, automobile brake band, black leather purse containing $1.47, 41 raw skins, quantity of old clothing and a dress suit case, lady's black satin opera cape, white silk lining, white cuffs and collar, marked Manceau Modes, Charles Canace, Paris; 4 electrotype plates, 2 cylinders, Yale lock, and two sets of keys.

FOUND, March 11 and 12.—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. CO.—Hudson Tubes. Apply 137 Christopher St.: Muff, eyeglasses, cigar case, handbag, shoes, book, box, gloves, wire rods, umbrella, belt, cane, 3 packages.

FOUND, March 13.—JERSEY CENTRAL R. R. Apply Station Master, Jersey City. ON LIBERTY ST. FERRY—Badge, shoes, gloves, package papers. 23D ST. FERRY—Badge.

FOUND, March 13.—N. Y. CENTRAL. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station: Handbag, satchel, bill fold, opera glasses, railroad ticket.

FOUND, March 13.—LONG ISLAND R R. Apply Lost Property Bureau: Two packages.

FOUND, March 13.—LACKAWANNA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Hoboken, N. J.: Four umbrellas, 7 packages, 2 pocketbooks, 2 books.

FOUND, March 13.—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City: Shawl. CORTLANDT ST. BOAT—Book.

FOUND, March 11.—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City: Handbag, box shoes, 3 umbrellas, pair gloves, cardcase, piece chamois, check book. March 12—Cap, fountain pen, 3 umbrellas, 2 notebooks, handbag, opera bag, cash. March 16—Three umbrellas, writing paper, cardcase, glove, pin, coat.

FOUND, March 11.—NEW PENNSYLVANIA STATION. Apply Baggage Room, 33d St. and 7th Av.: Pullman—Three razor strops, safety razor, brush, 2 books, 3 pairs rubbers, umbrella, glove. March 12—Package, toilet bag, cap, kimono, 2 night shirts, 2 handbags, purse, scarfpin, cologne, glove, 2 umbrellas.

FOUND, March 12.—INTERBOROUGH R. T. CO. Apply 9 Morris St., Lost Property Room. 3D AV. ELEVATED—Trousers, child's dress, muff, shoes, rubbers. 3D AV. ELEVATED—Two umbrellas, shirt, photograph, pin, eyeglasses, purse, candy, gloves, photographs, shirts, stickpin, railroad ticket, shirt, waist, shirt fronts, apron, socks, shawl, neckpiece, purse, hat, overalls, rubbers, listerine, toilet pouch. 6TH AV. ELEVATED—Seven umbrellas, eyeglasses, handbag, purse, books, magazine, music, advertising matter, picture, letter addressed, keys, gloves, odd glove, case, gloves, underwear, collars, muffs, strap, tools, 4 fans, pickles, rod. 9TH AV. ELEVATED—One 2 umbrellas, satchel, book, wax paper, clippings, gloves, rubbers, overalls, clothes, wristlets, corsets, bank, casting. SUBWAY—Two umbrellas, 2 cases, watch, diamond, eyeglasses, necklace, bankbook, cuff buttons, purses, cardcase, books, insurance policy, photographs, belt, gloves, pawn tickets, shoes, rubbers, manicure set, apron, clothes, straps, waist, shirt, mandolin, pan, saw, drugs.

FOR SALE.

25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 25c. a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.

SLIGHTLY used office furniture, desks, typewriters, mimeographs, safes, adding machines, time stamps, multigraphs, time recorders, cash registers. NATHAN'S, 4 White St.

High-grade office furniture, desks, tables partitions, telephone booths; new and slightly used, &c.; immense stock to select from. Budd & Co., 73 Spring St. Tel., Spring 5483.

Desks, partitions, telephone booths, tables, chairs, wardrobes, mirrors, wall fixtures business furniture all kinds. Finn Bros., 59-61 Franklin, 358 Broadway.

PIANOS AND ORGANS

25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 23c. a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.

FACTORY SALE of pianos and piano players all this month; greatest bargains ever offered. Janssen, Southern Boulevard and Brown Place, Bronx.

Chickering upright piano, like new, excellent tone; will sell at sacrifice. 316 West 42d St.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE

30c. a line 1 time; 3 times 25c. a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.

HIGHEST PRICES for diamonds, pearls, old gold; established 1844. Mrs. Lynch's Son, 945 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES

25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 18c. a line a day.

For sale—Two trucks and six horses, on account of ill-health; well equipped and doing a nice business in New York; no agents need apply. Address P. Schmidt, 2,415 8th Av., city.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

30c. a line 1 time; 3 times 25c. a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.

UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITY.

Two young men who in seven years by unusually untiring, conscientious effort have developed an extensive manufacturing business, with phenomenal margin of profit, find themselves temporarily embarrassed financially through expanding extensively and taking on several contracts requiring larger outlay than capital can carry to completion, about three months hence. Business was first copartnership and with continued growth made a corporation, when several friends of limited means bought nominal interest. With disposition to meet this critical gap and protect the business for stockholders and creditors regardless of sacrifice to ourselves, will give to the Company our holdings of more than control to place immediately with man of high standing, integrity, and ability. Will continue to give same true, untiring service to business as heretofore, and at end of six months or year trust to purchaser to adjust matters fairly.

This is an opportunity for the man seeking association for self or son in an established business, with plant, equipment, and organization, efficiently operating to reap the result of labor and experience of the first and hardest years. To allow time for fullest investigation and still get instant requirements, will give mortgage covering value of several times immediate needs.

Best bank and other references for both individuals and corporation. Appointments made in order of replies received, with principals only. Unparalleled, Box F 64 Times.

$5,000 additional working capital required by going manufacturing concern. We make new article of universal demand, without competition; its merit is proved by 100 customers already established amongst the largest wholesale houses and department stores; absolutely solvent; have good credit, mercantile, bank, trade, personal, and other reference; open for thorough investigation; one-half interest to active or silent partner, or liberal commission for 12 months' loan. Principals only. 232 Times Downtown.

MANUFACTURERS of a safety starting crank for automobiles and motor boats require sales managers and salesmen for this and other territories. You must purchase from 1 to 500 cranks, according to territory, and pay spot cash; no credit. All unsold devices are returnable. $5,000 annually easily earned. Our crank is recommended by every accident insurance company, as it positively prevents cranking accidents. N. K., 319 Times.

WANTED—Some one with $3,000 for immediate investment to take an interest in a claim against the Government, now in course of liquidation; good chance to double the money quickly on reasonable risk; fullest details and absolute good faith. Serious principals and responsible agents address Bona Fide, care F 21 Times.

AVIATION.

Partner wanted, established New York business; must have few thousand dollars in cash; exceptional opportunity to enter a profitable, legitimate, safe concern, doing steady business; one wishing to enter aviation preferred; principals must state full particulars and amount can invest. Aviation, F 67 Times.

The services of a man of wide business experience, who has initiative and can accomplish things, are at the service of a large firm or corporation on percentage basis; no objection to leaving New York. F 88 Times.

Partner wanted with $5,000 to $10,000; money required to increase resources in men's retail business, established 60 years; excellent opportunity for enterprising party. Investment, 262 Times Downtown.

Advertiser has secured valuable concession for new amusement device at Coney Island's largest park; $80,000 additional required for installation; estimated profits very high. F 63 Times.

Will sell contract for Eastern selling rights in product of large Western manufacturing concern; business started on a good paying basis. D. S. Boyer & Co., 10 Wall St.

Will buy conditional bills of sale, and commercial papers. C. H. Potter, 140 Nassau St.

BUSINESS NOTICES

30c. a line 1 time; 3 times 25c. a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.

FAC-SIMILIE TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS of the highest quality are produced on the Printograph by hundreds or thousands that cannot be distinguished from actual typewritten letters. If you do not have enough work to warrant your buying a machine, we will Printograph your letters promptly in any quantities desired. Printograph Sales Co., 350 Broadway.

Start a mail order business and prosper; valuable pointers free; plans furnished. Advertising Company, P. O. Box 1,615, New York.

Perfectly Fresh Eggs, finest quality, direct from farmer to consumer. Address for particulars Best View Farm, Vineland, N. J.

A private party will give practical tuition in how to fly an aeroplane; twenty-five ($25) dollars a lesson. Aero, F 89 Times.

A lawyer will collect your accounts on commission basis. A. H. Goodman, 198 Broadway

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

ADVERTISING.

WANTED immediately in the advertising office of a large department store, a stenographer with a good knowledge of merchandise. Two things absolutely essential: First, a knowledge of dry goods and women's wear, including trade names and terms; second, the ability to take dictation rapidly. Subject matter of dictation will be merchandise of all sorts, principally dry goods. Address, stating experience, &c., Advertising, box F 86 Times.

CASHIER.—Experienced, with knowledge of bookkeeping; references. I. Harris, 81st St. and 3d Av.

CANVASSERS, sell new patented antiseptic telephone disk on commission; quick seller, good profits. Call after 2, Lowenstein, 71 Washington Square South.

R. H. MACY & CO. require several competent experienced saleswomen for their lase department. Aply at office of General Manager.

WANTED—Swedish girl for general housework; references required; carfare paid. Hanson, 33 Highland Av., Yonkers N. Y.

HELP WANTED, MALE

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

ACCOUNTANTS wanted; seniors for permanent positions; first-class men only; state age, whether married or single, full particulars as to qualifications, &c., and minimum monthly salary. Address A 235 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING representative for New York, immediately. E. P. Voorhees, United States representative Sheffield Choir of England world tour. Call New Grand Hotel.

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN wanted on children's dresses. Apply Horwitz & Horwitz, 47 Mercer St.

HIGH-GRADE proposition requires high-grade men to represent it; men with first-class references, plenty of energy, and wishing to become a part of the business are the kind we want. Mr. Meeker, 115 Broadway, Room 1,522.

SALESMAN.—First-class, who has a large following in the big cities in Middle West, selling the big trade fine dresses and waists; all communications confidentially treated. Address Box A 268 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Men over 25 to act as salesmen and collectors; must come well recommended; good-paying, steady position. 277 Broadway, Room 601. Ask for Mr. Routh.

SALESMAN to sell Waltham watches on installments; $1 down, $1 weekly; big money; experience unnecessary. United Watch Co., 154 Nassau St.

SALESMAN WANTED for children's dresses; one who has been with a children's dress house; city only. F 55 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Young man to solicit guests for hotel over 'phone; hotel experience preferred; hours, 12 noon to 8 P. M.; work Sunday; off Monday; to gain interview, applicant must state qualifications fully; salary $10. Address F 84 Times.

WANTED.—A technically trained young man, college man preferred, who in time can qualify for position of sales engineer with a large concern manufacturing electrical ignition apparatus for gas engines. Will spend two or three weeks in our local repair shop and then travel and visit manufacturers. We want an energetic young man of good address who will work hard for advancement, and to such we offer a splendid opportunity. Salary and expenses to start, depending on experience. Applicants should write, stating age, all previous experience, nationality, references, and name the school having attended, year of graduation, &c. Manager, Room 316. 1,926 Broadway, New York.

WANTED.—First-class salesman to sell the "American History and Encyclopedia of Music," in 12 volumes, just completed; on new plan of sale; liberal contract for right man. Irving Squire, 110 West 34th St.

WANTED—A man who is familiar with the oxygen welding process to operate a plant at Savannah, Ga.; state salary expected and what experience. P. O. Box 9, Savannah, Ga.

WANTED—Solicitor for hotel; persons accustomed to high-class trade only need apply; salary $100 per month and board; enclose references, which must be A1. F 87 Times.

HELP WANTED, MALE

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

WANTED—Young man in mortgage department real estate firm; experience required; opportunity for right man. Wm. Winans Moore & Co., 115 Broadway.

WANTED—First-class skirt cutter and fitter for a position in Pittsburg. Apply Maginnis & Thomas, 16 West 32d St.

YOUNG MAN, Christian, wanted in office of manufacturing concern as assistant in sample room. A 260 Times Downtown.

AGENTS WANTED

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

MANUFACTURERS of a safety starting crank for automobiles and motor boats require sales managers and salesmen for this and other territories. You must purchase from 1 to 500 cranks, according to territory, and pay spot cash; no credit. All unsold devices are returnable. $5,000 annually easily earned. Our crank is recommended by every accident insurance company, as it positively prevents cranking accidents. N. K., 287 Times.

HELP WANTED

Employment Bureaus.

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

Commercial.

ELLIOTT FISHER OPERATOR, female; some experience necessary; $10; stenographer, female; Smith Premier operator; neat appearing, Christian, with some experience; $9.
Apply in person,
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AGENCY, 47 West 42d St.

Domestic.

A. A. HOFMAYER, 320 5th Av.; telephone 4527 Madison Square. Agency for superior domestic help.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

BOOKKEEPER, bright, willing worker, desires position with good firm; moderate salary, with advancement. Adeline Volkmar, 1,926 3d Av. Phone 4974 Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER.—Knowledge of stenography and typewriting; best references. Beginner, 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. Phone 660 East New York.

BOOKKEEPER.—Excellent penman; good worker; 18; moderate salary. Levine, 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

CHAMBERMAID.—Young girl as chambermaid; city reference. Call Svendrup, 810 East 44th.

MAID.—Scotch Protestant; good traveler; good references. Apply 9 North Washington Sq.

NURSE.—Understands osteopathy, semi-invalid; German; speaks English, French; references. Nurse, 2,117 8th Av.

SECRETARY.—An intelligent secretary to author. Literary work. Chartres, B 83 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; competent to take entire charge of correspondence; understands office work thoroughly; excellent references from former employers; $15. Capable, 257 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Excellent speller; understands office work; good education; operates machine quickly, neatly; excellent references; $8. Proficient, 258 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS, TYPISTS, BOOKKEEPERS, all competent office help supplied without charge. Royal Typewriter Employment Department. Phone 794 Franklin.

STENOGRAPHER.—General office assistant; three years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate; anxious to locate; references; $10. Miss M., 266 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, expert, desires work from literary people; several years' experience all branches literary work; hours to suit. D 94 Times.

STENOGRAPHER—Capable handling correspondence, without dictation; first-class; reliable; references. Substantial, 231 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' legal experience; competent to fill high-class law position; excellent references. A 264 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, somewhat experienced, willing worker, moderate salary, wishes chance to show ability. Advertiser, 127 Powell St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Limited experience, educated, apt and willing; quick, accurate figurer. Anxious, 250 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' legal experience; rapid, accurate; first-class references; $12. American, 265 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Typist, bookkeeper; one year's experience; excellent references. Grossman, 585 Blake Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly capable; no dictation too difficult; first-class references. Thorough, 249 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, stenographer, typist, desires evening work, this or any clerical capacity. F 77 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—1 year's experience; willing to work hard; understands filing. B., 3,321 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady; conscientious; excellent penman and figurer; salary $9. Hutchison, 316 East 89th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience; absolutely reliable; best references. Competent, 219 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (17,) Erasmus Hall graduate; extreme accuracy rather than speed. A 222 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—(Assistant bookkeeper if required,) experienced; A1 reference; $16, $18. Wallace, 164 8th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; would start at $8, with chance for advancement. Prompt, 236 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert wishes extra evening and holiday work; legal or secretarial. F 71 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, general knowledge; four years' experience; $12. F 78 Times.

TRAINED NURSE desires position with invalid or care of infant wishing to travel; best references. F 76 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

ACCOUNTANT.—Firms not employing bookkeepers can have their books written up, balanced, or audited; $5 monthly and upward. Accountant, Room 808, 24 East 21st St. 'Phone Gramercy 5477.

ACCOUNTANT. AUDITOR.
HERMANN E. GOLDSCHMIDT,
High grade. Moderate. References.
150 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 4317.

ACCOUNTANT CERTIFIED.
All branches of work.
Moderate charges.
Room 1,817, 320 Broadway. Phone Worth—1819.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2259—Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR; books opened, audited, system installed; firm not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. Accountant, Room 184, 280 Broadway. Tel. 2825 Worth.

ACCOUNTANT.—Examines accounts, simplifies systems, keeps books written up, makes up profit-loss, business statements. George Christie, 863 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, disentangled, periodically posted; reliable service; moderate charges; highest references. Barnet, Room 101, 05 Nassau St. 'Phone 2547 Cortlandt.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, double entry, and French correspondent, desires position all or part of day; good certificates. G. R., 82 Clarkson St.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Invoice, entry, or order clerk; young man, very highly recommended; good penman; experienced, rapid, accurate, and reliable; best references, character, ability. E. M., 145 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (29,) eight years' permanent wholesale, manufacturing experience; thorough accounting, all-around practical man; salary moderate. A 263 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. OFFICEMAN. — Take full charge costs; operate typewriter; long experience; references; moderate salary. Couch, 39 West 60th St.

BOOKKEEPER, 25; five years' experience; understands shipping; best references; moderate salary. Address Bookkeeper, care of Gellert, 327 East 3d St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Assistant; knowledge of stenography and typewriting; 18; somewhat experienced; moderate salary. Stang, 715 Hendrix St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Good correspondent; energetic worker; moderate salary. Carpenter, 331 Third Av.

BOY, aged 19, two years' experience in drawing; speaks Italian and English, wishes position in studio. R. Balzano, 135 West 28th St.

BOY, (17,) architectural student, wishes position building and construction company. Z., 81 Manhattan Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

CHAUFFEUR, ex-coachman, 35, single, wishes position about the 1st of April; best of references; city or country. Carlson, 403 West 48th.

COLLECTOR—Energetic; knows collecting thoroughly; will produce results; moderate salary. Collector, 1,047 Westchester Av.

COLLEGE MAN desires position evenings. A. H. B., 276 4th Av.

COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT, expert harmonizer, form letter writer, circular and booklet compiler, desires connection where force, originality, tact, and a knowledge of the psychology of advertising would be appreciated; highest references. Correspondent, F 75 Times.

DETECTIVE, (licensed,) accepting day's pay; recommended highly; confidential service. Frederick Wagner, 162 East 86th.

DRAUGHTSMAN (mechanical) seeks position; good tracer; understands making details from sketches to scale. F 27 Times.

EXPERIENCED RENT COLLECTOR, thoroughly reliable, seeks position; excellent references. Jos. Newell, 95 Cook St., Brooklyn.

FRESCOING, PAINTING, PAPER HANGING. —Only first-class work. Charles Herlinger, 416 East 82d St.

GARDENER, German, (39,) wishes position, married, no children; experienced in lawn shrubs, flowers, fruit, vegetables, and greenhouse; good references. Advertiser, 101 Madison St., Jamaica, L. I.

GARDENER.
Dutch couple (no children) want a position; a gentleman's country place (no farm) preferred; cottage; best references. F 57 Times.

GARDENER and useful man; understands garden and housework. Gardener, 241 3d Av.

GENTLEMAN, (64,) active, large experience, now unemployed, desires any honorable work. Micawber, F 79 Times.

MASSEUR, graduated Sweden, with thorough knowledge of massage, open for engagement. D 148 Times.

MASSEUR. —Highest medical indorsement Brown, 208 West 78th St. Telephone 7665—Schuyler.

ORGANIST AND CHOIRMASTER, large experience, recent university connection, desires post May 1. F 18 Times.

OUT-OF-TOWN NEWSPAPERS.
Young man of twelve years' experience in advertising and business offices of metropolitan dailies, wants position on newspaper in small city near New York. F 41 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man (24) who understands the lace business thoroughly, as salesman or as charge of stock or sample department, where advancement is certain; 7 years with last employer. A 253 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY.—American, (32;) present employer says, "Far above average, absolutely reliable, ideal secretary"; eight years one concern; salary about $25. Address Notary, 153 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, (25;) thoroughly competent, accurate, rapid, reliable; highest references. F 52 Times.

STENOGRAPHER—Expert, 7 years' experience, hustler, seeks change. Willard, 536 State St., Brooklyn.

USEFUL MAN.—Work around house and garden; country preferred; A1 references. Warren, 266 Times Downtown.

WILL TRAVEL ABROAD with ailing person; highest medical and private indorsement. Brown, 208 West 78th St., Tel. Schuyler—7665.

YOUNG ENGLISHMAN desires position as valet, also good barber; best references. F 12 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) LL.B., recently admitted to practice law in New York, having legal and business experience, desires responsible and promising position in mercantile or manufacturing concern. M. N., 91 West 110th St.

YOUNG MAN, who has been connected with hotels in all capacities, desires to change from present position; is competent and reliable. Address F 72 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, well educated, desires a promising situation with a mercantile or manufacturing concern. L. Roberts, 280 Vermont St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 18, wishes position; 2 years' experience in engineering office; honest and willing to work. A 267 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Employment Bureaus.

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS, BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS. High-Grade Office Helpers Office Service Co. (Agency) 50 Pine St. Tel. 3167 John

Domestic.

CHARLES WILSON, 141 East 57th St. Telephone 2224 Plaza. Agency for competent, reliable help.

Competent help, all trades, supplied. Riverside Employment Agency, 12 West 99th St. Phone 1588—Riverside.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places in small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th St.; 'phone 4786 Columbus.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places in small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th St. 'Phone 4786—Columbus.

HOUSEWORKERS, cooks, chambermaids; good references; city, country. Henderson's, 110 West 134th St. Telephone 486—Morningside.

RELIABLE Hungarian, German, Polish help; references thoroughly investigated. Roth's, 170 East 3d St. 2508—Orchard.

SHEPHERD AGENCY, 107 West 133d St.; tel. 6,916 Morningside.—Domestic help furnished; male, female; references.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID by thoroughly experienced young lady; excellent references; city or country. Messrs. Cooper Agency, 657 6th Av., 38th St.

BOARDERS WANTED

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

$25 AND UP PER WEEK FOR TWO PEOPLE INCLUDES ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ELECTRIC-LIGHTED SUITE OF PARLOR, BEDROOM AND PRIVATE TILED BATHROOM, PRIVATE TELEPHONE, AND DELICIOUSLY PREPARED HOTEL MEALS.
Conveniently located in beautiful nearby suburb only 35 minutes from Broadway. McAdoo tube trains direct to Broadway.
Start out to-day determined to actually visit the above. Stop on your way at Room 1,814, No. 908 Fifth Av., cor. 31st St., for free tickets. Costs nothing to investigate. A postal brings illustrated booklet.
Downtown Office booth, No. 24, Concourse Floor, Hud. Term. Bldg., Cortlandt St.

5TH AV., 46.—Well furnished back parlor bedroom, bath; other rooms; board; table guests.

22D ST., 327 WEST, The Elm.—Choice double and single rooms; bountiful table; will make special rate to fill few vacancies; references.

23D ST., 407 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, warm rooms; steam heat, telephone; select German family.

26TH ST., 33 WEST.—Desirable large, double rooms, with private bath; excellent table; telephone service.

39TH ST., 57 WEST.—Board and rooms for persons with reliable references; Southern home.

45TH ST., 36 WEST.—Handsome and newly furnished rooms; exclusive table; references. 'Phone, 5635—Bryant.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large single rooms; private baths; house, table strictly first-class; references.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Large and single rooms; bath, telephone; high-class house and table.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Large and single rooms; back parlor with extension; first class.

68TH ST., 56 WEST.—Spacious back parlor, handsomely furnished; private bath; electric light; select house and location; hot water plant; attentive service.

68TH ST., 70 WEST.—Attractive suite for party of gentlemen; also one large room; American home; superior table; convenient to L, Subway, and Broadway lines.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.
ROOMS AND TABLE BOARD.

68TH ST., 67 WEST.
'PHONE COLUMBUS 4418.

69TH ST., 108 WEST.—Large room, private bath; home cooking; also other rooms; telephone.

72D ST., 210 WEST.—LARGE, SMALL ROOMS, PRIVATE BATH; WITHIN 20 FEET OF SUBWAY. STAGE, OR SURFACE CAR.

72D ST., 242 WEST.—Handsome large room, private bath; well-appointed house; references exchanged.

76TH ST., 105 WEST.—Large room with board for two; table guests accommodated.

76TH ST., 239 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated; private bath; hot water day and night; parlor dining; excellent table; table guests; telephone; Gentiles.

BOARDERS WANTED

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

76TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large, handsome front room, medium room; southern exposure; excellent table; reference.

76TH 249 WEST. — Desirable front, sunny single room; parlor dining; references.

79TH ST., 132 WEST.—Special Summer prices; three houses connected; newly decorated; just opened; all new furniture and carpet; rooms en suite and singly; private bath; telephone in all rooms; smoking room; small tables in cheerful dining room; table guests; references requested.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; high-grade; reasonable prices.

80TH ST., 141-143 WEST.—Desirable rooms, large, medium; southern exposure; board optional; moderate; references.

80TH ST., 150-152 WEST.—Desirable room; special inducement to permanent people; parlor, dining, telephone.

80TH ST., 154 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; superior table board; near Subway; reasonable.

81ST ST., 118 WEST.—Single rooms; convenient neighborhood; table guests; Southern cooking.

82D ST., 74 WEST.—One newly furnished large room, second floor; parlor dining room.

83D ST., 55 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; all accommodations; good home cooking; telephone.

84TH ST., 51 WEST.—Elegant front parlor, suitable two; excellent French cuisine; table guests accommodated.

94TH ST., 14 WEST.—Attractive double front room; reasonable; references. Telephone 3,371 Riverside.

96TH ST., 42 WEST.—Desirable suite, two rooms; private bath; southern exposure; also small room.

96TH ST., 61 WEST.—Rooms with board; parlor dining room; reasonable.

102D ST., 243 WEST.—Home of refinement, aristocratic neighborhood, offer exceptional accomodation for couple; boarding house atmosphere eliminated; excellent table; convenient Subway.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Double room, single room; exceptional table; refined company; references; reasonable; Southerners.

113TH ST., 560 WEST.—Large rooms, beautifully furnished; medium and single rooms; table a specialty.

114TH ST., 528 WEST.—Table board; most excellent cuisine; refined private home.

117TH, 407 WEST.—Ideal location; large room; lavatory; small room; excellent table; Broadway Subway.

121ST ST., 150 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, connecting, separately; superior location; fine table; telephone; moderate.

181ST ST., 264 WEST.—Large room; closets; running water. American family; one, two gentlemen; telephone.

137TH ST., 257 WEST.—Modern private house; homelike; convenient; new furniture; rooms, suites; board optional.

145TH ST., 613 WEST.—Large room, overlooking Hudson; running water; good board; telephone; moderate; references.

156TH ST., 540 WEST.—Sunny hall room, every home comfort; one block from Subway; excellent table; best Southern cooking; table boarders desired.

ACROPOLIS HOTEL, (519 West 123d St.)—Single or en suite; good table board.

ALLIANCE HOUSE, 258-260 WEST 44TH ST.—Small family hotel, centrally located; elevator and telephone service; baths and writing rooms on each floor; excellent cuisine; moderate rates; quiet place for quiet people. Telephone 793 Bryant.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 101, (Washington Square Northwest.)—Large room, private bath, steam heat; rates from $12, $15; excellent table.

East Side.

16TH ST., 182 EAST.—Large adjoining rooms; elegant board; steam heat; references.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; exceptionally good board; telephone.

46TH ST., 147 EAST.—Nicely furnished, clean rooms, with excellent board; telephone.

80TH, 40 East, (corner Madison.)—Large second floor suite; private bath; elevator; excellent board; parlor dining; also single room; American; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 694-696.—Single and double rooms; uniformly excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE HEIGHTS, 11.—Two rooms, with excellent board; near Wall St.; overlooking water.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; 'phone.

Country.

DOUGLASTON.—Douglas Manor Inn; comfortable, attractive, homelike; special Winter rates. Telephone Flushing 290.

ROCKHURST, Spuyten Duyvil-on-Hudson; 30 minutes; seventh year; home cooking; adults; references. Lesley.

FURNISHED ROOMS

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

9TH ST., 31 WEST.—Private house; superior accommodations; large rooms, single; references; transit facilities unsurpassed.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Very large, elegant rooms; private baths; every convenience; private house.

23D ST., 447 WEST.—Large and small room, southern exposure; every convenience; private family; reference.

27TH ST., 38 WEST.—Large and small rooms; newly decorated; well heated; private bath; reasonable.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished, comfortable; bath; $2 upward; references required; gentlemen only. Hughes.

45TH ST., 27 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Large, newly furnished second floor front room with alcove, bath; also other rooms; references.

45TH ST., 45 WEST.—Large second-story front room; heated; gentlemen only; references required.

45TH ST., 232 WEST.—Parlor bedroom with private bath; nicely furnished; other cheerful rooms; reasonable.

46TH ST., 2 WEST.—

SEWAGE POLLUTING THE OYSTER BEDS

Dr. Soper Tells of Discoveries of Sewerage Commission in City Waters.

NEW YORK BEHIND LONDON

Typhoid and Outbreaks of Other Diseases Traced to Evil Conditions in the Rivers and Harbor.

The inadequacy of the present sewerage system of the metropolitan section and the dangers resulting from pollution of the tidal waters in and about New York were set forth by Dr. George A. Soper, President of the Metropolitan Sewerage Commission, before the New York Academy of Sciences at the American Museum of Natural History last night.

Dr. Soper told how the scientific investigations of the commission in the last three years had shown that owing to the tides there was practically no flushing action in the East River to sweep sewage to the ocean, and very little in the Hudson also. As a result immense quantities of poisonous sewage floats for days in the river and bay close to public baths, bathing beaches, and oyster beds of Jamaica Bay, from which 1,000,000 bushels of oysters are brought to the New York markets every year.

Dr. Soper contrasted with New York's inadequate system that of other cities of this country, and especially abroad, where, by means of costly but invaluable chemical processes, the sewage is separated and carried in special ships far out to sea, where it is scattered with no danger to the cities.

500 Sewer Outlets to River.

"The protection of our tidal waters against pollution by sewage," said Dr. Soper, "is one of the most important problems now facing this city. Our commission, which has studied the subject for three years, recognizes that New York Harbor has a large absorbtive and digestive capacity for sewage, dissolving offensive organic matter into harmless vegetable compounds, but it is imperative that its capacity be not overtaxed. The remedy of keeping sewage entirely out of the harbor would be prohibitive in cost.

"At present there are over 500 sewer outlets, discharging into the rivers and harbor of New York each day a volume of sewage that would fill the channel of the East River from the Brooklyn Bridge for a distance of fifteen miles. The mechanical removal of sewage formerly believed to have been provided by the East River is shown by recent scientific experiments of the Coast Survey and our own commission not to exist, since the quantity of the flow in both directions in that river is about even.

"Our commission placed floats at different levels in the East River and observed them for days, plotting their course. We set them adrift at the north end of Blackwell's Island, and after drifting to South Brooklyn and back again three or four times or more in as many days, we finally picked them up less than a half mile from where we had launched them. There is little or no flushing action to carry sewage outward toward the Narrows and the ocean.

Typhoid From Oysters.

"In the Hudson River again the drift was comparatively slight. One float drifted back and forth half a dozen times before we finally took it out of the water near Coney Island.

"About 3,000,000 baths are taken each year at the public bath stations, some of which are almost in the midst of a series of discharging sewer outlets. Hundreds of children splash around in the water here for hours at a time, filling their mouths with the water and swallowing some of it as they play.

"New York gets many of its oysters from Jamaica Bay—about 1,000,000 bushels a year. The water at this section is heavily polluted, and to this can no doubt be traced a great part of the typhoid that breaks out in this city. The Board of Health has found that 15 per cent of all typhoid is due to the eating of polluted shellfish.

"Only recently there was an outbreak of typhoid at the Rockaway peninsula. The oysters came from Jamaica Bay, and the sewage from Arverne. In one case we traced oysters to a dealer who was to have put them into pure water before selling them. We could not ascertain whether or not he kept his promise to the oyster fishermen. Large quantities of shad are also caught each year in the Hudson not far from Grant's Tomb. Some of them are most offensive in flavor as a result of the drainage in the stream, and constitute a great danger to the city's health."

Bacteria per Cubic Centimeter.

Dr. Soper exhibited tables showing the number of bacteria per cubic centimeter in the water at various points near New York. The figures were:

Hudson River north of Spuyten Duyvil	5,300
At Harlem	6,000
Upper Bay	14,500
The Narrows	4,900
Coney Island	4,500
Jamaica Bay	5,800
East River	8,700
The Sound	3,400
Open ocean	120

Deposits of sewage are much more heavy in the harbor, he said, than in lakes or rivers where strong currents are at work. He showed the varying amounts of dissolved oxygen in the waters about New York, which were available for the conversion of sewage into harmless vegetable compounds. Taking the open ocean as having 100 per cent. and the figure representing complete putrefaction as 0, he said the waters around New York showed this percentage of dissolved oxygen:

Lower Bay	97
Upper Bay	67
East River	65
Harlem River	55
Hudson River at Spuyten Duyvil	72
Newark Bay	76
Passaic River	6

Turning to better conditions of sewage abroad, Dr. Soper said:

Much Better in London.

"In London the main streets are washed every night and the water carried through sewers to points miles from the city, at Barking and Crossness, where it is treated by a chemical compound of lime, or lime and iron, to remove the impurities in the form of sludge. This is then carried far out to sea by specially constructed sewage vessels, and the harmless residue turned back into the Thames. The intention of the London authorities is to let no water from houses, factories, or streets, enter the Thames within the limits of London. Approximately 270,000,000 gallons of sewage from London are treated with the chemical compound at Crossness and Barking each day, and 7,000 tons of solid sewage is carried out to sea by the sewage vessels."

Dr. Soper declared that New York, far from leading, is only now beginning to follow the example of other cities, such as London, Liverpool, Manchester, Dublin, Hamburg, and Boston. The plan formerly cherished to derive a revenue from the manurial ingredients of sewage, he said, has now been abandoned as a forlorn hope, inasmuch as it costs more to separate the fertilizing ingredients than they are worth.

To Weed Out Faithless Lawyers.

Papers incorporating the New York County Association of the Criminal Bar were approved in the Supreme Court yesterday. Among the objects of the association are to "raise the professional standard of the practice of the criminal law and those engaged therein; to see that those who accept assignments to defend impecunious persons charged with crimes properly and faithfully perform their duties thereunder; to weed out and debar from practice in such courts all those who are faithless to their duty under such assignments or are guilty of unprofessional conduct, frauds, or tricky practices." The organizers included Assemblyman Aaron J. Levy, Alex Sidney Rosenthal, Charles Sullivan, and Charles Lee Brooks.

MELBER DEFENSE INSANITY.

Lawyer Calls Mother Accused of Slaying Son a "Mindless Woman."

ALBANY, March 13.—Mrs. Edith Melber, the young widow on trial for her life for the murder of her four-year-old boy, sat for an hour in the courtroom to-day, scarcely moving a muscle, while her attorney, John H. Dugan, told the jury why he thought she should be sent to an insane asylum for the rest of her days rather than to the electric chair.

"This poor, defenseless, mindless woman," was the way Mr. Dugan alluded to the frail little woman at the bar, gazing ahead apparently into vacancy out of beady black eyes.

"I wouldn't if I could," he continued, "have this woman go from this courtroom to freedom. I believe that she should be sent to an asylum, there to spend under merciful treatment what days remain to her. We will show you that her mother and her husband died from consumption, and that the same disease has laid its deadly grip upon her."

Then the attorney proceeded to outline in a quiet, unemotional way the story of the accused since childhood—how she was compelled to work during her mother's illness for 50 cents a day; how she married at 17 a man stricken with tuberculosis and was compelled to go with him to the Schenectady Poorhouse; her repeated efforts to provide a home for her child, and what he called the despairing culmination of her visit to Albany, when the deady acid was forced down the boy's throat and his body left in a marsh.

This, Mr. Dugan continued, was shortly after Mrs. Melber had pleaded in vain for help from her husband's relatives and had threatened suicide, and after she had been repulsed in her effort to get the child admitted to an Albany institution.

Only twice did the attorney's voice rise above the conversational tone. The first time was when he chided the prosecution with not having produced the man who sold the deadly acid to the woman. The other was at the haste with which the indictment was found.

"Arrested on Friday, brought to Albany on Saturday, she was indicted for murder in the first degree on the following Monday," he exclaimed. "I claim that never in the world could this indictment have been found had they not been in such a hurry about it."

Several of the jurymen were worked to tears during the course of the lawyer's address. Juror No. 5 kept his handkerchief in almost continuous action. Evidences of emotion were also shown among the spectators—three-fourths of them women—who thronged the courtroom.

The defense called several witnesses to show that Mrs. Melber had seemed to them irrational. Among these were Wilbur Johnson, Michael Connors, and the Rev. Usiel H. Graves, who visited the Melbers in the poorhouse as relief representative of the Benevolent Order of Woodmen, of which Melber was a member.

The case will be continued to-morrow.

SHOT BY A POLICEMAN.

One of a Gang of Twenty Who Made Attack Is In Hospital.

A gang who attempted to beat a policeman in West Twenty-sixth Street, just off Eighth Avenue, last night, failed. One of the number, Richard Lippoth, a driver, living at 312 West 135th Street, is at the New York Hospital with a bullet wound in his left thigh. He is charged with "assault upon an officer."

Policeman Meinrenken of the West Twentieth Street Station was in the centre of the trouble. He had dispersed a crowd of young men who were fighting over the ownership of a bicycle and ordered one of them to get out of the district. Instead the young man went into a saloon. When he appeared again he was followed by twenty or more men. Meinrenken ordered the gang to disperse when Lippoth, he alleges, struck him in the jaw. They grappled, and in the mix-up Lippoth wrested the policeman's club from him. As the policeman fell to his knees he drew his revolver and fired. The bullet entered Lippoth's thigh. A crowd that packed the street collected. It was stated at the hospital that Lippoth's wound was not serious.

GEORGE GOULD OUT TO-DAY.

Reorganization of Mo. Pacific May Cost Edwin Gould a Directorship.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 13.—The reorganization of the Missouri Pacific Railway will begin to-morrow, when the new Board of Directors will be chosen. The election will mark the passing of George J. Gould as an active railroad executive.

Intervention on the part of R. Lancaster Williams of Middendorf, Williams & Co. of Baltimore probably will tend to weaken the Goulds in this board, although the supposed object was to seat a Director allied with Frank Gould. Mr. Williams is here. The indications are that one of the nominees of Gould will be dropped from the slate to prevent complications. The Goulds, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the Rockefeller interests, the Sage interests, and the Das Deutsche Bank will not send representatives. The ballots will be cast by Vice President C. S. Clarke, to whom the proxies have been issued. Four members of the Williams party will attend the meeting.

The board will include George J. Gould, who will be Chairman; Frederick T. Gates, representing the Rockefellers; Cornelius Vanderbilt and Paul Warburg, representing Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; Edward T. Jeffery, Edgar L. Marston, Edwin Gould, Kingdon Gould, and L. Garrison of St. Louis, representing the Goulds; E. T. Adams, representing Das Deutsche Bank; J. J. Slocum, representing the Sage interests, and W. K. Bixby of St. Louis. The original plan was to leave one vacancy, to be filled by the man picked for President. Williams will be elected to this place, and one of the Directors—probably Edwin Gould—will resign later on to enable the new President to enter the board.

It is implied that a reconciliation has been effected between George and Frank Gould, enabling the former to strengthen the relations with Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and fulfill his recent agreement.

GIRL HELD FOR TAKING BRIBE.

Charged with Accepting $400 Not to Appear Against William Furst.

Charged with having accepted $400 not to appear in a case in which she is a material witness, Emeline Feist, a telegraph operator, was taken to Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon, and later locked up in the Elizabeth Street Station.

The address of the young woman is given as 24 State Street, Newark, N. J. She was arrested in an office at 35 Nassau Street by Detectives Boyle and Flood of the District Attorney's office. They are said to have been in another room in an office suite and after the alleged passing of the money they entered and arrested her.

The complainant against Miss Feist is Anton Furst of 562 West 148th Street. William Furst, his son, is soon to come to trial on a serious charge, the police say, and Miss Feist is needed to prove the charge against him.

ORPHAN KIDNAPPED FROM FOSTER MOTHER

Five-Year-Old David Murray Disappears as He Plays About East Orange Home.

RELATIVES TOOK HIM, MAYBE

Woman Tried to Carry Him Off Before, Says Mrs. Murray—Rhode Island Orphanage Seeking to Recover Him.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., March 13.—While Mrs. William J. Murray of 93 Warrington Place, on Saturday, relaxed for twenty minutes a vigilance that had been constant day and night for months, David Murray, her adopted son, 5 years old, disappeared. The police and private detectives have since conducted a secret search, but thus far have obtained no trace of him.

The boy has been for some time the object of a court wrangle between his foster parents and the management of St. Mary's Orphanage of Providence, R. I. The question of who shall have custody of him is still before the New Jersey Court of Errors, to which appeal was taken by the Murrays after the Court of Chancery had directed Mr. Murray to return the child to the orphanage.

At the orphanage the boy was known as Kenneth Williams, but Mrs. Murray renamed him David Murray. According to Mrs. Murray, his disappearance is the result of the second attempt to kidnap him which has been carried out successfully through long planning and watchfulness on the part of some agency, representatives of which have been haunting the neighborhood of her home. She and her husband had concluded to move this very week to New York City, but they temporarily abandoned that plan while searching for the lost boy.

Dressed in his little gray coat, a blue hat, and patent leather shoes, David played in front of his home Saturday afternoon after his bath, and as it grew near dark his foster mother sent him to a letter box at the corner, keeping a watchful eye on him all the time.

Then, when it was time for Mr. Murray to return from business in New York, Mrs. Murray, who had given up her own daily trips to the city the better to watch over the boy, allowed him to run down the street to meet him. Both returned, and as there was still twenty minutes before supper time, David was permitted to continue his play on the front porch. It seemed safe enough, as it is inclosed in glass, but the door was not locked. Mr. and Mrs. Murray went inside the house and when supper was ready looked for the boy. He was nowhere to be seen.

They searched the neighborhood and sent to the Grove Street station of the Lackawanna Railroad. Then Mrs. Murray notified the police, but asked them to keep the matter quiet. Private detectives were employed the same night, and the search was begun in earnest. Thus far, however, it has been as fruitless as if the earth had opened and swallowed the child.

Two years ago the Murrays, who make a practice of adopting children, and have enlarged their home in Warrington Place to give them accommodation, took the child from the Providence orphanage. They had had him but a few months when they were asked to surrender him again. This they refused to do, and the first attempt at kidnapping, as Mrs. Murray calls it, was the result. That happened nearly a year ago.

One of the other children living at the Murray home, whose age was about the same as that of David, was returning from kindergarten at the Columbian School, when he was met by a woman he had never seen before. She induced him to go with her, and they boarded a trolley car on Main Street, bound for Orange. On the car the strange woman made the discovery that the little boy she was talking to was not David Murray, so she abandoned him, and he was later brought home by the police.

Shortly afterward chancery proceedings were brought by the orphanage to recover possession of the child, the petition filed citing the fact that Mrs. Murray was not a fit person to have his custody. They sought to show that she was unfit because she made a practice of adopting children; but nothing irregular could be shown, so the attack was made on the ground of inability properly to care for him through the insecurity of her income. The decision was rendered in favor of the orphanage on this ground. It was reopened and reaffirmed, and an appeal was then taken. The case would have come up in the June term of the Court of Errors and Appeals.

Stories have been current in East Orange to the effect that the parents of David Murray, or Kenneth Williams, as he was known to the court, were wealthy, and that they were, in fact, behind the efforts to recover him. Mrs. Murray denies that this is the case.

"If I only could be sure that his own mother could take him and give him the care that I have given him," she said today, "I would gladly surrender him.

"But I cannot imagine what the orphanage wants of the lad. They cannot begin to give him there the kind of surroundings that I have given him, and the change after what he has had here of a happy home and people to love him will be bitter. I do not want to accuse anybody wrongly, but what construction can I put upon his disappearance except that he has been kidnapped?"

Comstock Stops Athletic Show.

When Anthony Comstock left his office at 140 Nassau Street, yesterday, he walked to Fulton Street. At 114 is an athletic goods store. In the window was a man in gymnasium suit demonstrating an exercising machine. With him was a demonstrator who would hold up to view of the crowd pictures of wrestlers and others in athletic attire. The vice hunter entered the store and demanded that the exhibition stop. The proprietor agreed, and Mr. Comstock went his way rejoicing.

Test Street Flushing Machine.

A demonstration of a street-flushing machine at Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue was held yesterday before a committee of city officials, consisting of Commissioner Edwards and Deputy Commissioners Lynch and O'Brien of the Street Cleaning Department, Water Commissioner Thompson, and Leo Arnstein, Secretary of the Borough of Manhattan. The machine is controlled by the Emerson Contracting Company of 1 Madison Avenue.

CITY EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

Assemblyman Cuvillier Also Introduces Bill for an Industrial Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 13.—Assemblyman Louis F. Cuvillier of New York introduced a bill to-night providing for the appointment by the Mayor of an Industrial Commission for New York City, to be composed of three persons, one nominated by the labor unions, another by the Employers' Association, and a third by the Mayor himself, the commission to have power to investigate and arbitrate all differences between employers and workmen where a strike has been declared, and also to investigate causes of non-employment and kindred matters affecting labor. The bill gives the Estimate Board power to fix the salaries of the Commissioners.

Mr. Cuvillier also put in a bill providing for the establishment of free municipal employment bureaus in the five boroughs, with a commissioner and deputy in charge of each. This is in line with the policy adopted by the large municipalities abroad.

A cold storage bill put in by Mr. Cuvillier to-night fixes the time during which food products may be kept in cold storage at one year, after which period the Board of Health shall have the power to destroy all that is unfit for food. The bill provides that eggs which have been kept in cold storage for more than thirty days must be labelled "Cold storage eggs" when sold, whether at wholesale or retail. It fixes a license fee of $50 for cold storage warehouses, and gives the State Board of Health in conjunction with local health boards supervision over such plants, but not summary powers to interfere. All that they can do under the bill is to notify the District Attorney in any locality where they have procured evidence that food products have been kept in cold storage so long as to render them unfit to eat.

FIRST SEA ELEPHANTS HERE.

Six Lively Specimens Shown in the Aquarium Tank.

There arrived yesterday at the Aquarium six young and lively sea elephants, the first of their kind to be exhibited in the big building at the Battery. They came all the way from San Diego, Cal., in crates, a six-day journey, during which they had nothing to eat and nothing to drink. They stood the trip well, and when placed in the big tank in the Aquarium raced around their new home, to the great delight of a large crowd of children and grown-ups.

These sea elephants, better known, perhaps, as elephant seals, and known to science as macrorhinus angustirostris, were captured by the expedition sent out by the American Museum of Natural History and the New York Zoological Society, headed by Dr. Charles H. Townsend, which is now at work on the Lower California coast. Young of this species are born in June, and so the arrivals at the Aquarium are put down as being nine months old. They are from four to six feet long and weigh about 200 pounds.

ELEVATOR MAN PINIONED.

Caught Between Floors Until Hook and Ladder Company Released Him.

George Harris, colored, an elevator man in the apartment house at 7 West 108th Street, was caught in the elevator last night and held a prisoner for more than an hour. He will have to stay in the hospital for a while, though not very badly hurt.

About 9 o'clock he stopped at the fifth floor to take Mrs. J. Joseph and her daughter Rebecca down. As the elevator was started a weight in the counter-balance broke loose, and the car descended rapidly.

As it neared the first floor the elevator slowed down and George opened the door and tried to jump out. He was half way out when the top of the car pinned him to the floor.

The janitor, John Harris, could not release George, but he went to the basement and released the women. Hook and Ladder 22 with crowbars soon released the pinioned elevator man.

Mrs. Drummond Here; No Jewels Yet.

Mr. and Mrs. Maldwin Drummond returned yesterday from Chicago and went to the Hotel Plaza, where they will remain for several days. Mrs. Drummond said last night there was no truth in the report that she had recovered any of the $130,000 worth of jewels which were stolen from her on the Hamburg-American liner Amerika.

SCHOOLBOY DISAPPEARS.

Father Thinks He's Headed for the Army Camps on the Mexican Border.

John Bechtel, an employe of the Standard Oil Company, yesterday asked the police of Westchester to look out for his ten-year-old son, John, Jr., who disappeared from his home, 2,336 Ellis Avenue, on Thursday. Inspired by the stories of the movement of troops to the Mexican border and yearning for army life, his father thinks his son is headed for the scene of military activities.

Bechtel is a veteran of the Spanish-American war, and the lad's grandfather is a retired Brigadier General living in Boston.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
12:43—1,384 Boston Road; Samuel Tauss	$1,000
1:23—848 E. 11th St.; Abr. Sherman	Trifling
1:45—637 Meade St.; Felix Schroeder	$50
4:15—96 and 98 1st St.; Julius Fishman	$5
5:28—4,072 3d Av.; Coede Realty Co.	None
8:30—211 E. 99th St.; Louis Ladowitz	Trifling
11:00—647 East 9th St.; Adolph Ritter	$2,000
11:10—246 E. 110th St.; Samuel Fergelson	Trifling
11:55—335 E. 116th St.; Suydenham Hospital	Trifling
P. M.	
2:40—408 Madison St.; Jacob Venopsky	None
2:40—2,404 Bathgate Av.; Harry Stucke	$50
3:50—1,382 Park Av.; Louis Scarbis	Trifling
4:25—22 West St.; Anton Marcos	$500
4:55—109 East 120th St.; unknown	None
6:00—471 Brook Av.; Henry Kroman	$25
6:25—494 Wendover Av.; Joseph Dressler	$2,000
6:45—149 Ridge St.; Esther Damberg	$10
7:05—244 1st Av.; Peter Incelli	$500
7:35—315 East 121st St.; M. Tuckerman	Trifling
7:45—91 Liberty St.; Exchange Buffet Lunch Room	$500
8:00—172 3d Av.; H. S. Reynolds	$500
8:40—35 West 135th St.; Lucy Ferguson	Trifling
8:40—181 Sullivan St.; J. Printo	Trifling
9:00—91 Lewis St.; Anna Held	Trifling
9:35—107 East 130th St.; Mrs. Wolf	Trifling

Wallach Bros.

Third Ave., cor. 122d St. (Open Evenings.) | 1195 Broadway, Just below 29th St. | 246-248 West 125th St. (Open Evenings.)

The Home of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes

You have until To-morrow Evening to buy a Hart, Schaffner & Marx Suit or Overcoat at

The Clearance Sale Prices $13.50 and $18.00

WALTHAM WATCH

RAILROAD men measure seconds in distance. A train a quarter of a mile off schedule, is liable to accident. The necessity for time-accuracy makes Waltham the railroad-man's Watch.

"It's Time You Owned a Waltham"

Send for Descriptive Booklet
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GANG MEMBER TO SING SING.

Attempts Made to Influence the Court In His Favor, Says Judge Dike.

Lewis Berkelheimer, convicted of assault for slashing the face of William Jones, a boxer, in Coney Island, in July last, was sentenced by Judge Dike in the County Court, Brooklyn, yesterday to serve from two years and two months to four years and four months in Sing Sing. The accused was a pal of George Lewis, who is now serving a five-year term in Sing Sing for the same crime. Both men attacked Jones when he resented an insult to his wife. One held Jones's arms while the other slashed him with a knife. Jones still bears a scar extending from one corner of his mouth to his neck.

In sentencing Berkelheimer, Judge Dike characterized him as a member of a gang which "is perhaps the worst on the east side of New York," and declared that the backers of this same gang had been "thwarted in their efforts to bring about a miscarriage of justice."

"Their efforts to defeat the people's case have failed," said Judge Dike. "Your friends have been to my clubs, to my church, and among all my friends with a view to retaining some one who could promise to influence the court. You have had a dozen attorneys, and finally engaged one of the ablest criminal lawyers in our State as counsel. Seemingly, money has been no object, and after all you must realize, in view of the fact that I have imposed the limit of sentence on Lewis, who was previously convicted, that the way of the transgressor is hard, especially in Brooklyn."

Berkelheimer had ex-District Attorney Jerome of New York as his counsel, as did Lewis. Assistant District Attorney Leroy W. Ross prosecuted the men, and Judge Dike commended him for the way he looked after the interests of the people.

There were many who rejoiced in the conviction of Berkelheimer, as indicated in a letter which Judge Dike received yesterday morning. It was from the east side. It was written in lead pencil on a scrap of torn paper, and read:

Hon. Dear Judge: May the good God bless your soul. You have got ride of one of the most daring crooks from N. Y. His name is Berkelheimer. He was locked up for that stabbing in Coney Is. with 2 more bad man. We peddlers on the East Side think you very much a good man.

PEDLARS ASSOCIATION.

WOMAN WON THE MEETING.

Flatbush Residents Adopted Her Suggestion for Children's Playgrounds.

When residents of Flatbush proposed in mass meeting last night to accept a real estate company's offer of its unsold lots for children's playgrounds, Martha Wentworth Suffern, the Flatbush suffragette, interposed vigorous objections. The men listened for a time in doubt, then applauded, and reversed their entire programme in order to bring it into harmony with what the woman leader desired.

"The idea of accepting the use of vacant lots!" said Mrs. Suffern after the proposal had been read and all the men had signified a willingness to vote for it. "The idea of doing this, when everybody knows the lots will be sold one of these days and then Flatbush will be as bad off for playgrounds as Manhattan. I propose that we learn a lesson from Manhattan while we may, and purchase our lots now, while there are lots to be had—a lot for children to every six blocks of homes. That will guarantee us for all time."

Mrs. Suffern's proposal was to form a holding company of those present, who had come in answer to a call for a mass meeting. She insisted that while the holding company would have to put up a little ready cash to pay first installments on the lots, it would surely be able to bring enough political influence to bear to get the city to take the lots over as public property, and refund to the holding company their investments.

A motion to this effect carried unanimously. The real estate company's offer was rejected, and a second mass meeting was called for March 31, at which those coming will be expected to bring checks to pay for the holding company's stock. Walter B. Gunnison, Principal of the Erasmus Hall High School, presided.

Wagon Runs Down Dr. Beekman.

Dr. John N. Beekman, a physician living at 119 East Fortieth Street, was knocked down yesterday afternoon by a horse and wagon driven by Herman Gender of 104 Suffolk Street, in front of 50 East Fourteenth Street. Dr. Beekman stepped from behind a car, and he did not see the wagon until it was upon him. He was taken to the New York Hospital.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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CRUDOL Antiseptic Shampoo is a delightful scalp cleanser; in 10c tubes only.

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Our assortment in fancy colored and white Shirtings is perhaps the most extensive to be found anywhere. Made up to order at the following prices:—

French Percale, $3.50 to 4.00.
Imported Madras, $4.00 to 6.00.
Novelty Summer Silks, $6.50 to 12.00.

One of our specialties is an All Linen Negligee Shirt at $48.00 per dozen. Made with plaited or stiff bosoms, $66.00 a dozen.

Attention is also directed to our ready to wear Shirts, in Percale, Madras, Soisette, Crepe, Flannel, etc., as well as to our complete line of high-grade Men's Furnishings of all kinds, including underwear.

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AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS.

HIPPODROME — Entire Block, 6th Av., 43d-44th Sts. Evs. at 8. Daily Matinees at 2. Best Seats $1.00. New Show! MARCHING THROUGH GEORGIA. Big Hit! IN CONJUNCTION WITH The International Cup — COMPLETE CIRCUS — Ballet of Niagara

BROADWAY — Thea. B'way & 41st. Eve. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. To-morrow 2:15. LEW FIELDS IN The Henpecks

HACKETT — 42d St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs., Fri. & Sat. 2:15. Laugh in Every Line.—Mail. OVER NIGHT

Lew Fields' HERALD SQ. — B'way & 35th. Eve. 8:10. $1.50 Mat. To-m'rw & Fri. 2:10. Henry W. Savage offers Walter Browne's EVERYWOMAN (*Her Pilgrimage in Quest of Love*) With Laura Nelson Hall, H. Cooper Cliffe, Sarah Cowell Le Moyne, Frederic de Belleville, Stella Hammerstein, Edward Mackay, and 100 others. Special St. Patrick's Day Matinee.

MAJESTIC — Broadway & 59th St. Evgs. 8:15. $1.00 Mat. To-m'rw & Fri. 2:15. ABORN OPERA CO. — THE BOHEMIAN GIRL — 130 PEOPLE 20 HORSES

THE NEW THEATRE — Cent. Pk. W. Phone 62d-63d Sts. 8800 Col. To-night and Thursday Evening, 8:30. Wed. Mat. at 2. Sat. Mat. at 2. THE BLUE BIRD. Wed., Fri. & Sat. Nights, 8:30. THE PIPER. N'xt w'k—Mon. Wed. Fri. Evs. Wed. Mat., 'The Piper'; Tues., Thur., Sat. Evs., Sat. Mat., 'The Blue Bird.'

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE — To-night at 8, Phila.-Chicago Opera Co. First time, Segreto di Susanna. Mme. White; MM. Sammarco, Daddi, followed by Jongleur de Notre Dame. Mme. Garden; MM. Renaud, Dufranne, Warnery, Nicolay, Crabbe. Gen. Mus. Dir., Cleofonte Campanini. Wed. Evs. at 7:30, Meistersinger. Mme. Destinn; MM. Jorn, Soomer, Reiss, Goritz, Cond., Toscanini. Thurs. Aft. Pop. Prices, Mat. at 2, Haensel und Gretel. Mmes. Mattfeld, Alten, Homer; Mr. Goritz. Cond., Hertz. Coppelia (Act 1.) Pavlowa-Mordkin. Thur. Evg., at 8, Faust. Mmes. Farrar, Fornia; MM. Martin, Gilly, Rothier. Conductor, Podesti. Fri. Evg., at 8, Tannhauser. Mmes. Gadski, Fremstad; MM. Slezak, Soomer, Hinckley, Hinshaw, Hall. Cond. Hertz. Sat. Aft. at 2, Koenigskinder. Mmes. Farrar, Homer, Wickham; MM. Jorn, Goritz, Reiss, Didur. Cond., Hertz. Sat. Evg. at 8, Thais. Presented by the Phila.-Chicago Opera Co. Mmes. Garden, Bressler-Gianoli; MM. Dalmores, Renaud, Huberdeau, Nicolay. Gen. Mus. Dir. Cleofonte Campanini. Next Week: Mon. Evg., Double Bill, The Bartered Bride. Mme. Destinn; MM. Jorn, Reiss, Goritz, Witherspoon. Cond., Hertz. Ballet Coppelia (Act I.) Pavlowa-Mordkin and Entire Corps de Ballet. Thurs. Aft., March 23, at Pop. Prices. Haensel und Gretel, with same cast as above. Coppelia (Act 1), Pavlowa-Mordkin and Ballet. Seat Sale begins Today.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. To-night at 8, Otello. Mmes. Rappold, Maubourg; MM. Slezak, Scotti, Bada, de Segurola. Cond., Toscanini. WEBER PIANO USED.

PHILHARMONIC —SOCIETY OF NEW YORK— GUSTAV MAHLER, Conductor. Carnegie Hall, TO-NIGHT at 8:15. Soloist: MAUD POWELL. DVORAK, "NEW WORLD" SYMPHONY. SIBELIUS VIOLIN CONCERTO. TSCHAIKOWSKY—SVENDSEN. 50c. to $2.00. Management Loudon Charlton

Mendelssohn Hall, To-Night at 8:15. KNEISEL QUARTET. Seats $2 & $1.50, at Box Office & Mrs. Seaver, 1 W. 34.

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE B'WAY & 43 ST. PHONE 252 BRYANT EVS. 8:15 MAT. WED. & SAT. 2:15. COHAN'S BIGGEST HIT. GET-RICH-QUICK WALLINGFORD

GRAND Opera H., 23 St. & 8th Ave. 25c., $1. Mat. Wed. 25-50c. THE COUNTRY BOY

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY ..... FRANK DAMROSCH ..... Director. Thursday Evening, March 16, at 8:30. The Choir assisted by Chorus of 300 from the PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION. Passion Music: Palestrina, Leo. Part Songs: Loeffler, Brahms, Dvorak. Tickets 1 W. 34th St. & CARNEGIE HALL.

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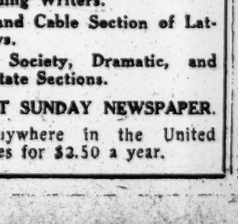

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Next Sunday's New York Times.

Pictorial Section.

Troops Preparing for Mexico—Portraits of Commanders.
Adjournment of Congress.
Spring Exhibition National Academy of Design—Reproductions of best pictures.
Senator Lorimer's Triumphal Homecoming.
"Launching the Lifeboat"—Fine full-page reproduction of Bernard Gribble's painting.
Portraits of Society Women.
New Plays and Spectacles.
Aeroplanes at San Antonio.
Airships in Japan.
Magazine Section of Topical Articles by Leading Writers.
Wireless and Cable Section of Latest News.
Sporting, Society, Dramatic, and Real Estate Sections.

GREATEST SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.

Mailed anywhere in the United States for $2.50 a year.

30TH ST. Theatre, 30th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-morrow 2:15. SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT Offer JOHN MASON AS A MAN THINKS. In a New Play by Augustus Thomas.

DALY'S — B'way and 30th St. Evgs. 8:30. $1.50 Mat. To-m'w & Fri. 2:30. "Best Farce in ten years."—Eve. Mail. BABY MINE

Maxine Elliott's — Thea. bet. B'way & 6 Av. Evs. 8:30. $1.50 Mat. To-m'w & Fri. 2:15. Charles Klein's New Play. THE GAMBLERS —with— George Nash.

LYRIC — 42d St., West of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. $1.00 Mat. To-morrow 2:15. THE DEEP PURPLE By Armstrong and Milner. "Action swift enough to play the long roll on a snare drum."—Metcalfe, in Life.

William Collier's Comedy — Thea., 41 St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. To-day 2:30. WILLIAM COLLIER in I'll Be Hanged If I Do.

CASINO — B'way & 39th. Evenings 8:15. $1.50 Mat. To-m'w & Fri. 2:15. LOUISE GUNNING in THE BALKAN PRINCESS

WINTER GARDEN — B'way & 50th St. Devoted to the Continental Idea of Variete and Music Hall. WILL OPEN Thursday Ev'g, March 16. Seats now on Sale.

WEST END — 125th, W. of 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. $1.00 Mat. To-morrow 2:15. Germany's Funniest Comedian, KONRAD DREHER in "The Jolly Peasant."

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE — B'way, 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Sats. only, 2:15. WM. GILLETTE SECRET SERVICE.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-morrow & Sat. 2:15. MAUDE ADAMS in CHANTECLER

LYCEUM — B'way & 45th St. Begins 8:20. Matinees THURSDAY & Sat. 2:15. LAST WEEK FOR THE PRESENT. DANIEL FROHMAN presents CHARLES CHERRY. SEVEN SISTERS. Wed. at 2:15 Special Matinee, "Lola," by Owen Davis, with Laurette Taylor. To-day 2:15, same play. Lenox Settlement. NEXT MON. SEATS NOW. MRS. FISKE IN BECKY SHARP

HUDSON — 44th St., nr. B'way. Eve. 8:30. Mats. To-morrow & Sat. 2:30. DAVID BELASCO presents BLANCHE BATES in NOBODY'S WIDOW.

CRITERION — B'way & 44th St. Mats. To-m'w & Sat. 2:15. TO-NIGHT at 8:15. JOS. M. GAITES Presents THAIS. In Dramtic Form, by Paul Wilstach, with TYRONE POWER CONSTANCE ARTHUR COLLIER FORREST —AND FIFTY OTHERS— Incidental and entr'acte music from the score of Massenet's "Thais," by arrangement with the Society of Authors, Composers and Editors of Music, Inc.

BIJOU — Broadway and 30th St